The Inducements Held Out to Those in Search of Homes

SOME FACTS FOR THE CONSIDERATION OF IMMIGRANTS.

A Land of Fertility, Awaiting the Development of Its Vast Resources-The Natural Home of the Orange, the Lemon and Olive-The Garden Spot of California.

wheat, barley, oats, hay, fruit, grapes, vege-

hop-kilns, fruit-canneries, etc., which give

NATOMA VINEYARD AND ORCHARD,

ny's depot at Alder Creek, on the line of

GENERAL FARMING

ago), when several Sacramento growers were made wealthy from the immense

INDUCEMENTS TO IMMIGRANTS.

Ray and Miles, of Galt, were considering

Sacramento and Placerville Railroad

The Record-Union presents to-day to claims about Folsom, however, still yield the reading public an extended description of the counties of Central and Northern dollars. Instead of a mining county Sacra-California that lie between the Coast Range mento long ago became the seat of a great agricultural community. Her people grow of mountains and the eastern boundary of the State. These counties embrace that tables, hops, etc., in large quantities. Scat-tered throughout the county are wineries, vast and fertile section of California toward the settlement of which the Northern California Immigration Association has for the women and children. The past year directed its energies.

This section is destined to become the most populous and flourishing in the State. It is, therefore, important that prospective settlers should have reliable information of the numerous and unsurpassed natural return results of the several countries. This property is finely improved, and the This section is destined to become the sources and capabilities of the several counties embraced therein, to the end that they may select localities whose soil, climay select localities whose soil, climay transportation facilities, etc., may suit their individual needs or fancies.

With the object in view of furnishing All along the bottom lands of the Amerthe necessary information to intending settlers, and also to invite attention to the manifold advantages enjoyed by these turns to their owners. The rich alluvial counties for agricultural, horticultural and soil bordering on the Sacramento river is manufacturing purposes, and for cattleraising, mining and other industries, we present the following review of the counties the lower Sacramento find ready means of embraced in and tributary to the great transportation at their own doors, as small trading and transportation vessels are convalley of the Sacramento. In doing so, we trading and transportation vessels are constantly plying between these localities and have endeavored to avoid exaggeration, San Francisco. and to lay before our readers a plain, care-

fully considered and accurate statement of | Out from the river are found grain farms, the area, character of soil, climate, temper- dairies, some orchards and vineyards, and

the area, character of soil, climate, temperature, population, educational facilities, resources—developed and undeveloped; in fact, all the information that could be obtained in regard to Central and Northern California.

With the exception of a small portion of the San Joaquin valley, and some of the smaller valleys in the Coast Range and about the Bay of San Francisco, the section embraced within our review constitutes the garden of California. This section is not only the greatest grain-producing region in the Union (compared to its area), but it is rapidly coming to the front as a wine and fruit-producing section, the resources and possibilities of which are not excelled by the most favored countries of the world.

The geographical line has been drawn so as to embrace that half of the State the as to embrace that half of the State the commerce and trade of which are tributary to and flow through the mercantile channels of Sacramento. No other city nor locality on the coast can lay just claim to being the trade center for such an extent of country and such as a state of sacrament of the state of the coast can lay just claim to being the trade center for such an extent of country country and such as a state of the coast can lay just claim to be serving to keep down prices at the present time, the Eastern and European crops having been productive in the meantime. country-embracing as it does an area equal to that of several entire States com bined-a land as fair as ever the sun shone upon; a land teeming with wealth that awaits only strong arms and patient some months ago the Sacramento County natures for its successful and complete development. Thousands of square miles, and among the owners of the larger farms, millions of acres of land embraced within millions of acres of land, embraced within the scope of country to which we refer, are ready to yield the treasures that reward amount of land thus available for small dilligent husbandry, and to give to California a name and fame that will outshine

it ranging from \$20 to \$30 per acre. Amo the tracts which can thus be purchased, 3 even the brilliancy of her earlier history. There will be found within the pages of acres at \$25 per acre, and 320 at \$35 per acre, are offered by A. Plummer; 480 acre, are offered by A. Plummer; 480 acre, are offered by A. this New Year's edition of the Record-union a number of articles demonstrating acres by Dr. Caples; J. F. Davis has about this New Year's edition of the Record-at \$25, by J. Hanlan; several thousand acres by Dr. Caples; J. F. Davis has about the control of the Record-at \$25, by J. Hanlan; several thousand the control of the Record-acres by Dr. Caples; J. F. Davis has about the control of the Record-acres by Dr. Caples; J. F. Davis has about the control of the Record-acres by Dr. Caples; J. F. Davis has about the control of the Record-acres by Dr. Caples; J. F. Davis has about the control of the Record-acres by Dr. Caples; J. F. Davis has about the control of the co that the soil resources of the northern section of California are practically unlimited. Heretofore it has been known chiefly as a gold-producing, cattle-grazing and wheat-growing section. It not only takes the growing section. It not only takes the lead in these important industries but it lead in these important industries, but it has been demonstrated that the vast foot-hill ranges of the Sacramento valley—both has been demonstrated that the vast foot-hill ranges of the Sacramento valley—both has been demonstrated that the vast foot-near Galt. N. M. Fay, owner of the Whiton the east and west—are the natural comb ranch, near Georgetown, consisting of 4,000 or 5,000 acres, will break it up into homes of the olive, the orange, the lemon, small holdings and dispose of them to any the tea-plant, all the chief marketable nuts, who desire. The report also contained in etc., besides endless varieties of ordinary fruits, berries, garden vegetables, etc. The people are, in fact, but just awakening to other facts of value in connection with the the realization of the extent and value of work of the Association. the undeveloped resources of this part of the State. The first citrus fair of northern California is to be opened in this city on the 11th of the present month, and we hazard little in prophesying that it will be such an exhibit-notwithstanding that the date is late-of semi-tropical fruits as will astonish not only "the natives," but likewise "the oldest inhabitant." It will have the good effect, no doubt, of inducing many of our California "farmers" to grow their own oranges, and lemons, and nuts, their own oranges, and lemons, and nuts, and tea, and a whole host of articles of nenication daily, and railroad or stage lines cessity and luxury for which they have been in the habit of paying tribute to foreign countries. There is hardly a farm in central California-especially in the foothill section-on which all, or nearly all, of the products mentioned cannot be successfully

wherein the arts of husbandry are maintained in a higher state of perfection than in Sacramento. This county lies a little north of the geographical center of the State, but is the natural railroad center of the country north of the San Joaquin val-tained in San Francisco. Here, too, are less Here area is 1,020 square miles, and the State Library, and the free City ley. Her area is 1,020 square miles, and her population in the neighborhood of 45,-There is very little land in the county that is not susceptible of cultivation, as-suming that the tule bottoms bordering on the river can be reclaimed, and they doubtless will be in the course of a few years; for the soil is the richest and most productive of any in the State. These tule beds, enriched by the accumulations of decayed vegetation for perhaps centuries past, are capable of wonderful results. Several crops can be grown upon the land in the same year, and the yield—whether it be of grain. etables or fruit-is enormous. Scores ot years of constant cultivation would not materially affect the yield of these tule lands, so vast are their resources of fertility.

In the earlier history of California—that is, subsequent to the discovery of gold— Sacramento was a mining county. All along her foothill section, and the banks of erican river and its tributaries, were placer diggings of great wealth. Sacra-mento city was for many years sustained chiefly by her trade with the mines, and in the foothill section of the county say in the foothill section of the county say supported by the thousands of miners then employed in washing the gold from the soil and focks of the various gulches. These villages have all long since passed liles to mark where some of them soil to mark where some of them soil to mark where some of them soil of manner which a pullous the manner which a pullous the property were held more sacred than at the fact that the whole underlying bed-rock is of sitelf, is a step toward good government and morality that possed of a supported by the thousands of miners then employed in washing the gold from the cointry many bearing the foothill very much believe the sail property. The first that the whole underlying bed-rock is of itself, is a step toward good government and morality that property were held more sacred than at property were the snowline and the country farm the country sacred than at the country farm the country from the soil of step the country farm the country from the whole step the country much believe the sail property is of stelf, is a step toward good of the country much believe the sail property were the sone of the sacred than at the country farm the country from the scale to the country farm the country much believe the sail proper

cisco merchant. Hence, the Sacrament in the metropolis. Nor should it be for gotten that the incidental cost of conduct the buyer. The business men of this city are also more familiar than any others with ritories of New Mexico and Arizona.

In many lines of goods, including agricult ral implements and machinery, there is no business point on the coast where they can be so safely stored, since the atmosphere is uniformly dry, not being that humicharacter so peculiar to the coast marts. So, toe, in confections, in fruit-box manufacture, carriage and wagon-making, etc., the goods put up or stored here are best-fitted for the interior trade. In the matter of liquor storage the city has unsurpassed advantages, the climatic conditions being the chief, and making this the most desirable of all points for storage. But we have no intention of enlarging upon these topics as the subject warrants, since they are, as we have said, familiar to the people of the State and have been so often presented in these columns.

This is the point nearest to the mountains from which the great Eastern flow of fruit can be incompared with a six of the same and the same and the same and the same are same as the same are same are same as the same are same as the same are same as the s

fruit can be inaugurated with a view to saving time in transport. In the season just passed there were forwarded from Sacra mento no less than 800 of the 1,025 car ceived. The latter figure has, however, been reached but once (some three years nento no less than 600 of the 1,020 car-loads of fruit shipped eastward from Cali-fornia. All that we have said regarding the facilities for jobbing in Sacramento ap-ply also to manufacturing here. The records of actual business transacted, were for a number of years kept by this journal and annually presented in elaborate reports We have seen the wholesale and manufacturing trade expand from a total of \$10,000, 000 in 1872, to \$48,000,000 in 1885. From November 1, 1884, to November

1885, there wasshipped from Sacrament There are still quite a number of large ranches in Sacramento county, but the tendency of the times is toward the divismade up of many 183,484,470 pounds, classes of goods. These shipments were exceeded only by those of San Francisco and exceed more than 50,000,000 pounds

Immigration Association sent	the total shipments from any other point
Immigration Association sent an agent out	in the State.
among the owners of the larger farms, to	
ascertain what the owners would do toward	TAXABLE WEALTH IN 1885.
	Poel actate in county (outside city) So ore and
segregating their acres in the interest of	Real estate in county (outside city)\$9,870,630
immigration. The agent reported that the	Improvements on same 1,397,895
	Real estate in city 4,025,9 0
amount of land thus available for smaller	Improvements on same 5,897,385
purchasers was quite extended, and that it	Mining claims 5,554,490
could be had at reasonable rates, much of	Telegraph liues 7,050
could be had at leasonable 18tes, much of	
it ranging from \$20 to \$30 per acre. Among	Mining ditches
the tracts which can thus be purchased, 320	Railroad property 506,480
names at 40% non some and 2000 1 405	Tons of hops 993,000
acres at \$25 per acre, and 320 at \$35 per	Head of cattle 21,118
acre, are offered by A. Plummer; 480 acres	Head of borses and mules 10,254
at \$25, by J. Hanlan; several thousand	Head of sheep 67,921
at 420, by o. Haman, several thousand	Acres sown to wheat 89,326
acres by Dr. Caples; J. F. Davis has about	
800 acres, which will be thus sold; G. K.	
Nue owning 1019 owner will west	
Nye, owning 4,012 acres, will next season	Acres sown to corn
divide it among nine families (relatives).	Acres in growing vineyard 6,191
who will come from the East to occupy it.	Grapes sold for market (pounds) 5,579,300
T. P. M. Carley L. J. 2000	Boxes of raisins 812
J. F. McCauley had 8,000 acres plotted and	[[[대 [[전 [[[[[[[[[[[[[[[[
ready to be sold in lots to suit purchasors	NoteMost of the grapes raised in Sacra-

NOTE.—Most of the grapes raised in Sacramento were shipped to a San Francisco firm for wine-making, hence the local wine production was very light—about 1,000,000 gallons.

iveness of soil, the products which have been grown by various parties per acre, and TOWNS. The towns scattered throughout the county are Folsom, Galt, Elk Grove. Brighton, Antelope, Courtland and Arno. Folsom and Galt have sprightly local jour-nals—respectively, the *Telegraph* and *Ga* Sacramento possesses many advantages that must commend it to persons seeking pleasant, permanent homes. The city of Sacramento—which is not only the county seat, but the Capital of the State—is readily accessible from all parts of the country. traverse the outlying sections in nearly all directions. Sacramento city is a place of about 30,000 inhabitants, and is constantly extending her area and increasing her population. The city is blessed with an excel-

lent public school system, which embraces one of the best High Schools in the State. and has beside several private institutions of learning. She is the possessor of the famous E. B. Crocker Art Gallery, which embraces a collection of paintings and works of art that are not excelled by any privave gallery in America. In connection with this gallery there has been established an art school, under management of the California Museum Association, where persons desirous of pursuing art and from present appearances promise to do so for ages to come. The western boun studies under competent instructors have facilities at hand equal to those to be obdary of this county, a few miles east of the town of Folsom, is 110 miles northeast of ital City. It is bounded on the north by Placer county, from which it is divided by the Middle Fork of the American river. Its eastern boundary is the State of Nevada whose literary treasures are open to the enjoyment of all, without money and without price. Young men or women will find in Sacramento facilities equal to the best elsewhere for acquiring a business or commercial training, and the splendid law library of the State is at the service of those

who wish to take up the study of the law who wish to take up the study of the law. The great workshops and foundries of the Southern Pacific Company and combined lines are located here, and furnish employment for several hundred mechanics and laborers, many of whom are owners of of their own homes. Indeed, it can be said, without idle boast or exaggeration, that fell companies is a superscript of the said, without idle boast or exaggeration, that of all communities in the State, there is none that offers more solid inducements than Sacramento to heads of families seeking homes in which to rear and educate their children. Sacramento is

In which the law to prohibit public gam-ing is enforced; and here it is rigidly car-ried out in obedience to the will of the cit-

these lines of transport often on the same day of receipt. The wholesale houses are all more or less direct importers, and enjoy equal advantages with San Francisco merchants in the matter of import transportation charges. The Sacramento market is 100 miles nearer than San Francisco to all the central and porthern section offsetimes. the central and northern section, effecting a large saving to the purchaser in this mart in the matter of freights, while the question of time of shipment is an ually important factor; for in the majority of cases the buyer here saves not only the difference in freights, but several days of time. Then, again, the merchants of Sacramento transact business upon a more economic basis. The demand for capital is very much less—that is to say, the capital locked up in costly storchouses. will compare favorably in size, stability, architectural beauty with any city in the State outside of San Francisco. Her schools, both public and private, are the pride of her the capital locked up in costly storehouses, or paid out for heavy rentals, is slight com-pared to like demand upon the San Franmerchant has a larger margin upon which to operate and he is enabled to give to his cus-tomers advantages not possible to the dealer ng business here is less; there is neither charge for cartage nor for wharfage made by the jobbers of Sacramento. The short distances to the wharves and depots, the level grades, etc., all inure to the benefit of the needs of the interior, and the great majority of them are of long standing in business, and have won the confidence of interior buyers by a system of broad lib-erality and fair dealing. There is a natura friendly relation between the houses of the city and of the country. Their interests are largely in common, and this contributes largely to the growth of the city trade. The area of this trade extends as far northward as the Oregon line and into the eastern Territories, and as far southward as the Ter-

EL DORADO.

No county in the State, possibly no sec

ion of equal size in the Union, has a his-

tory so full of thrilling interest as that of El Dorado. It was here that gold was discovered, the news of which spread with and well supplied with living springs, rapidity throughout the civilized world, while the hundreds of ravines and canyons and caused the Argonaut to wend his way across the trackless prairies, over the rugged mountains, to the golden shores of both can be found in great abundance of the Pacific. With an area in extent almost equal to that of Rhode Island, land as arable as that along the Nile, scenery which in point of grandeur excels that of sunny Italy, and crystal streams with beds of gold, it is no wonder that the pioneer thought he had entered the Elysian Fields of the had entered the Elysan Fleids of the Utopian country, and in the exuberance of his joy named the newly-found paradise "El Dorado." The history of El Dorado county, from the discovery of gold by the lamented Marshall at Coloma, while employed as a laborer at Sutter's mill, would fill an immense volume, so rich in point of interest; so diversified as to characteristics of her cosmopolitan people; so thrilling with episodes of pioneer life; so apparently fabulous as to her yield of golden treasures that the greatest work of fiction would carcely equal or compare in interest. In less than one year after Marshall's discov ery over 40,000 gold-seekers were within the borders of El Dorado county, and for several years that followed it was the bar ner county of the State. The placer mines owing to the great number engaged in that industry, were worked out at an earlier date than those of adjoining counties, but her deep gravel deposits and rich quartz lodes continue to yield golden treasures,

and Alpine county. On the south it is bounded by Amador county, and on the ITS COUNTY SEAT. The first county seat was the historic or, as it since has been named, Placerville became the county seat, and has since seremained. Placerville has an altitude of 1,900 feet, is one of the most prosperous populous and wealthiest towns of the inte-rior of the State. At one time, in the pio neer days of California, Hangtown was the metropolis of the State—the home of the most eminent jurists on the coast, and was considered the Athens of California. The euphonious sobriquet of "Hangtown" was given, as the name would indicate, by a neck-tie party" which took place at its t. In those days life and held more sacred than at

narrow ravine, through which flows Hang-town Creek, between two ranges of hills that rise on either side of the city several hundred feet. A view of this town with its long winding main street, from any of the adjacent hilltops is picturesque in the extreme. The main portion of the town, which is divided into what is called upper and lower Placerville, is upwards of two and one half miles in length. The busi-ness portion contains many handsome fires portion contains many handsome fireproof brick blocks, and the residence porof mining will be obliterated. tion contains many handsome residences, surrounded with beautiful lawns, grown to ADVANTAGES. fruit, flowers and shade trees, that here thrive in luxuriance. Its church edifices, four in number, are fine structures that

citizens, and some of the private semina-ries have a State reputation, and have pupils from all over the coast, attracted hither on account of their superiority as institutions of learning, as well as the salubrity and healthfulness of her climate. can be procured for from \$6 to \$12 per acre and unimproved lands range from \$1 25 to The wholesale establishments are not sur-passed by those of any interior town of the State. Placerville boasts of three weekly papers, the *Mountain Democrat*, one of the oldest journals on the coast—the

the oldest journals on the coast—the El Dorado Republican and the Observer. These papers are all conducted by young journalists of ability, who know and understand the results. rstand the requirements of their section, and to their efforts is largely due the present prosperity of the county. The population of Placervile is about 3,000, and the people, as a class, are industrious, thrifty and, as a general thing, well to do. GEORGETOWN.

The next town in size and importance i Georgetown, sixteen miles north of the county-seat. It is situated on the summit of the range of hills that act as the watershed between the Middle and South Forks of the American river. In fact, the eaves of the houses on the west side of the main street in several instances are directly upon the summit of the water-shed, the rain falling upon one side flowing south, the other north. The town is regularly laid out in blocks, has wide, well-shaded streets, an excellent system of water-works, good churches and school building, a commodi-ous brick town-hall and theater, and a population of intelligent and prosperous peo-ple. It is the center of trade for a large

area of excellent farming country; her mines—placer, quartz and gravel—are pros-ecuted with great profit, and her lumbering interests are inexhaustible. The altitude of Georgetown is 2,700 feet, and the population about 1,000. The town also has an excellent paper, the Georgetown Gazette, which is issued every Friday by H. W. Hulbert. Greenwood, Coloma, El Dorado, Grizzly Flat, Latrobe and Shingle Springs are all towns of considerable size, and each is a trade center of a considerable section of

CLIMATE AND SOIL.

No county in the State presents a greater diversity in soil, climate and productions than El Dorado. In less than a day's travel you can go from the orange and per simmon groves, which grow luxuriant in its southern, western and middle portions, to the snow that enwraps the summits of the Sierras with its eternal covering of white. The altitude of the county ranges all the way from 500 feet to 12,000. The "foothill belt," which extends from a point ten miles east of Placerville to the western boundary of the county, comprises an area of about 30 by 40 miles, and in it is embraced nearly all of the best agricultural lands. Fruit trees and vineyards flourish and all the cereals yield abundant harvests. The fruit interest of the county is ::

ead, has proven to be the most profitable. and makes the largest returns for the leas outlay. Peaches, prunes, apricots, plums, pears, apples, berries of all kinds and grapes mature to perfection and have a delicacy of flavor that is not equaled anywhere save in the neighborhood of Newcastle, Placer county, which has the same character of soil and climate. Apples and pears thrive in their greatest periection on the Georgetown divide, even at an altitude of 3,500 feet.

East of this agricultural belt, extending the entire length of the county, north and south, and to its eastern boundary, are some of the finest timber lands upon the coast. On the Georgetown divide which es between the South and Middle Forks of the American river, these forests, many miles in extent, stand in their origina primeval pride, having never heard the sound of the woodman's ax. Here are ground as trees in an orange grove. entire county is well timbered, the lower foothills with both white and black oak, and a little further up with oak, yellow and white pine. The whole country is liberally that head in the Sierras, are constantly fed by the melting snows. In no portion of

the county is there lack of water or fuel, as

every hand. SOIL POSSIBILITIES Most of the land in the western portion s rolling, yet thousands of acres may be ound in bodies as level as the plains on the Platte, and these lands for hay, grain or fruit, are unsurpassed by any uplands floods are never known, cyclones never and a failure of crops something that Las never been chronicled by the honest historian. No matter what the season, with proper care in preparing the soil, seeding low. This, to a great extent, is owing to the fact that the system of irrigating canals in this county, which cost the early miners millions of dollars, is the most complete in the State, and with irrigation the soil car be made to produce crops and growths as-tonishing to behold. Those canals, since the decadence of placer mining, have fallen into the hands of the sturdy agriculturist, and now each farm has its own water right. Farming in El Dorado county is still in its infancy, and there is a hom demand for most of the products, save cheese, fruit, wool and wine. There is now a steady increase in her farm products

the near future a large surplus will be credited to her enterprising farmers. THE DAIRY INTERESTS. The dairy interest is a large one, and, in the main, very profitable. Those engaged in this business are possessed of two in this business are possessed of two ranges—one in the lower foothills, for winter use, and another upon the Sierras, at an altitude of from 6,000 to 8,000 feet, where stock is driven after the feed dries up in the spring on the lower range. The sum-mer ranges are usually covered with snow until April and May, and when this disappears the most luxuriant grasses and flowers spring forth and keep green through-out the summer. It is at the summer range where the butter and cheese for this county is justly famous is made. With judicious management and the growing of an alfalfa field, small dairies in the foothills are operated with great profit without removing the stock to a summer range Those who are engaged in dairying in El Dorado county say that it can be carried on

with less expense and greater profit than in

annot be despoiled. As the central and northern counties continue to increase in population, and their resources are developed, to that extent must the commercial of near their present size of the prevailed all over the Union during the Inneressed. The business depression that prevailed all over the Union during the Inneressed and their resources are developed, to that extent must standy, and their resources are developed, to that extent must standy, and their resources are developed, to that it is naturally the point of the contract of the Inneressed and the Inneressed and Inner

hence all the evil resulting from that class

Undoubtedly this is one of the most inriting fields for the industrious, frugal em-grant, with moderate means, to be found on the Pacific coast, and many have within the past year located there. Land is yet cheap, though annually increasing in price, and there is much that may yet be secured by pre-emption and homestead; the cli-mate is healthy, and a home in this county s as desirable as in the most favored land on earth. Partly improved lands, in localties easy of access and near a public school

BAILROADS.

The Sacramento and Placerville Railroad now runs to Shingle Springs-a point ten miles west of Placerville-and will be connued to Placerville and the lumbering belt of timber at no distant day. A narrow gauge road is talked of from Rocklin over the Georgetown divide into the sugar-pine belt, which will open up an excellent fruit and grain belt, making shipping facilities cheap and much more complete than at present. During the mining days, when the population was dense and money plenty, elegant school-houses were built in every district in the county, and in that respect El Dorado will compare favorably with any county in the State. Placerville and Georgetown both have graded schools under the supervision of an able corps o experienced educators.

DIVERSIFIED PRODUCTS.

Among the products of this county are ne, marble, copper and iron. The lime quarries are the most valuable in the State, and have been successfully and profitably worked since 1853. They are located in what is known as Cave Valley, on the Georgetown divide, and are of unlimited extent. The building of the narrow-gauge road spoken of would make these quarries worth hundreds of thousands of The marble quarries are at Indian Diggings, in the northeastern portion of the county. Marble from these work into beautiful monuments, and finish with a polish and beauty equal to the finest Italian. They,

Real estate and improvements f horses and mules

TAXABLE WEALTH IN 1885

PLACER.

Adjoining Sacramento on the north is Placer county, than which no other section of the State has a future more full of promise. Placer was one of the leading mining counties in early days, and is still a producer of no inconsiderable portion of the annual gold yield of the State, her average yearly product being about \$700,000. As in other mining counties, the placer diggings do not now cut an imp ure in mining operations, the yield comng from the quartz, hydraulic and drift nines. The area of Placer county is 1,429 square miles, or 915,000 acres. The north rn and eastern portions of the county en with the grandest scenery in the picturesque Alpine lakes to be found at At an altitude of some 8,000 feet in the very heart of the rockbound sum-mits of the Sierra Nevada chain lies the beautiful Lake Tahee, whose crystalline waters line the shores of an immense basir surrounded by towering peaks crowned with eternal mantles of snow, and whose grand forests of pine. fir, spruce and tama found majestic pine, 300 feet high and 12 rack are the admiration of the thousands of feet in diameter, standing as thick upon the county abounds in smaller lakes and the randest of mountain streams, whose water teem with trout, while the forests round wild game that attracts hundreds of any eur sportsmen, and-sad to relate-the insatiate and mercepary hide-hunters. Scattered throughout this section of the country—both along the line of the Centra Pacific Railroad and in the more remote parts that are reached by wagon road umerous quiet resorts that are well pa Among these are Blue Canyon, Alta, Datel Springs, Silver Creek, Lake Valley and scores of other delightful places. In the cool, delightful and health of this piny and balsamic region the tired health, rest and recreation after months of close attention to business. The never-ceasing, soft murmurings of the towering pines, the cooling breezes, the roar of cataracts, the music of the brooks and the grand and beautiful scenery that delights the eye on every hand, are the at tractions that Nature offers as a relief to men and women whose devotion to the demands of business and domestic affairs

reatens to sap the fountains of life-giving But the future of Placer does not depend ne upon her beautiful scenery nor he health-promoting climate. It is one of the ning horticultural counties of the State. All that portion of the county lying be tween the Sacramento valley proper and the snow belt—which is at an altitude of some 3,000 feet—and which comprises what is known as the foothill section, rapidly coming under cultivation. The lumber and mining industries are fast receding before the onward march of agri culture. Throughout the foothill section land can be had for from \$10 to \$20 per acre that needs only to be cleared of the light growth of timber and brush to make poses. And then, too, the soil of these fills and slopes is of a character peculiarly suited to these industries, as has been abundantly proven. THE COLFAX FRUIT BELT.

So called, extends from Clipper Gap, on the Central Pacific Railroad, to and even above while undoubtedly the same character of atures of soil and lands extend to an inlefinite extent both east and west from the railroad line, yet the improvements in fruit-culture are as yet confined to or with-in the area of lands bounded on the east by the North Fork of the American river and the west bank of Bear river. The peculiar feature of this belt, which it is claimed makes it most valuable for fruit-growing, is

situated on the main line of the railroad, within easy distance of Sacramento. The saltitude is 1.363 feet—just high enough to escape the heat of the valley, and low enough to be free from the frosts of the higher altitudes. During the twelve months preceding November, 1885, the months preceding November, 1885, the lowest temperature in Auburn was 220. lowest temperature in Auburn was 23°; the highest was 193°; the mean temperature for the year was 58.60°. This equable temperature makes it possible to produce almost all the fruits that are grown in any part of the State. In many of the yards and gardens can be seen at least one or two orange trees loaded with fruit; and even the lemon has in some cases been

cultivated with success. From many ex-periments already made, it is believed that this locality is specially adapted to olive-growing. There is one large olive orchard already in bearing, another of several hundred four-year-old trees, and at least 3,000 more olive trees will be planted the coming sees of the relationships and the serious sees of the relationships sees the relationship sees the relations e coming season. The plants have also en successfully cultivated, and the people just waking up to the possibilities of

their resources.
The delightful climate of And also secured for it a good reparation and a secured for it a good reparation in the secured for those troubbroachial or pulmonary diseast town has seven good hotels, which a large share of their patrona, health-seekers, and the confidence of the secured for the secured particular place of the physicians who end their patients here has in most instances

her patients here has it most instances been justified by the benefits received.

In two respects the town of Auburn is peculiar. Although it contains nearly 2.000 inhabitants, there are as yet no manual and the second of the facturing industries within or near it; and, while all the people are well-to-do and prosperous, there are none who can be physperous, there are none who can be called wealthy. In this latter respect, at least, there is the anomaly of a town of 2,000 people without the usual rural magnate who rules the village roast by virtue of his affluence. There are three churches—Catholic, Yothodist and Congregational. There is a model public school in which three teachers are engaged and a private. three teachers are engaged, and a private normal school, which offers superior ad-vantages and which has been fairly suc-cessful.

cessful.

Auburn has long depended for the greater part of its business on being a distributing point of supplies for the Forest Hill and Iowa Hill divides, and on the fact that it is the county seat. Its growth has therefore been slow, but a new condition of things is now in progress. The hillsides for miles around are being cleared of the brush and timber, and planted to trees and vines. Its future importance as a fruit, shipping denot is al importance as a fruit shipping depot is al-

ready conceded, and one firm has been conducting that business at a good profit during the season just closed. The soil is the st of what is known as the "red soil of the foothills;" the climate, as indicated above, is unsurpassed, and the average rainfall is sufficient to grow most varieties of fruit without any irrigation. Since last June the rainfall to date was 15.27 inches. Where artificial irrigation is necessary, the Bear river ditch affords an abundance of

Even if it is not fanciful, it may be looking a good way into the future to predict that some day Auburn will be noted for its great number of handsome country resi-dences, which will be built by people who wish to live in leisurely retirement, or by wealthy business men of Sacramento, and the foothills during the summer n and there is no place on the line of the railroad within reach of those cities that affords more choice building sites than Au-

NEWCASTLE. Four miles below Auburn is the little own of Newcastle, which only a few years ago had no business interests and consisted of only about a score of houses. It is now rapidly coming to the front as one of the most important places in Placer county, owing to the large fruit interests of which it is the center. There are four large ship ping houses and another in course of bu ing. During the season just closed there were shipped from Newcastle 5,355,393 pounds of green fruit. This large quantity is at least a tenth part of the estimated number of pounds shipped from the entire State, which is a fact not generally appre ciated by the public, nor even by the fruigrowers in other sections.

At Auburn the geological formation slate. Newcastle is situated on the granite belt, and is some 300 feet lower than Auburn, so that fruit ripens from three to seven days earlier about Newcastle than it does at the county seat. In fact there are four varieties of fruit—cherries, strawberries, raspberries and plums—which ripened at Newcastle last season earlier than in any other place in California. With these advantages of early fruit, and being at least ; few hours nearer the Eastern market than any other place, Newcastle will undoubtedly become one of the most important fruit centers in the State.

LOOMIS AND VICINITY.

Twenty-five miles from Sacramento and

twelve miles from Auburn is a station on

the Central Pacific railroad, called Loomis

(formerly Pino). Up to the winter of 1881-82 the land contiguous had been devoted principally to hay farming and stock raising. Near by were two vineyards of productive capacity, but their owners had made little effort to bring the country into notice. In the spring of 1882 E. W. Maslin of Sacramento, bought a piece of land from the railroad company, near the station, and proceeded to test the question of planting a ineyard without irrigation. He cleared the land of chaparral and oaks, and planted six acres of wild California vines, as resistant stock. Contrary to predictions made the vines flourished, and in 1884 were grafted with Zinfandels. Other purchases were made soon after of adjoining tracts, notably by W. G. Williams, Mrs. Almira Merwin, George Martine, Mr. Coppin, J. F Hill and J. R. Johnston, of Sacramento; J J. Morrison, J. Morrison, Andrew Ryder, Mr. Snyder and Mr. Treneal, of San Francisco. The new plantations which followed the advent of the new comers show mary as a fruit-growing section is already as-sured. The effect of non-irrigation upon fruit was manifested at the last State Fair. Messrs. Morrison and Maslin made an ex-Messrs. Morrison and Masini made an exhibit of grapes, apples and other fruits, and also of vegetables grown by them and by their neighbors, and which formed a part of the Placer county exhibit. These disawarded prize of \$200 to that county. the close of the fair the fruit was in perfect condition, and was removed by them to the Mechanics' Fair at San Francisco, and there exhibited as the production of Loomis, grown without irrigation, and was awarded

The hills are of gentle slope (10° to 15°) and do not wash in winter. Not many springs abound, but soft water of a tem-perature of 60° in the hottest days of sumsprings abound, but soft water of a temperature of 60° in the hottest days of summer, is found at varying depths of from 15 to 25 feet. In the winter the water is nearer the surface. The climate is about the same in degree of heat and cold as Sacramento city, while the nights, both winter and summer, are most agreeable. The elevation (402 feet above the sea) practically exampts

Anburn, the county-seat of Placer, is in to its adaptation to the prediction of grapes any respects an interesting town. It is of which quality, rather than quantity,

Vaca valley, on which cherries flourish The following are the analyses: Loomis -Insoluble matter, 78:942: solr ole silica, 6283; potash, .653; soda, .208; lime, 758; magnesia, 1.280; br. ox. manga-nese, .087; peroxide iron, 2.301; alumina (clay), 6.816; phosphoric acid, .031; sul-phuric acid, .018; water and organic mat-ter, 2.598. Vaca valley—Insoluble matter, 68.76; soluble silica, 12.15; potash, .74; soda, .12; lime, .58; magnesia, 1.07; br. ox.

ply, this soil is very similar in composition

manganese, .05; peroxide iron, 6.01; alumina (clay), 6.23; phosphoric acid, .03

iquor, though this restriction will not ap-

In the past year the transportation of freight from Loomis by rail was as follows: Received, 1,764,000 pounds; forwarded, 3,330,340 pounds. This is an excellent showing when we reflect that three years ago the business of the station was com-paratively insignificant. East of the staproducts of which are shipped to Penryn and Newcastle, owing to business relations formed before Loomis afforded the facilities it does now for receiving fruit. In the above locality is included the Orange Vine yard property of E. L. Hawk. ROCKLIN AND PENRYN.

These towns, both of which are on line of the railroad, and between Newcastl and Roseville, have been known chiefly a and Roseville, have been known chiefly as the leading granite-producing sections. For many years extensive quarries have been worked in the vicinity of these places, but now the latter are coming forward as the centers of fruit-growing districts. Orchards and vineyards have been set out in the vicinity of these towns, and are meeting with the same success that has attended similar ventures in other parts of the county. In the course of time these localities will be included in the fruit and grape-growing district of Placer county, as Penryn already is, being between of the Southern Pacific, which traverses of the Southern Pacific, which traverses

Loomis and Newcastle. The citizens of Rocklin recently evidence of their public spirit by erec a handsome and commodious school-house at a cost of \$5,000.

TAXABLE WEALTH IN 1885. eal estate and improvements. lead of horses... lead of mules... ead of sheep... eres in wheat... eres in barley... alue of water ditches liles of water ditches

AMADOR.

allons of wine made

Amador county adjoins Sacramento on the southeast, and belongs exclusively to the foothill section. She has an area of 737 square miles, or 420,000 acres, and i bounded on the north by El Dorado, south by Calaveras, east by Alpine, and west by San Joaquin and Sacramento. Amador was always one of the wealthiest mining counties in the State, and to-day stands third in the list of gold-producing counties. her average annual yield at present being about \$1,500,000. Her gold product now mes wholly from the quartz mines, the placers having been exhausted many year ago, since which time agriculture and horiculture have come to the front as leading

the development of which should attract a large population. Among others she has ost inexhaustible timber supply ich needs but convenient railroad tran ortation to make it a source of vast wealth to the county. There are great forests of pine and oak as yet untouched by the woodsman—indeed, untrod, except by the drover or hunter. The western portion of he county is splendidly adapted to farming nd fruit growing, and great advanceme has been made in these industries of lat vears. Wheat, barley, oats, rye and corn yield abundantly, and the fertile lands adjoining the Cosumnes and Mokel umne rivers produce large crops of vegetables. Irrigation is not required for grap raising in the footbills, which accounts for the superior quality of the grapes and wine that come from Amador.

CLIMATE, TOWNS, ETC.

In point of climate, Amador ranks se and to no county in the State. The alti tude varies from 300 to 8,000 feet, which affords opportunities for persons of various constitutions to select the altitudes best suited to them. The county seat of Ama-dor is Jackson, one of the oldest settlements in the county, and has a population at this time of about 1,500. Like other former mining communities, the present population of Jackson is less than it was enty-five years ago, but it is of a more settled and permanent character. The same may be said of Volcano, Sutter Creek Amador City, Plymouth, Ione, Drytown and other towns in that county. The pres ent output of gold comes from a few rick quartz mines, and mining is by no mean eneral. The Amador Branch Railroa connects at Ione with the Southern Pacific trunk line at the town of Galt, thus afford ing convenient and rapid means of comication between Amador and Sacranento or Stockton.

FUTURE PROSPECTS.

Unlike the older-settled farming com munities in the valley, Amador county of fers excellent inducements to new-comer in search of a healthful, productive localit in which to establish themselves in perma nent homes. The foothills, as before stated are splendidly adapted for small farms orchards, vineyards, etc., and land can be had there at very moderate prices. In the the fact has already been demonstrated the raisin culture is profitable, as well as winmaking; and there is practically no lim to the market requirements for these com modities. Already the merchants of the Eastern States are beginning to rely on the raisin product of the Pacific coast, instea of the foreign article, and it is only a ques

WHOLE NO. 10,826.

rapidly taken up, and as years passed on the county developed into one of the leading grain-producing districts of the State. FRUIT, RAFETN-MAKING, ETC.

The soil is a rich alluvial, and-not withstanding the persistency with which yearly crops have been raised thereon-it has rarely failed to produce fairly, even in the most untoward seasons. Of late years much attention has been given to fruit growing and raisin-making, in both of which branches of industry Yolo county lies made wonderful advangement. In the weinity of Woodland, Davisville and Winters the soil has proved to be best suited to the production f raisin grapes and the larger fruits, and in these localities extensive orchards and vineyards have sprung up. Et was claimed, some four years ago, that the yield of rai-sins by the Briggs vineyard of 300 acres. near Davisville, brought not less than \$100,000. In the same vicinity are the exmanganese, .05; peroxide iron, 6.01; alumina (clay), 6.23; phosphoric acid, .03; sulphuric acid, .02; water and organic matter, 4.28.

Thus it will be seen that while the soil about Loomis is only slightly inferior to Vaca valley soil, it exceeds it in lime and clay and phosphoric acid, and is only inferior to the fruit trees 11,126 are pear, 5,200 almond, 1,423 apricot, 2,754 plum, 1,502 peach, 383 nectarine, 98 black walnut, and 26 cherry. These are now bearing trees, while a number of younger trees have been clay and phosphoric acid, and is only in-ferior in mon. In all the deeds made to town lots in Loomis a restrictive clause is inserted prohibiting the retail of spirituous zens of San Francisco, Sacramento and Yolo. Like Solano, land in the Yolo orchard and vineyard districts has reached a very high valuation, ranging all the way from \$50 to \$75 for wheat land, to \$300 for choice orchard or vineyard land. Such high prices are of course more or less a bar to settlement by persons of ordinary or small means, but to those baving capital tion, between two and three miles, is a for investment in profitable farming prop-section largely devoted to fruit-raising, the erty, Yolo county offers excellent opportu-

OTHER INDUSTRIES In some parts of the county irrigation is resorted to to a limited extent, and the owners of water privileges find their investments profitable. Alfalfa is said to be a very productive crop, and one that yields handsome returns. Stock-raisin dairying are also carried or ble extent, but are being

of the Southern Pacific, which traverses Yolo and Solano counties from Sacramento to Benicia. Woodland is a well-built town, and has many really imposing buildings. It also boasts of two well-conducted daily newspapers, rivaling in size even the metropolitan dailies. The other towns in Yolo are Knight's Landing, Madison, Winters and others. The lect personal ison, Winters and others. The last named is the present terminus of the Vacaville and Clear Lake Railroad.

TAXABLE WEALTH IN 1885. Acres in wheat.
Acres in barley.
Number of hogs.
Number of borses and mules
Number of sheep.
Acres in vines.
Gallons of wine made.
Boxes of raisins.

Solano is one of the richest agricultural counties in the State. It lies just north of the Straits of Carquinez and Suisun Bay, and is bordered on the east, west and north by Yolo, Sacramento and Napa counties. Solano embraces some 700,000 acres, of which about one-seventh are salt marsh, or tide lands. Like Napa, Sonoma and others of the Coast Range counties, her agri-cultural yield is less affected by drought than some of the more interior counties; hence there are few crop failures there.

PRINCIPAL TOWNS. The county contains a number of thriving towns, including Benicia, Vallejo, Fairfield (the county-seat). Suisun, Elmira, Vacaville, Batavia, Dixon, Collinsville and Bridgeport. All of these towns are either on the line of some railroad or at tidewater. Benicia-which was once the capital of the State—is a picturesque village on the slope overlooking Carquinez Straits and San Pablo Bay. It has always been noted for its colleges and seminaries of learning, and of late years has become the home of several manufacturing enterprises. Vallejo is about five miles distant, and owes its importance and trade chiefly to the fact that it is in close proximity to the Government Navy-yard on Mare Island. Dixon, which lies near the northeastern boundary of the county, is a prosperous, rowing community, situated in the center of a rich farming section.

A GREAT FRUIT SECTION. The Vacaville section, near the northern line of the county, has of late years developed a wonderful fruit-growing capacity, everal orchards in that vicinity their owners great profits yearly. portant point in favor of the Vacaville sec-tion is that its fruits, especially cherries, are among the first to reach market, thereby commanding high prices. The western portion of the county takes in a large extent of foothill land, some of which is susceptible of high cultivation, while the higher and rougher hills are devoted to grazing and sheep-raising.

The Wolfskill orehard, at the foot of the Coast Range, in the northwestern part of the county, is one of the oldest and most noted in the State. It was a venture made when fruit-growing was in its infancy in this State, but proved to be a profitable one. For many years Wolfskill was the first to supply the markets with fruit each season, and almost at his own prices. Latterly the Wolfskill orchard has had many competitors for the early-season trade from the

RAPEROAD FACILITIES.

Solano enjoys a great advantage over nany of the interior counties, because of her unequaled transportation facilities. Having a large water front, with wharfage facilities at Benicia, Vallejo, Collinsville and Suisun, her producers have the benefit of lively competition in the carrying trade, and can market their products at the lowest possible rates. Notwithstanding this fact it might here be mentioned—for the amento as a business center—that a con-siderable share of the purchasing trade of olano merchants comes to the jobbin ouses of the capital, as also does that of

Most of the large ranches in Solano have seen divided up and sold to small farmers, but there is yet room for a large number of new settlers, especially those who may be able to pay higher figures for land than prevail in some of the counties to the north-ward. Solano boasts of an educational system, with about fifty districts and 5,000

secool children.	
TAXABLE WEALTH IN 1885.	
Real estate and improvements	6,872
Head of cattle	14.5
Centals of wheat	212.6
Head of horses	7.4
Head of sheep	65,8
Acres in vines	2,8
Gallons of wine made	207.
Boxes of raisins made	23,
Pounds of grapes sold	4,264,6

Sutter county comprises the delta between the Feather and Sacramento rivers, This delta is level valley land, with the lacre. The cost of purchasing, fencing, of 2,000 feet from the level of the surrounding plain. It is a marked feature of the Sacramento valley. The rest of the county is level, alluvial land. The area of the county is 391,000 acres. The soil is remarkably and uniformly fertile. It was proved will have a value of from \$400 to undoubtedly formed at the bottom of what \$500 per acre, according to its proximity to was once a great inland fresh-water lake. The soil is, therefore, the weathering and to a very large section of the Sacramento washing of the adjacent mountain ranges. For untold ages the potash from the decomposing granite formations, the magnesia and lime form the weatherings of th magnesian lime strata, and the soda from the decomposed vegetation, were carried year after year and deposited in the bottom f this inland lake, where it was stored up in inexhaustible quantities for the uses of the tillers of the soil in latter times. This accounts for the great fertility of the soils in Sutter county.

CLIMATE. The climate of this county is like that o the balance of the Sacramento valley-winterless. The summer heat in the daytime is high enough to perfect oranges. lemons, olives and figs, and the tempera ture of the nights is low enough to grow wheat, barley and all the products of the

north temperate zone. SOIL AND CROP VALUES.

known. There is no area of equal extent on the Pacific slope that has a bigher aver age production of all the staple crops to the acre than Sutter county. Large land-holding-the curse of the State-does not exist in this county to such a degree as in other counties. There are in Sutter county 580 farmers, and they cultivate 219,000 acres. The average land-holdings are, therefore, by local capitalists between Maryst 377½ acres. The value of all farm products San Francisco throughout the year. averages more than \$3,000 to each farmer great and small. The average value of each farm is more than \$25,000. By com parison, we can see the excellence of th soil and tillage in Sutter county. In San Luis Obispo county the average product of farms is \$1,113; San Mateo, \$1,670; Los Angeles, \$961; San Bernardino, \$606. TRANSPORTATION

One great advantage enjoyed by Sutter i transportation by the water-ways of Feather in the State. and Sacramento rivers, which are both navigable. The freight from all river points to tide-water is \$1 50 per ton. Some years ago a branch of the California Pacific railroad extended from Woodland, Yolo county, through Sutter to Yuba city, but after having been frequently washed away by freshets that line was abandoned. Yuba City, the county seat, is however right across the river from Marysville, hence Sutter has practically a railroad to her very

The people of Suiter are prosperous and progressive. They have an abundance of well-supported schools and churches. There is seldom heard among them complaint of hard times, and their lot in life is apparently a pleasant one. Yuba City, the co a population of about 1,500, and supports a large weekly newspaper, the

TAXABLE WEALTH IN 1885. te and improvements...... \$7,963,46 YUBA.

hills on the western slope of the Sierra Nebeing settled and cultivated by agriculturists, who find the soil well suited to a variety of crops. The western portion of the county lies in the valley proper, where the land is of the most fertile character.

WATER COURSES. The Feather river, a navigable stream fo some miles above Marysville, courses on the western side of the county, and Bear river, a turbulent mountain stream, runs along the lower line of the county, both of join the Sacramento. The Yuba, courses through the county in a westerl direction, and joines the Feather at th point where the city of Marysville is lo cated. All these streams have tributaries

of considerable size, showing that the water supply of the county is well distributed. CLIMATE AND TEMPERATURE.

Like other portions of the Sacrament valley, Yuba is blessed with a climate that may without exaggeration be called "glori-While the midsummer heat is ofter quite severe in the daytime for brief spells the nights are always comfortably cool. Flowers bloom nearly every month in the ultimately this work of reformation—for it year, while in the same latitude on the is simply the reforming of a ruthless sys eastern side of the continent the winters are often excessively cold, and the summers unbearably hot. Statistics running back thirty years show the mean annual temperature for Yuba to be 60°. For the spring and summer months it is 50.5°, for the summer 71.8°, for autumn 61.6°, and for winter 49.2°. This average of temperature is not excelled in any other part of the United States or Europe. High winds or hurricanes are unknown in that section, as indeed is the case almost gener ally throughout the northern interior of California. The advantages of this character that of sections where the winters are of five or six months' duration can hardly be estimated from an economic point of view, and are appreciated only by those who have experienced both. Here live stock require no particular care in winter,

and the saving in the one item of fuel alone is an important consideration to families Outdoor labor is scarcely interrupted throughout the entire year, which means a say that life is not incomparably easier and ore replete with comfort and happiness under the sunny skies of the Sacramento valley than in those parts of the East and North where people are virtually housed for nearly one-half the year?

RAINFALL. The average annual rainfall for Yuba county is 22 inches; for the winter months, 12.1 inches; for the spring months, 5.15; for the summer months, .15, and for the autuma months, 4.6 inches. The lowest temperature on record, for Marysville, is above zero, and the highest-where the test was fair-100°.

LUMBER AND FUEL. The eastern portion of the county is quite heavily timbered with spruce, fir and pine. The valley portion is generously dotted with oaks, while the water-courses are bordered with a variety of trees of smaller growth. Lumber and fuel are con-sequently both abundant and cheap.

SOIL AND PRODUCTS. Along the streams the soil is of a veget ble mold. On the higher plains it contains sand, clay, lime, iron, and various saline and alkaline matters. Fertility is not its only claim upon the attention of the agriculturist, for it possesses qualities of an enduring character. Created by long-continued washings from the mountains above, it has great depth and richness. The soil of the foothills is different, and is specially adapted to horticulture, grape culture es

products of the soil embrace all the usual semi-tropical grains, fruit, etc. The average yield of wheat is eighteen bushels to the acre, and of barley twenty-two. Apples, peaches, pears, plums, apricots, cherries, nectarines, etc., are successfully grown in all parts of the county, as well as the smaller fruits and berries. The orange, lemon, olive, fig and almond are grown without special care or effort, while wine, table and raisin grapes of the choicest varieties yield abundantly. As high as \$75 to \$125 profit per acre has often been realized from vineyards of Muscat, Muscatel and other choice varieties. With all these advantages, and inducements for people to engage in fruit and grape culture, scarcely more than one-eighth of the land in the county have ever been cultivated. Here, without special care or effort, while wine, table and raisin grapes of the choicest varieties yield abundantly. As high as \$75 to \$125 profit per acre has often been real ized from vineyards of Muscat, Muscattel

meantime the owner can make a living with a pair of good horses by occasionally working for his neighbors) the vineyard will ordinarily return a gross income of \$1,000, and the fourth year will give a return of \$2,000 or more. Land thus improved will have a value of from \$400 to market. These facts apply with equal force winery and fruit cannery at Marysville, where grape-growers and orchardists can readily find sale for their products. STOCK-RAISING.

Considerable attention is also paid to the breeding and raising of fine horses, cattle and sheep in the foothfil section of Yuba, for which industry it is well adapted. BUILDING MATERIAL

Is as cheap in Yuba as anywhere in the interior of the State. Bricks are made in large quantities, the hills abound in lime quarries and the local forests and mills sup-ply the best of lumber. The roads throughit the county are good, and the rates of freighting by wagons very reasonable TRANSPORTATION.

The California and Oregon Railroad passes through the southwestern portion of the county, on which line there are four The rainfall is such that a complete fall-ure of crops in the county has never been The California Northern Railway runs rom Marysville to Oroville, Butte county, which is a great advantage to the section etween these points. It is expected that this road will ultimately be extended northeastward into the Plumas and Lassen intry. The facilities for river transportation are excellent and the rates low. A ine of steamers and barges is maintained by local capitalists between Marysville and

LOCAL INDUSTRIES Considerable progress has been made by manufactories in Yuba. There are foun-dries and machine shops, wagon and furniture factories, one of the largest flouring mills in the State, etc., while the mercantile trade of the city of Marysville amounts to some \$10,000,000 per year. There are several banking houses in the county, and the rates of interest are as low as anywhere

SCHOOLS, ETC. The county is well supplied with schools and efficient teachers. The people of Yuba
—as of most California communities—take a deep interest in the welfare of the public chools. The course of study in the Marysville schools embraces the fitting of pupils for the State University. The several re-ligious denominations are well represented throughout the county, Marysville alone having seven church edifices.

THE PRINCIPAL TOWNS In Yuba are: Marysville (the county seat), Wheatland, Smartsville and Comptonville. The former has a population of about 5,000, and supports two daily papers—the Appeal and Democrat. The former is one of the hals in the State. The Graphic is the name of an excellent weekly published at Wheatland. TAXABLE WEALTH IN 1885. ad improvements.....

Acres in oat Acres in vines COLUSA.

ento, it has become one of the the vada. These foothills, which were once the the State. The county is bounded on the home of many thousand miners, are now north by Tehama, on the south by Yolo, In Butte are Chico, Oroville, Biggs, Gridembraces 2,300 square miles, or 1,472,000 embraces 2,300 square miles, or 1,472,000 acres. The western portion of the county encroaches upon the eastern slopes of the Coast Range, but in the valley proper there are about 1,000,000 acres of the richest alluvial soil. The population of the county is about 15,000, and the people are mostly farmers and stock-raisers, except, of course

the residents of the towns EXTENSIVE FARMING Colusa has been noted for the immense grain "ranches," foremost among which is the celebrated Glenn farm. This great ranch of some 60,000 acres, bordering on the Sacramento river, was a principality in itself, capable of supporting 300 families, each with an improved farm of 200 acres. It was, however, the property of but one man, and consisted merely of a broad expanse of cultivated, but otherwise unimproved, territory. Since the death of Dr. Glenn, a few years ago, something has been done toward the division of this vast tract em of so-called farming—will be com-bleted. There are other grain ranches of 10,000 acres and upward in Colusa, which

have in the past operated as a bar to the proper settlement of the county, but the tendency of the times is toward their abolishment, and the substitution of small farms, owned by private individuals. SOIL AND IRRIGATION. Not only does the valley section of Colusa possess soil of surpassing fertility, but the foothills in the western portion of the county, and the small valleys with which they are studded, produce abundantly. There are some portions of Colusa in which irrigation is deemed necessary or desirable, and the subject has been one of deep inter-

est to the people there for some years past. LOW FREIGHTS. Colusa having the advantage of water transportation to San Francisco, her farmers profit by freight competition. The greater portion of the grain crop of Colusa is sent to market by steamers at the rate of \$1 50 per ton. In the early fall the banks great deal to the class who depend on their \$1 50 per ton. In the early fall the banks labor alone for their livelihood. • Who can of the river in that county present an interest sight, lined as they are for miles upon miles with huge piles of wheat in bags, awaiting shipment to tide-water.

THE CHIEF TOWNS Are Colusa (population about 2,000), Williams, Princton, Jacinto, Willows, Germantown, Maxwell, Orland, Norman, Butte ity, Arbuckle, besides several other vilages and railway stations of minor im portance.

RESOURCES AWAITING DEVELOPMENT Concerning the natural resources of Cousa county, and the causes that operated against their development, Will S. Green, editor of the Colusa Sun, has this "While Colusa has been for many years the richest county in the State in proportion to population-about \$1,200 to each nhabitant and upward of \$6,000 to each voter—the development of her resources has been less rapid than that of any other county so near to the present center of pop lation. The reasons are obvious. Railcoads are the great developing agencies of the country. Some years ago the California and Oregon road was built on the east side of the Sacramento, through Yuba, Butte and Tehama counties, and the California Pacific was built through Yolo and Sutter, hus leaving Coluse the only county in th Sacramento valley without a railroad. Peo ple settled along the lines of these roads, and land became valuable. When land was selling for \$25 an acre in gold in the adoining county of Yolo, the same quality of and, with freight on produce just as cheap to tide-water, was lying subject to entry at \$1 25 per acre in greenbacks, when greenbacks were worth six bits on the dollar. The consequence was that Colusa was given up to the stock men, who wanted large ranges, and they entered the land as neces sity compelled them to do so. Consequently it came to be held in large tracts. Finally the Northern Railway was built, and the attention of farmers called to the great fer-

from quarters whence it was least expected, workings of which have not yielded satis ing bountiful crops in years of excessive or partial drought; and with the facilities at hand for a perfect system of invitable and the facilities at hand for a perfect system of invitable and the facilities at hand for a perfect system of invitable and the facilities at hand for a perfect system of invitable and the facilities at hand for a perfect system of invitable and the facilities at hand for a perfect system of invitable and the facilities at hand for a perfect system of invitable and the facilities at hand for a perfect system of invitable and the facilities at hand for a perfect system of invitable and the facilities at hand for a perfect system of invitable and the facilities at hand for a perfect system of invitable and the facilities at hand for a perfect system of invitable and the facilities at hand for a perfect system of invitable and the facilities at hand for a perfect system of the facilities at hand for a perfect system of invitable and the facilities at hand for a perfect system of invitable and the facilities at hand for a perfect system of the facilities at hand for terprises of this character will undoubtedly be inaugurated ere many years. Colusa is rich in natural resources, but she, like most counties in northern California, must have population before they can be developed.

TAXABLE PROPERTY IN 1885. eal estate and improvements.....

south by Yuba and Sutter, on the east by Plumas, and on the west by Colusa and Spenceville, for instance, successful copper Tehama. It has an area of 1,765 square miles, embracing 1,130,000 acres, of which of the county are found iron and lime more than one-half is tillable. Butte is a stone in great abundance. The great wheat-producing county, farming being generally conducted on that extensive scale generally termed "ranching," nany of these wheat ranches covering

thousands of acres. THE VALUEY PORTION Of the county is of a rich adobe, a quality adobe lands at first not being regarded with much favor by agriculturists. It was originally a mining section, and its hills still yield upward of half a million dollars in gold annually. But a good as the section and reservoirs near the section and rese gold annually. But as soon as the real value of its broad acres for agricultural purposes became known the county re-ceived a large influx of farmers, and land rose rapidly in price.

FOOTHILL FRUIT LANDS. But it is not alone in the fertility of her grain lands that lies the real wealth of Butte. She has a very large footbill sec-tion whose capabilities for horticulture are ning appreciated. These foothill late years produced remarkfruit, and the coming years thou orange culture has not been made a specialty in that section, there are a number of small orchards that have produced heavy crops of oranges that surpass those of the southern counties in size; beauty and flavor. The fruit, out at least a white frost. It snows but reach the county frost is of very rare occurrence, at the top of the Sierras—at Meadow Lake, for instance—scarcely a night passes without at least a white frost. It snows but reach helpy Rough and Ready and a second county from the county for instance. size;—beauty and flavor. The fruit, more exer, ripens nearly a month earlier that that of Los Angeles. Lemons are also successfully grown, and all the hardier fruits reach perfection in these foothills. Outside the wheat-growing district land is not as yet held at high figures, and any person of moderate means can readily secure a tract of land suitable for farming on a small scale and fruit-growing. This foothill country is traversed by a large number of mining ditches which will in the future be utilized for irrigation, thereby the future be utilized for irrigation, thereby | climate of the greater part of Nevada counmaking productive lands otherwise lacking in fertility. Many of the immigrants that days, with but very few exceptions, are have come to California within the past two warm and sunshiny, especially during June

and adjoins Sutter county. Its area is 617 square miles, or 395,000 acres. It lies on the eastern side of the Sacramento, and embraces a considerable portion of the foot-bills with the sacramento, it has become one of the sacramento, and the sacramento, it has become one of the sacramento, and embraces a considerable portion of the foot-bills with the sacramento, it has become one of the sacramento, it has become one of the sacramento, it has become one of the sacramento. first among the grain-producing counties of gives employment to a large number of

west by Lake and Mendocino. Its area Durham. While Oroville is the country seat, Chico is the larger, its population being about 4,000. Both towns enjoy the benefits of railroad communication. Oroville being the northern terminus of the California Northern Railway, which runs between that place and Marysville, and Chico being located on the main line of the California and Oregon Railroad. These towns each have stage connections with the more remote parts of the county. As a rule the people of Butte are well-to-do, and their towns and villages are well provided with churches, schools, newspapers and other evidences of thrift and progress. The seventy school districts in the county employ nearly one hundred teachers, whose average salaries are from \$70 to \$80 per

> just pride in their excell MODEL FARMING. Prominent among the number of highlymproved farms in Butte county is that of General John Bidwell, near the town of General Bidwell was one of the earliest white settlers in that section, and has always been a prominent figure in pub-Cereals, fruit of all kinds, table and raisin grapes, oranges, berries, etc., are grown in large quantities, and always command the best prices in market. A flour mill is maintained on the farm, where the surolus product of the grain fields is manufactured into flour. General Bidwell's en-terprise and perfect system of farming has

e much toward attracting attention to the agricultural resources of Butte county. TAXABLE WEALTH IN 1885. Real estate and improvements...... \$15,472 901 end of mules... Acres in vines...... Grapes sold for market (pounds)..... Boxes of raisins made Tons of grapes per acre

NEVADA.

mining county of the State; and, perhaps, taking all the world, there has never been the same area of land which has produced On the map the county resembles, in shape, an old-style revolver pistol, with the barrel pointing east and the butt to the west, with the lower end of the handle in the south. The suggestion may be tolerated that this pistol is gold-mounted. The greatest distance between the eastern and the western boundary lines of Nevada county is 74 miles, and its greatest width is eighteen word of the county is respectively. These distances is a county is resultivated annually. The value of the county is resultivated annually. The value is about thirty miles north of Truckee.

population of the county was 20,534. townships have population (census 1880) as follows: Nevada, 5,540; Grass Valley, 6,700; Eureka, 693; Bloomfield, 1,017; Rough and Ready. 1,565; Little York, 1,031; Washington, 527; Bridgeport, 1,982; Meadow Lake, 1,479. The population, according to the census of 1870, was 19,134. The vote of the county at the election in 1884 was 4,215.

THE CHIEF INDUSTRY Is mining, although farming is carried on to realize what a grand bonanza they have surely, is something for the immigrant and the struggling farmer of the East to reflect upon.

LAND VALUES.

Land in the more improved portion of the county commands from \$25 to \$60 per according to local conditions. For \$1,000 a person can purchase all the land needed for a profitable orchard or vineyard, or both. As proof of this it may mentioned that one orchard of thirty-two acres brings its owner an average net income of about \$3,000 per annum. A twelve-acre orchard rents for \$1,000 cash a year. It is estimated that any we'll-cultivated orchard or vineyard will return from \$400 to \$500 per have encountered considerable opposition

to realize what a grand bonanza they have in the soil, the climate and the water."

IRRIGATION.

Several surveys have been made for irrigating canals within the past two or three years by such public-spirited citizens as N. D. Rideout, H. B. Julian, John Boggs, L. F. Moulton, W. S. Green and others, and it was ascertained, that for a total expenditure of less than a million dollars an area embracing 650 square miles of land could be thoroughly irrigated. The day of the western portion of Nevada county. The gold is found in both quartz ledges and gravel beds. Nevada and Grass Valley townships are the principal portions in which quartz mining is carried on. Eureka and Washington townships, further east and higher of altitude than the two minst named, have also many valuable quartz ledges. The mines in Grass Valley and Nevada townships have been systematically worked and developed for many years; those of Washington and Eureka and Nevada townships have been systematically worked and developed for many years; those of Washington and Eureka and Nevada townships have been systematically worked and developed for many years; those of Washington and Eureka and Nevada townships have been systematically worked and developed for many years; those of Washington and Eureka and Nevada townships are now attracting the attention of c pitalists who invest

exception of a singular elevation, known as the "Buttes," which rises to the hight not exceed \$2,000. The third year (in the

THE GRAVEL SECTION. The great gold gravel region of the county is in the townships of Bridgeport, Bloom- from Reno, has been constructed as far a field, Eureka, Little York and Washing- Sierra, and will no doubt yet find it field, Eureka, Little York and Washing- Sierra, and will no doubt yet find its largest town in the county. It is at the ton. These are of immense extent and way through Sierra valley. In the meanincalculable richness. These beds were time, all the important towns have stage the west side of which it is located. It is

incalculable richness. These beds were worked by the hydraulic process for the most part, and enormous values of gold were annually washed out of them. There are some gravel mines in Nevada, Grass Valley and Rough and Ready townships, but they are not extensive—excepting at Mooney Flat, in Rough and Ready, where is the extension of the famous gravel leads of Timbuctoc. Smartsville and Sucker Flat. All these gravel mines are now under the foothills, the other along the swamp land. All these gravel mines are now under the ban of the law, so far as working them by Synonymous with the history of progress in agriculture in California is the name of Butte county. It lies in the very heart of the great Sacramento valley, bounded on the great Sacramento valley, bounded on the great Sacramento valley, bounded on the great Sacramento valley. Butter on the great Sacramento valley, bounded on the law, so far as working thear by the hydraulic process is concerned. The hydraulic process is con In the western part of Nevada county

boundary, the south Yuba running through middle Yuba at the northern boundary of the county is of a rich adobe, a quarty that retains its fertility even after a score of crops had been raised in as many successive years. Butte was not one of the earliest farming localities in the State, its

> THE UPPER PART Of the county is covered with snow more lumber is one of the most important industries of that part of the county. The grazing and in this mountainous region is population of 400. excellent, and affords pasture, during the summer months, to thousands of cattle l which are yearly taken up from the great

valleys below. em peopled by communities of lrists enjoying abundant success. Atry round about Oroville seems to hatural home of the orange. Alorange culture has not been made like in the restant of the level of the sea, must necessarily give rise to a great variety of climate. Such is the testion there are a while in the restant of the restant of the level of the sea. or three years have established themselves in Butte county, where they are laying the foundation for happy homes and lives of severe, except at the highest altitudes. FRUIT CROPS

and Little York townships. These fruit crops are a certainty every year, and the excellence of the production insures the highest prices in the market. In the higher altitudes the apple can be produced in un-limited quantities, and of unsurpassed excellence in all respects. The fruit capaci-ties of Nevada county ought to give it, and can give it, a population more than three times that of the present. In the less altitudes, and in the western part of the county farming is extensively carried on, and there is not a grain or grass known to the temperate latitudes but can be profitably

The vine flourishes in the lower altitudes and good wines have been made from grapes grown at the altitude of 2,500 feet. ere are but four or five wine cellars in the county, and the grape industry, though ng in results, has not been de strated to be a great success. HOME ADVANTAGES.

month. Abundant provision is made by the authorities for the proper support of the schools, and the people of Butte feel a its school-house, and in the smaller places these houses are used for public worship In the larger towns the school-houses and churches are separate. The county has three daily, one tri-weekly, one semiweekly, two weekly newspapers and one monthly newspaper. RAILROAD LINES.

The center of the county is reached by been Central Pacific, to Grass Vailey and Nevada City, a distance of about twenty-four miles. From the two towns are the contract rocal test, but severe in the mountains. The rainfall begins often as early as September, and continues until May, the average fall being about 25 inches ic affairs. His Butte county farm is one the Nevada County Narrow-Gauge Railof the finest on the coast. It comprises road. This road runs from Colfax, on the several thousand acres, and has been brought to a high degree of perfection. It is a model farm in every department and branch of agriculture and horticulture.

TAXABLE WEALTH IN 1885. eal estate and improvements...... Head of cattle.
Head of goats.
Head of hogs.
Head of horses and mules.
Head of sheep.
Bushels of charcoal. Acres in hay .. Tons of grapes per acre. Grapes sold for market (ths: SIERRA.

This is one of the oldest mining countie in the State. It is bounded on the north by Plumas, south by Nevada, east by the State line, and west by Yuba. It is a moun-Nevada county is at present the chief tainous section, interspersed liberally with small and fertile valleys. Of late years these valleys have been placed under cultivation, and now contain numbers of farmas much gold. It is in the middle portion hay, grain and garden produce, which find ditches formerly used for mining of the State—or rather, we may say, it is a southern county of northern California. In a ready home market. The eastern portion of the valley generally is a readish loam, the southern county of northern California. of the county has an average elevation of some 4,000 feet, some of the higher peaks rising to from 6,000 to 8,000 feet. In winter tom loam. In the months of May the miles, and its greatest width is eighteen most of it is cultivated annually. The val-and three-quarter miles. These distances ley is about thirty miles north of Truckee, are as the crow flies. Nevada county

xtends from the lower.

Sacramento valley, across the Sterra
vada to the line of the State of Nevada.

To the east of the Sierra summit there is a strip of Nevada county nearly twenty miles long. In this strip are Donner and Independence lakes, the towns of Truckee and Boca, and several stations and camps on the Central Pacific Railroad. Nevada county contains 1,016 square miles, or 650.

TON.

In the county is watered by the headward the Yuba river and its tributaries, and a number of smaller streams supply the east-ern portion. Springs are numerous in all directions, and good well water is found at a depth of from ten to fifty feet. Gold Lake, on the western slope, is the source of the middle fork of the Feather river. The lake is four miles long, in width. In the eastern several picturesque there half of the county are several picturesque mountain lakes, chief among them being Independence and Weber. These are delightful places of resort in the sum-mer, and are visited by large numbers of tourists and pleasure-seekers. Their waters are clear as crystai and filled with trout. Summer hotels are maintained at these resorts, whose attractions are becoming widely known. Sierra is a heavily-wooded ant industry.

MINERAL RESOURCES. the chief industry of the courty has been from the hills and mountain. Sierra county, and there are that yield well. As he sierra county was in rounteres about \$1,000,000. It is claimed the There are scattered throughout the coun

PROSPECTIVE RAILROADS. Sierra is likely to have railroad facilitie in a few years, in which case her prospects will brighten materially. The Nevada and Oregon narrow-gauge line, which starts from Reno, has been constructed as far as

From Sierraville to Beckworth's, a dis tance of about twenty-five miles by road, but five miles across, and skirting the west the open plateau, are still subject to settle-ment under the homestead and pre-emption laws. PRINCIPAL TOWNS.

The county seat is Downieville, which was located as early as 1849, and whose PRINCIPAL WATER COURSES

Of the county are Bear river on the south boundary the county are Bear river on the south boundary the county are Bear river on the south the center of trade for the richest gravel

The south of Red Bluff. It is a place of steady growth, and has many local advantages.

The other towns are Vina, Sesna, Cornboundary, the south Yuba running through mines. It is situated on both sides of the near the middle line of the county, the Yuba river, and lies in a deep canyon, picturesquely inclosed on all mountains fully 2,000 feet high. and Deer creek in the middle portion. All mountains fully 2,000 feet high. The popthese streams have their sources at or near ulation is about 675. It is reached by stage Railroad, distant 40 miles. There is a

ville, and has a population of about 425. It is the center of an important mining sec Of the county is covered with snow more tion. Many rich gravel mines are in this than half of the year, and is therefore not vicinity, which, with the several lumber well adapted to cultivation; it is well timbered, however, and the manufacture of ance. Sierra Valley, an agricultural town, is 18 miles northeast of Sierra City, and has a

Forest City is 7 miles south of Downie ville, and 50 miles by stage from Marys-ville, and has a population of 625. Altitude 4,500 feet. The Bald Mountain and Bald Mountain Extension mines, located here, have yielded over \$2,000,000.

TEHAMA.

Lying north of Colusa and Butte, south Value of railroad property... of Shasta, and extending across the Sacramento valley from Plumas on the east to Mendocino on the west. Its area is 3,125 square miles, embracing 2,000,000 acres of east of Tehama and Butte counties, land. Tehama has been distinguished as and is chiefly a mountainous, rugged counland. Tehama has been distinguished as and is chiefly a mountainous, rugged coun-one of the leading wheat-growing counties try, with a number of fertile localities. Here, as elsewhere over the world, home of the State, but it has also a variety of important industries. It embraces both valley and foothill lands, each section ranking high in point of fertility. That it is a county which offers superior induce-ments to immigrants is shown by the fact railroad communication. These farms are that but about 150,000 of its 2,000,000 acres | mostly located in what is known as Amerithat but about 100 course agricultical can valley, which also contains the town of ure has been chiefly confined to the valley section, along the Sacramento, where transportation facilities have thus been the Sacramento, where transportation facilities have thus been contained to the valley section, along the Sacramento, where transportation facilities have thus been contained to the valley and the county seat, a place of some port for ten times its present population.

The California and Oregon Railroad, recently extended through the county, makes accessible a section delightful for summer good support from the people of the county. is cultivated annually. Of course agricult-ure has been chiefly confined to the valley Quincy, the county seat, a place of some port for ten times its present populations best. Farming, or rather wheat-growing, good support from the people of the counis conducted on the same extensive scale ty—and a fine brick school-house with two that prevails in Colusa and a few other departments, primary and grammar-grade.

The lands of Tehama are thus divided Valley lands, 170,000 acres; lower foot-hills, 1,280,000; higher foothills and Sierra

valleys proper lies the footbill region. East of the Sacramento river, in the northern part of the county, the valley is narrow, widening out below Red Bluff into a road expanse of valley land. WATER COURSES.

There are several streams of water cours ng through the county in addition to the Sacramento river. The North Fork of Cottonwood creek forms a part of the boundary line between Tehama and Shasta county, and is a splendid stream of living water. The South and Cold forks of Cottonwood creek, Red Bank ains, and which flow northeasterly into the Sacramento, are dry for several months in he year-during midsummer. Battle, Dry, velop into something tangible. Antelope, Paynes, Mill, Deer, Chico. Butt and other creeks rise in the Sierra and drain the eastern portion of the county. Head of cattle and These are all living streams. Good well Head of hogs... water is obtainable most places at depths

CLIMATE. The climate of Tehama county compares avorably with that of any portion of the State. For about three months in summer the weather in the valley and lower foothills becomes quite hot at times, while in the higher altitudes it remains cool and delightful. The winters are mild in the former localities, but severe in the mountains. | tially a stock-grazing county, and must re-

varying from 20 to 40 feet.

The lumber business has been in the past an important industry in Tehama. The mountain sections of the county abound in splendid forests of pine, fir and oak. Until within a very lew years the lumber business employed more men than any other in that county, but such is not until the county. The timber is floated down but spring puts in an early appearance, Until within a very few years the

The great fertility of soil and natural resources of Tehama county are now attractsearch of places to locate for the remainder of their lives. The rich valley lands of the county yield abundantly of all kinds of grain, and even fruit, while the foothills hours." have been found to be especially adapted to fruit and grape culture. The hardier fruits have been successfully grown at an elevation of more than 5,000 feet. As a rule, irrigation is not essential to success in horticulture, although if desired an abundance of water can be had for that purpose, the foothill section being well supplied with The soil etter adapted to fruit culture than on the east side. The soil is a light, reddish, grav elly loam. In every case where experi-ments have been tried in fruit culture the venture has proved a success. These foot hill lands have a light growth of manzanita, chaparral, etc., and are cleared with out great expense or labor. VITICULTURE.

The recent venture of Senator Stanford in establishing his great vineyard, compris ing several thousand acres, in the vicinity of the town of Vina, has greatly stir the grape-growing industry in Tehama.

The prospect is that, as years roll by and
the county becomes more thickly settled,
grape-growing in that section will become
one of the leading industries. THE WOOL PRODUCT.

The mountain and hill sections of Te-hama have heretofore been largely devoted to the sheep industry, and the wool product county, the timber consisting mainly of sugar and yellow pine, fir, cedar, spruce, and wild plum. Lumbering is an important antindustry.

The winter is mild, with but little possesses many attractions for tourists and possesses many attractions for tourists and hunting possesses are now made throughout the State on the first Monday in March of each year, on the first Monday in March of each year. found some method of evasion. The returns of the Assessor for 1885 report no wool on hand on the first Monday in March, although it is a well-known fact that Red Bluff is the most prominent wool market in the State outside San Francisco. It is too early, on the date mentioned, for the spring clip to be on hand, and that of the preceding tall seems to be usually disposed of long prior thereto. It is estimated, however, that the average yearly output of wool in Tehama county is something like 2,000,000 pounds.

ty, of any importance, has either rail or

CHIEF TOWNS.

Red Bluff is the county seat, and is the 135 miles north of Sacramento, and has an elevation of more than 300 feet above the sea level. It is an incorporated town, with a population of upward of 4,000. It is an iterprising community, and does a large trade with the northern section. In add tion to the facilities afforded for education by the regular district schools, a higher course may be pursued at the Red Bluff Academy, which, as an institution of learnly papers are published. It has factories and mills, gas works and water works, marble yards, banks, wagon and carriage The second town in size and importance

The other towns are Vina, Sesna, Corning and Paskenta, all of which are situated in the midst of rich agricultural districts. GOVERNMENT LAND. A pamphlet issued not long since by the California Immigration Association says, referring to Government lands in Tehama In this county thousands of acres of Gov-

ernment land awaits the new comer. Un to \$20 an acre, and improved farms at from has been done to demonstrate that excel-lent fruit can be grown. One of the leading twenty-five bushels per acre, has been grown on land plowed but once.' TAXABLE WEALTH IN 1885.

Real estate and improvements Head of mules .. Head of sheep... Acres in wheat... Acres in barley.. Acres in oats..... PLUMAS.

Plumas lies directly north of Sierra, and sumed at home, the county being without ELEVATED FARMING.

The altitude of American valley is about Valley lands, 170,000 acres; lower foot-hills, 1,280,000; higher foothills and Sierra Nevada, 270,000; Coast Range mountains, 240,000 acres. There are several small valleys in the western portion of the county. Between the higher ranges of mountains and the valleys proposal is the county. for salubrity. The Plumas Meadows em- Of the county are small and have been brace a section that is greatly prized by the people of the valley as a summer resort, and large numbers go there each season to camp, hunt and fish, and thus renew their health and energies.

GOLD YIELD. In the earlier days of gold-seeking in California Plumas was a prominent mining annual gold output amounts to nearly or quite \$1,000,900. FUTURE PROSPECTS.

There is reason to hope that Plumas will at a not distant day have the advantage of ains, and which flow northeasterly into the communication, as there have cottonwood, or southeasterly into the been at least two such projects in contemplation, either one of which may yet de TAXABLE WEALTH IN 1885

Real estate and improvements...... ses and mules.

LASSEN.

Situated almost in the extreme northeastern portion of the State-separated from the southern line of Oregon only by Modoc-is Lassen, one of the most picturesque counties in the State. It is essenmain as such for some time to come, owing to its lack of railroad communication with the Sacramento valley. And yet Lassen in the State, the annual rainfall being county contains a large number of sheltered nearly 40 inches. Throughout the county and fertile valleys that are capable of affording homes for many additional thousands of people. With an area of 5,000 square miles, Lassen has a population of only be-tween 6,000 and 7,000. The winters are

WEALTH OF FLOWERS forty miles in length through which upward of 140,000 feet of lumber per day could be floated down from the mills to Chico. The mills of Tehama county have turned out as high as 40,000,000 feet of lumber per year.

AGRICULTURAL RESOURCES.

And glowing pastures. A correspondent of the Record-Union, writing recently from Lassen, said: "Susanville, the county-seat, is 150 miles from Sacramento, and the altitude 4,078 feet greater. In this pure, light atmosphere there are no pulmonary nor malarial diseases. Within the county limits can be found as many changes sources of Tehama county are now attracting much attention from immigration societies and newly arrived persons in search of places to locate for the remainder of their lives. The rich yellow longs of their lives. The rich yellow longs of their lives.

SOME ADVANTAGES Unlike many parts of the East and West in the same latitude, live stock are not required to be sheltered and fed for many months in the year. It is rarely that attention has to be paid to cattle for more than a month or six weeks in midwinter. As a rule, cattle, horses and sheep thrive out of doors all the winter through. Spring breaks in upon the monotony of winter early in April, and by the middle of May tom loam. In the months of May or June, to the eye of the traveler is presented a beautiful sight in this portion of the Sacramento valley. He sees before him an unbroken expanse of level land, some 40 miles long by 25 wide, covered with waving grain just putting on covered with waving grain just putting on the second covered with the second covered covered with the second covered covere cate strawberry. Cherries, currants and spectacle without being impressed with the fact that a section of country capable of producing so bountifully of breadstuffs has a great and prosperous future before it. On the west side of the valley the foothills are better adapted to fruit, culture, then on the section of the valley the foothills are to subsist for from six to eight months on the scanty proceeds of their labors during the remainder of the year. To this class of toilers Lassen would be as a paradise. CATTLE, LANDS, ETC. The annual export of beef cattle

Lassen is about 16,000 head. The Madeline plains consist of a broad plateau some 5,000 feet above the sea level, on which native grasses grow waist high. The best agricultural land in Lassen can be purchased at from \$15 to \$25 per acre, and hay grown on these lands can be readily sold at a profit. The sheep are sheared twice a year, as in central and southern California, and the wool is marketable at Red Bluff. Tehama county. Hogs thrive wonderfully in the soft tule lands about the lakes, where they feed upon bulbs and roots of the most nu-

ATTRACTIONS FOR TOURISTS Lassen, like Shasta, Siskiyou and other

A WOMAN'S PARADISE. Lassen is said to offer excellent induce nents to women. Those now there contitute but about one-third of the population, and are either wives or girls too young b wed. Housekeepers, 'dairymaids, etc.,'

Good crops of cereals are sure son on both high and bottom late spring rains and occasional showers, which render irrigation sary during most years. Fruit s

going to waste on the desert air of Lassen." TAXABLE WEALTH IN 1885. | Real estate and improvements | \$1,990.39 |
Head of eattle [evidently an error]	16,56
Head of goals	1,56
Head of hogs	2,16
Head of hogs and mules	7,78
Total control of the season of the SHASTA.	

Shasta county, situated at and compris ing the head of the Sacramento valley, is one of the largest and most sparsely-settled counties of the State. Since the days of '49 and '50 it has been famous for the richness of its placer mines, and the amount of wealth in gold taken from its streams. gulches and flats is inestimable. With the decline of its placers, the great resource of its mineral wealth in numerous and exvotion of capital and industry. Tehama, situated about twelve miles among latter discoveries is

IRON MOUNTAIN. Which in reality is a mountain of silver gold and copper-bearing ore, situated seve miles north from the town of Shasta, th county seat. The estimates of the valu the Iron Mountain mine, made by minir experts and by cautious and careful assay ists, are simply fabulous. The discoverers Messers. Camden & Magee, sold a portion of the claim in an undeveloped co for \$150,000 during the past year. improved lands can be bought at from \$5 purchasers have a force of one hundre men at work preparing for operations on \$20 to \$40. Fruit-growing and grape-culture are in their infancy, but sufficient has been done to demonstrate that excellent fruit can be grown. One of the lead-ing canning houses of the Pacific coast necessity of careful procedure and cautiou purchases its fruit here on account of its investment, and developments that require superior flavor. Wheat six feet high, yield-in most cases, heavy outlays and expendi tures are slowly promulgated-none th less surely. There is good reason to believe that in a few years this county will lead all others in mineral production.

A WORD TO HOME-SEEKERS.

With an area as large as that of some the smaller States, the resources of th county are not comprised in its mineral deposits. Although for the greater part mountainous, it has thousands of acres o valley and bottom lands, a large portion o which is under prosperous and thrifty cultivation. Some of the best and larges tracts of such land are, of course, occupie but there are many ample parcels in ous nooks and mountain valleys, that nee only a fair outlay of time an i men of proper energy and thrift, to trai

More healthful, pleasant or picturesqu section, and yet in its infancy in comp son with the thickly-settled portions of resort, and offers primal inducements to tourists and sportsmen. The territory tra-versed by the railroad, up the winding Sacramento almost to its source, is grand in rugged scenery, delightful in summer, under the white dome of Mount Shasta—a land of evergreen hills, glistening peaks little valleys and tumbling, ice-cold

streams. often described, and speak for themselve through local newspapers, of which there

are seven in the county.

This sketch is directed more especially to the attention of mining capitalists and to searchers for homes; but, in the latter case. to people prepared to exercise a fair degree of patience, industry and economy, and not to those expecting rich returns in a few

FUTURE PROSPECTS. The one thing needed to insure the future growth and development of Shasta and the country north of there, is the completion of the railroad to the Oregon line. And, notwithstanding the opposition of a clique of malcontents who happen to control the organization of one of the political parties in the State, and who are strenously urg ing Congress to forfeit the railro grant, there is reason to hope that the later body will keep its faith with the people of the northern section of the State and place no impediment in the way of the company which desires to extend the road This line completed, the tide of immigration, which has for the past two years be setting in that direction will increase unti the northern county shall be filled with happy and prosperous homes. The present terminus of the railroad is at Delta some twenty miles north of Redding, al-though considerable work has been done beyond that point in the way of tunneling,

grading, etc. WATER SUPPLY. Shasta is one of the best watered counties are many streams of unfailing water sup ply, principal among them being the Sac ramento river, which flows through the county from north to south. Besides the can be named Pitt and McCloud riverstwo of the boldest and most picturesq streams in the world, along the courses which is scenery of the grandest description—the Cow creeks, Montgomery creeks

Hazel creek and many other smaller streams. Real estate and improvements... Acres in vines..... Value of railroad property...... This county is one of the northern tier

at the California and Oregon boundary, be tween Modoc and Del Norte counties, its northern boundary joining Shasta, Trinity and Humboldt. It contains a large area of farming, mining, desert, swamp, grazing and timber lands. The mining district comprises the western and southern sec tions; the agricultural is mainly in the center, and the grazing lands are mostly along the Oregon border, where, in th course of time, they will be converted into

WATER COURSES. The principal river is the Klamath which runs from the Klamath Lakes, a the Oregon boundary, across the country and down through portions of Del Norte and Humboldt counties, its watershed ex-tending from Mount Shasta and the Trinity Range, on the east, and the Siskiyou and Coast Ranges on the west, into which flows the Shasta, Scott, Trinity and Salmon rivers, on the east side, and numerous smaller tributaries from both sides. The Sacramento river also rises in the south-eastern portion of this county, near the headwaters of the Trinity, Scott and Shasta rivers. Most of the McCloud river, a tributary of the Sacramento, is also in this county. At the Oregon boundary Little county. At the Oregon boundary Little Klamath Lake, some twenty miles in length, is mostly in this county, conrected by Link river with Big Klamath Like, in

Oregon, which is over forty miles long The Oregon Legislature unanimo adopted a resolution asking Congruid a lock for navigation between lakes and Klamath river to the Calline, bringing all of eastern Oregon to the railroad now building tows

country. have county. Some years ago a railroad was county. Some years ago a railroad was projected to run from Reno up into the northeastern section of California and pentrate Plumas, Lassen and other districts. Some 35 miles of road was completed and twool stocked with ears, but litigation ensued and no further progress was made. With a railroad tapping that splendid section of country it could not fail to be rapidly settled.

The average temperature in winter is about 40°, and in summer about 65°. Siski-you seldom has more than a few inches of snow in the valleys which melts away in a day or two; but the high mountains are covered with considerable snow, to afford a good fountain for summer benefit in supplying an abundance of water for mining and agricultural purposes.

AGRICULTURAL RESOURCE

traverses the county north to south on the east side of the Sacramento river as far north as Tehama City. At this point it crosses to the west side and cennects with the California Northern which runs on that side of the river. Every town in the county of any importance has either rail or the most number of the most number of the river. Every town in the county of any importance has either rail or the most number of the river. Every town in the county of any importance has either rail or the most number of the river. Every town in the county of any importance has either rail or the most number of the river. Every town in the county of any importance has either rail or the most number of the finest quality. The most number of the finest quality. The most number of the finest quality of the most number of the finest quality. The most number of the finest quality. The most number of the finest quality of the most number of the finest quality. The most number of the finest quality of the most number of the finest quality. The most number of the finest quality of the most number of the finest quality. The most number of the finest quality of the most number of the finest quality. The most number of the finest quality of the most number of the finest quality. The most number of the finest quality of the finest quality. The per month, but as a rule, they are soon sought in marriage by the well-to-do and lonely bachelors who so largely predominate. A lady writing from that women's paradise, remarks that "it is impossible to any importance of the finest quality. The per month, but as a rule, they are soon mountain meadows and hills also produce the most number of the finest quality. The per month, but as a rule, they are soon mountain meadows and hills also produce the most number of a large of the finest quality. The per month, but as a rule, they are soon mountain meadows and hills also produce the most number of the finest quality. estimate the masculine sweetness that is and vine-growing by their shelter among

the hills. The market, however, is very limited, being confined to home consumption, as it does not pay to haul over mountain roads to the railroad

Stock-raising is a leading industry, bringing great wealth from the great number of cattle and large amount of wool shipped off-each year. Dairying also brings much wealth, for here are produced the finest butter and cheese to be found on the coast, great quantities of which are shipped to San Francisco every winter.

THE MINING INTERESTS Are varied and very extensive, forming the richest mining district in northern Cali-fornia, and consist of quartz, river, creek, bank and high guleh claims, giving employment to a large number of people Quartz mines abound along the Southern boundary of the county, adjoining the New River district of Trinity county; also, on almon river, further north, and all its ributaries, in which the noted Black Bear nd Klamath mines have each a 32-stamp tensive deposits of precious metals in ledges and lodes began to attract the attendant and are now rapidly engaging the development of control of the state of th the Klamath to the mountains adjoining the Shasta and Trinity boundary—good quartz, placer, bank and hydraulic mines exist; also on Adams creek, Indian creek, Cherry creek and Deadwood, north of Scott valley. In the vicinity of Yreka quartz mines exist in the Humbug range, which is a continuation of the Salmon range, and continues to Cottonwood and Siskiyou mountains, several good ledges being located at Cottonwood. math river about 15 to 16 miles north o is place, is also mined nearly its whole ength in this county by means of wingams, with current wheels to work the lerricks, pumps, electric lights, etc., while nuge dip-wheels raise water for the sluices. n all these districts along the southern and western line of the county all other inds of mining are carried on extensively. Besides the gold mines there are cinnabar, iron, coal and other mines; also quarries

of superior marble, stone, onyx, etc. EXTENSIVE FORESTS OF TIMBER Of all kinds, principally sugar pine, fir, white and yellow pine, cedar, white and black oak, etc., exist in the valleys and on the mountains.

THE TOWNS. Yreka is the county seat and the largest

town in the county, while next in order are Fort Jones, Etna and Callahan's, in Scott valley; Sawyer's Bar, on Salmon river; Scott Bar, on Scott river; Oak Bar Honolulu and Henley, on Klamath river; Little Shasta and Edgewood, in Shasta valley; Berryvale, in Strawberry valley, at the base of Mount Shasta, a noted mer resort.

MINERAL WATERS.

The county abounds in numerous mineral springs, the most noted being the Shovel Creek Springs, where rheumatics are cured; and Soda Springs, on the Sacra-mento, similar to the famed Congress water of Saratoga, New York. SETLLING UP.

The near approach of the railroad has been increasing the population by new-comers from elsewhere; and when the road is finished we anticipate an immense immigration to settle up that sparsely-settled county, which is very large, and yet oes not contain more than 10,000 popula-TAXABLE WEALTH IN 1885. Real estate and improvements.....

Personal property
Head of cattle
Head of goats
Head of hogs
Head of horses
Head of mules
Head of sheep
Acres in wheat
Acres in oats 21,970 1,800 5,260 6,733 670 59,390 10,100 6,000 3,500 150

This county properly belongs to the class whose trade is directly tributary to the Sacramento valley. It adjoins Humboldt on the west, but draws its supplies chiefly through the railroad system that penetrates Shasta on the east. Its area in square nonths or a year from faint-hearted efforts. miles is 2,625, and its acreage is 1,680,000. The population in 1880 was a little upward of 5,000, which has since been increased somewhat. Trinity has been something of a mining county in the past, and its present annual yield of gold is about \$400,000. It is chiefly devoted to grazing, although

there is CONSIDERABLE AGRICULTURE Carried on in the valleys. The county is mountainous, generally speaking, but has many fertile spots capable of sustaining a considerably increased population. The scenery of Trinity is bold and grand, and tourists find it a delightful region to visit in the speaking. n the summer months. The county-seat is Weaverville, a picturesque town of ome 2,000 inhabitants. Trinity possesses a healthful climate, and its people are an en-

erprising, hospitable class.	
TAXABLE WEALTH IN 1885.	
Real estate and improvements \$1	1,128,070
lead of cattle	4.049
lead of hogs	1,100
lead of horses and mules	1.303
lead of sheep	36,135
cres in wheat	827
cres in oats	68

This is one of the northernmost counties in California. It is bounded on the north and east by the States of Oregon and Nevada, on the south by Lassen, and on the west by Siskiyou. Much that is said elsewhere in relation to Lassen county applies also to Modoc. Like the latter, its development has been retarded by the lack of railroad facilities, but in due course of time there will doubtless be one or more lines of railroad penetrating Modoc and Lassen and opening up that section, now so full of undeveloped natural resources. The winters in Modoc, owing to its high altitude and distance from the warm breezes of the Pa-cific ocean, are more rigorous than in Lassen, but even there the snow season is of short duration. It is rarely that more than one or two weeks of sleighing can be enjoyed in a season, and live stock run at large with little protection during the win-

ter months. Grazing is THE CHIEF INDUSTRY In the county. There are 5,500 square miles of territory within its borders, and the population is about 6,000. Within the past year a goo lly number of immigrants have settled in Modoc, and the tide will increase each year in the future. The people there are contented and happy. Their wants are few, and are easily supplied, the soil yield-ing abundantly wherever properly culti-vated. The Modoc country is well watered, and the hills and valleys afford the finest pasturage for stock. The summers are long and cool, compared to those of the middle counties, and all kinds of live stock

thrive well. WHAT MAY BE ACCOMPLISHED. The early settlers have, it is said, all be-

ome wealthy, or comparatively so. As an evidence of what can be accomplished in that section by push and energy, coupled with business tact, may be mentioned the experience of a couple of young men who experience of a couple of young men who went there some years ago, as related by a correspondent of this paper: "In 1865 two young men met at Red Bluff, scraped together nearly \$4,000 and began merchandising at Cedarville. One has led a life of strict integrity, so far as known. One took to politics and was sent to the Legislature, but afterwards referred and begans as out afterwards reformed and became as honest as usual, and both enjoyed the entire confidence of the community. In fif-teen years they put their mercantile business in other hands and retired to the more uset business of hanking. Now they ag-regate \$400,000, and wherever it is known he firm name, Cressler & Bonner, is as

good as the greenbacks." A SUMMER RESORT.

The chief towns are Alturas, Adin, Ea-gleville, Lake City and Cedarville. They are all progressive, busy communities, with churches and school-houses adequate to the demands of the people. Modoc is a de-lightful section to visit in summer. In Warm Spring valley are mineral springs the water of which will boil eggs in three minutes, and this at an altitude of nearly 6,000 feet. As before stated, the 40°, and in summer about 65°. Siskiyou seldom has more than a few
inches of snow in the valleys, which
melts away in a day or two; but
the high mountains are covered with
considerable snow, to afford a good fountain for summer benefit in supplying an
tain for summer about 65°. Siskiare cool and prolonged, the scenery rugged
and grand. Thus a delightful summer resort is offered for those who, having a taste
for the beauties of nature, also seek to
evade the heat of the valleys in midsummer and secure a tew weeks' rest from
the summers are cool and prolonged, the scenery rugged
and grand. Thus a delightful summer resort is offered for those who, having a taste
for the beauties of nature, also seek to
evade the heat of the valleys in midsummer and secure a tew weeks' rest from
the summers are covered with ousiness cares.

TAXABLE WEALTH IN 1885. te and improvements.....

NUT-BEARING TREES.

THEIR CULTURE, VARIETIES, VALUE OF PRODUCT, ETC.

California Can Become One of the Greatest Nut-Producing Countries in the World.

[Written for the New Year's RECORD-UNION by Felix Gillet, of Nevada City.] Wonderful as the development of the horticultural resources of California has been-for we have seen those resources. development of orange groves, prune and It is all nonsense. I have planted myself, or apricot orchards, olive plantations, vine- had planted by others, for the last sixteen yards and the like has been, is it not strange that nut-bearing trees, whose culture is so well adapted to this State, and years, so many large walnut trees that it may be taken for granted that large trees will bear transplanting as well in California as in Europe, were no walnuts are planted whose profits are relatively so large, have unless they are five to six years old and received from our people but little attenreceived from our people but little attention? And yet, except in a little corner of the State, where wainut-raising has been steadily going on for a decade or two, attaining the proportions of a large and prosperous industry, such has been the prosperous industry, such has been the case. And why has it been so? Why, to this day, is the raising of nuts of all kinds so far behind that of any other classes of fruit? Because nut-bearing trees, their culture and adaptability to our soil and climate, are all questions very little understood or little thought of by our people; so much so that this important tranch of horticulture has been allowed to remain in the present obscure and neglected state that we find it to-day, but from which state, however-as everything points out-we will soon emerge, to the greater interest of the whole State.

What should encourage the planting of nut trees, such as walnuts, chestnuts and filberts, is the fact that very few trees depend so little upon the nature of the soil as do these kinds; and if it is true that in a rich soil like that of the little valleys of Southern California, and under the warm atmosphere of that part of the State, walnuts, for instance, will develop more rapidly than in the poorer soil and colder climate of the mountains, it is nevertheless a fact that that immense stretch of country comprising the most of the Sierra Nevada, and the smaller ranges of mountains intervening the State in various directions, is eminently adapted to the culture of nutbearing trees, more so than that of our great valleys. Then we must bear in mind that nut trees—at least the walnuts and chestnuts—require much space, in many cases more than could be allotted to them in valley land, or land well adapted to the raising of cereals or varieties of fruit requiring a warm climate; that space so necessary to their development and the yielding of large crops, they can have in the mountains, where, besides, land is so much cheaper, thus permitting a man to PLANT A NUT ORCHARD

Without having to make a too large outlay of money, as certainly would be the case if planting that class of trees in the valleys, where land is held at much higher prices The walnut, it is true, can be cultivated and made to yield fine crops of nuts in valley land, as well as in the mountains; so with the almond. But as to the chestnut and filbert, their very home is in the mountains. In other words, we find the land of the whole State, valley or mountain land, well adapted to the culture of the walnut; the valleys and foothills to that of the almond, and the foothills and mountains to the chestnut and filbert. There is another in California; it is that immense market east of us, with no tariff in the way, and inviting an almost unlimited production of nuts of all kinds. To-day all the nuts con-sumed in the United States, such as wal-nuts, marron-chestnuts, almonds and filberts, with few exceptions, are imported from abroad; and it would be the easiest thing in the world to drive the imported article entirely out of the market by supplying that market with a more fresh and superior article. Nuts from California are in demand, as they should naturally be but our State cannot yet furnish one-hun-dredth of what would be needed. We have seen this year the fruit-growers of the State organizing "Unions," and "Co-operative Associations," for the purpose of hunting up a market for the sale of our cherries, plums, apricots, pears, etc., and preventing, if possible, a glutting or overstocking of the market east of us. No "Unions" are needed for the sale of our crop of nuts, NO "GLUTTED MARKETS" FEARED.

The only trouble is that we are unable to meet the demand, which is increasing every year faster than new crops come in. An-other consideration that is of some weight in planting nut-bearing trees, particularly walnuts and chestnuts: With most of fruit trees the orchards have to be kept under high cultivation, the trees pruned almost every year, and even replaced every twenty or thirty years, according to kind; while with walnuts and chestnuts, those giants of our domesticated trees, as soon as the trees go into bearing they require very little care, and when of a large size, require none to speak of; and they do not need to be replaced but every hundred or hundred and fifty years. Even then, their valuable timber compensates enormously the owner for the cutting down of the trees, and the less ber compensates enormously the owner for the cutting down of the trees and the loss of their crop of nuts. Thus is it shown that the inducements for planting nut trees are many, and their advantages over other classes of fruit trees greater than many people have any idea of. As to the adapta-bility of our soil to grow to perfection nut-bearing trees, there is no doubt in my mind that this State is singularly adapted to their culture, an opinion backed by a sixteen culture, an opinion backed by a sixteen years' experience in California in cultivating and propagating nut-bearing trees. I have been myself experimenting upon the leading rieties from Europe, and studying closely the habits of such trees. It is therefore with a perfect knowledge of a subject so familiar to me that I will now give a sketch of each class of the nut-bearing trees, commencing with

THE WALNUT. Of all the nut-bearing trees, the walnut, or Juglans regia, is the most precious kind to propagate. It is a native of Persia, having been introduced into Europe by the Romans, and may be regarded almost as indigenous to that country. It is a tree that attains a hight of 40 to 100 feet. The blossoms are found separate on the tree, the male or staminate blossoms growing under

are so finder some heat is also injurious to the walnut. The best exposure for that tree is a western or northwestern exposure, seems to do as well. The walnut, more seems to do as well. The walnut are planted in avenues, alongside roads, drives and fences, round a field or simply seems to do as well. The walnut are planted should be califivated at least till the trees are of bearing size, when soil; then it does not dread drought and moisture, unless either be in excess. Planted in rich and deep soil, if will grow walnut spot bearing as soon as they row catkins, or staminate blossoms, and they make their appearance after in old, and its wood of a better quality. Sloping and rocky ground, like blossoms, sometimes the hillsides of our mountains, is the soil best suited to the walnut. Its roots delight in planted from the neighborhood. The proparutients, or early bearing was not planted to the walnut, its personnel of the carries the control of the carries the control of the carries the control of the carries of the carries the control of the walnut and the marketing of its nuts and commerce of its wood is in that country. And now the question for using the prove catkins, or staminate blossoms, and they grow catkins, or staminate blossoms, and they grow catkins or staminate blossoms, sometimes the carries the control of the carries the carries as the Lyon.

Walnut wood.

Thus we see how important an industry the growing of the walnut and the marketing of its nuts and commerce of its wood is in that country. And now the question for using the planted in productive; cose into bearing earlier than the Lyon.

Marron Mele—Nut very large; first quality. The blossoms from filling.

The area of seems to

round the roots when planting the trees The walnut likes, above all, a calcareous light or sandy soil; and the deeper the soil the better; so bones thrown into the holes are of a good help. In transplanting a walnut tree, the long, heavy tap root might be pruned back a little, but not too

lessert nuts, large, elongated, with a full, late kind in budding out.
Gant walnut—A remarkable variety for

the large size of the nut. The kernel,

one after another, and in rapid succession, emerging from the experimental hands of an intelligent and enterprising people, take shape and life, and finally occupy an intelligent and enterprising people, to take shape and life, and finally occupy and the street line in the state of the State; which called also Fertile walnut, and even years, A very productive prominent place among the various industries of the State; wonderful, I say, as the tries of the State; wonderful, I say, as the tries of the State; wonderful, I say, as the tries of the State; wonderful, I say, as the tries of the State; wonderful, I say, as the tries of the State; wonderful, I say, as the tries of the State; wonderful, I say, as the tries of the State; wonderful, I say, as the tries of the State; wonderful, I say, as the tries of the State; wonderful, I say, as the tries of the State; wonderful, I say, as the tries of the state; wonderful, I say, as the tries of the state; wonderful, I say, as the tries of the state; wonderful, I say, as the tries of the state; wonderful, I say, as the tries of the state; wonderful, I say, as the tries of the state; wonderful, I say, as the tries of the state; wonderful, I say, as the tries of the state of the st chestnut may be then grafted with advan-

Again, in the presence of such figures

seven or eight years from the seed; in our short, especially in mountain land, where all kinds of trees and plants send down into the ground a long tap root, which supplies the tree or plant with the moisture necessary to their existence.

The walnut may be grafted in the nursery, or after having been transplanted. To undergo that operation, the trees have to be at least several years old, as common shield budding fails entirely with the wal-

nuts have to be planted with the suture, or seam, perpendicular to the horizon—that is, in a vertical position—so as to obtain straight trees: but never with the small end down.

A wrong idea, pretty general among our people, is that the wainut cannot bear transplanting well. It is not so. I have myest planted wainut trees 5 to 7 years old, big as the wrist and branched at seven feet—trees, besides, imported from France. They all have done well, and went to bear ing the to four years afterward, so that have nover had to wait a decade for wainut and chestnut trees to bear. If wainut trees are planted there forty to fifty be race; 150,000 acres are planted there forty to fifty be race; 150,000 acres are planted there forty to fifty be race; 150,000 acres are planted there forty to fifty be race; 150,000 acres are planted in chest-nut. The chestnut will mature its must will an antitude of 3,000 feet, in the tistude of Nevada country, and even higher a matilitate of Nevada country, and even higher at a more southerly latitude, and at a list plant of the wooded portion of the intitude, and at a list plant of the wood of the carliest kinds only should be lanted. In mountains, and wherever the same time as the Chabert, hence the reason why that tree is invariably grafted to obtain those large round and chestnut trees to bear. If wainut trees are planted there forty to fifty be race; 150,000 acres are planted in chest-unt. The chestnut will mature its unts will an altitude of Nevada country, and even higher are; 150,000 acres are planted in chest-unt. The chestnut will mature its unts will an altitude of Nevada country, and even higher are; 150,000 acres are planted in chest-unt. The chestnut will mature its unts will an altitude of Nevada country, and even higher are in a more southerly latitude, and at a lead there to into the table of the carliest kinds only should be almost of the carliest kinds only should be lanted. In mountains, and wherever is desirable to have the received in the stand. It is plant the compres suckers being taken off, and too long FOOTHILLS OF THE SIERRA.

njured by the frost two years out of three. splendid kernel.

Serotina, or late walnut—This nut is only of medium size, very rich in oil; a late kind in budding out.

The chestnut, like the walnut, does better—if planted in avenues, or alongside roads and fences, or by itself—than orchard-like. The trees may be planted forty feet the very land suited to the chestnut; that the very land suited to the chestnut; that vield as much as from \$4,000 to \$6,000 each. Again, in the presence of such figures and of the immensity of the chestnut trade in the old world, is there not for California in chestnut-growing as good a thing, if not in the south of France the almond is cultivated on a large scale. In the Alps are locality for immigrants. Mr. A. Bowman, formerly of the State Geological Survey, dreds of acres of land in lines one mile In the south of France the almond is culapart, but orchard-like fifty to sixty feet. Such stately trees require much room, air and light to bear well. Large and deep holes have to be dug for chestnuts, as well as for walnuts, the tap root being cut back as for walnuts, the constant the chestnut; that the very land suited to the chestnut; that cents as from \$4,000 to \$6,000 each. France exports to the north of Europe and low outliers of upper tertiary gravels, bay; and always East of us a most inviting acquainted therewith. He says: "Generally acquainted ther

it yields large crops, especially the avelines. This tree requires much air and light, and must not be planted under the shade of larger trees. It should be planted rather by itself, in cordons or rows. In the south of France, where it is extensively culti-vated, also in the north of Spain, the filbert is planted around fields and vineyards, or orchards; and very often it is planted in prune orchards, every other row being filberts. Planted in these various ways, the filbert bears heavy crops. It prefers a northern or western exposure, where the sun shines but feebly. Above all, it dreads a heavy and dry soil, and has to be irrigated to bear well. In California, at least in our mountains, filbert orchards should be irrigated early in the season, some years as early as the first week in May, or when

If planted in rows, the trees should be set twelve feet apart in the rows, and the rows fifteen feet apart. In planting filberts it would be well to dig large enough holes about three feet square and two feet deep. The filbert is propagated from layering, suckering, grafting, and also from the seed. This last mode is not so sure to reproduc the species true. Common hazel stock might be used for grafting the filbert, or rather budding it, which is done in August. A grafted standard filbert is said to live longer than a filbert grown in bushes, with six to ten large stalks. Filberts are very apt to grow suckers from the roots, and these suckers have to be taken off every

The cultivated filberts may be divided into two groups—the oval and round. The best, sweetest and most productive kinds in California are the avelines, or Spanish filberts. The nut is oval, medium to large, and very full, the kernel being invested with a crimson, red or white skin, hence the name of "red" or "white" aveline. The shell is thin and easily cracked.

The Piedmont is round, with a

nutty; very productive, etc. The bulbs grow more upright than the avelines, which spread out a great deal. The cluster filbert is a very prolific kind, growing in clusters of three to ten nuts. The Sicily aveline is another leading

All these kinds of filberts do very well in the mountains of California, and are well adapted to our soil and climate. It is surprising that the owners of large fruit orchards have not combined filbert-planting with that of prunes, cherries, etc. A good way would be to plant a row of filberts every third or fourth row, and hedges of them all round orchards and vineyards.

In interior footning are, in the main, grantites south of Fresno river, and slates north.

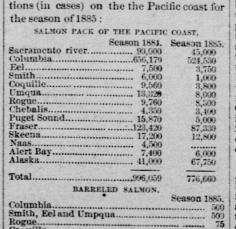
Contains patches of granite often several miles square, and there is between Folsom and the Central Pacific Railroad a larger patch, eight or ten miles square at the least, ex-Irrigated filberts will live longer than fil-

perts not irrigated. The city of Paris consumes 1,200,000 pounds of filberts annually, and England, despite her vast groves of Kent cobnut, Atlas nut, prolific cob, etc., imports annually \$2,500,000 worth of filberts. The

why not, in large vineyards and orchards, plant an avenue of nut trees, since they do plant an avenue of nut trees, since they do so splendidly planted in avenues? The space between the young trees could very well be planted to prunes or grapes till the nut trees would be of a size to require the whole space for themselves. All around large orchards and vineyards such trees could also be planted with profit, and the neighbor's land made to help feed the long, running roots of the walnut. In so doing the orchardist or vineyardist will 64° 15′. The lowest point to which the with less labor and trouble?

All these are practical suggestions, based on a perfect knowledge of what can be expected from the planting of nut-bearing trees, and which I candidly submit to the consideration of our intelligent and enterprising fruit-growers and vinyardists.

Canned and Packed Goods. The California Grocer and Canner makes the following summary of packing opera-



The Pioche (Nev.)

Area, Adaptability to Cultivation, Etc.

[Prepared for the New Year's Edition of the RECORD-UNION.]

thus describes its geological formation, passed. the large size of the nut. The kernel, though quite large, does not correspond to the size of the nut.

There are other good varieties, but thesa and found to do well. I arge and deep holes have to be dug for chestnuts, as well as for walmust, the tap root being cut back. I have noticed that the nuts grown in souther of california have a larger shell than those grown in orthern California have a larger shell than those grown in orthern California have a larger shell than those grown in orthern California have a larger shell than those grown in orthern California have a larger shell than those grown in orthern California have a larger shell than those grown in orthern California have a larger shell than those grown in orthern California have a larger shell than those grown in orthern California have a larger shell than those grown in orthern California have a larger shell than those grown in orthern California have a larger shell than those grown in orthern California have a larger shell than those grown in orthern California have a larger shell than those grown in orthern California, have a larger shell than those grown in orthern California have a larger shell than those grown in orthern California have a larger shell than those grown in orthern California, but a thin-have noticed that the nuts grown in orthern California have a larger shell than those grown in orthern California, have a larger shell than those grown in orthern California, but a thin-have noticed that the nuts grown in orthern California have a larger shell than those grown in orthern California, but a thin-have noticed that the nuts grown in orthern California have a larger shell than those grown in orthern California have a larger shell than those grown in orthern California have a larger shell than the orthern grown the first shear than the shear of the United States \$4,000,000 worth of the which will prove of interest to those unmiddle tertiary hills about three by ten constitute the predominant arboreal vegemiles is seen, and at Ione valley several tation, it is evidence that the temperature miles is seen, and at 10he valley several miles square of steep hills of this period are laid down in slightly pitching beds. The tertiary formations reach away up into the Sierra, in the shape of ancient river deposits. They change at from 300 to 1500 feet altitude into they can be grown to as high an elevation on the hills as these trees abcound. If one tree were to although a large portion of the plains, tertiary to below the present sea level, is also fluviatile, interbedded with lacustrine or marine, sometimes apparently in alternate order. The surface areas may be said to change, going eastward, from recent to upper tertiary (pliocene) as the soil belongs above or below the volcanic outflow; and then to the slate and granite formations of the Sierra, extending to the summit. The

pose its edges—especially north of Oroville.

At Redding's ranch, and from there north to Pit river, the flat country is all cretaceous, the tertiary being mostly renoved by denudation. The same is true of the country is all cretaceous, the tertiary being mostly renoved by denudation. The same is true of the country is all cretaceous, the tertiary being mostly renoved by denudation. The same is true of contain less trees because exposed to the country is all cretaceous, the country is all cretaceous, the country is all cretaceous the country is all cretaceous the country is all cretaceous the country is all cretaceous, the cretaceous the country is all cretaceous the country is all cretaceous the country is all cretaceous the cretaceous the country is all cretaceous the creta patch between Fort Redding and Bit river of the prevailing winds. is about twenty miles square. The toot-hill cretaceous of Butte and Shasta counties is overlaid by the Shasta co ures, which are, I think, upper tertiary; and these again the upper tertiary for nation the ancient river gravel period, and the volcanic outflows from Lassen volcanic chain. No cre accous rocks have been identified int rocks have been identified intermediate between Folsom and Tejon Pass. Litho-

hard shell; the kernel is full, sweet and harder category. Both are very regularly bedded and only moderately tilted here; both tilted and altered—remarkably so in comparison with those on the east side,

or ten miles square at the least, ex-tending from the valley to near Auburn. The granite region at the south has also patches of slate. Opposite Visalia, at the edge of the valley, are two isolated patches ten by twelve and ten by fifteen miles. It nuts there is a grand future for California

—a promise for handsome returns. We find in this fruitful State of ours the very land best adapted to their culture, the very land to the same formation. find in this fruitful State of ours the very land best adapted to their culture, the very climate so favorable to their growth. That is, the whole State for the walnut; the valleys and foothills for the almond, and the endless Sierra and Coast ranges for the chestnut and filbert. Of course, a nut orchard will not pay any returns before a certain number of years, but as the trees have to be planted far apart—at least walnuts and chestnuts—the land can very well be utilized in the meantime by raising other crops either of fruit (such by raising other crops either of fruit (such as prunes, apricots or cereals) or hay, according to the nature of the soil, exposure and altitude. I am well satisfied that the production of nuts can very well be carproduction of nuts can very well be carried on with that of other fruits. Take the walnut, chestnut and almond, for instance; ites of the south and the slates of the north ites of the south and the slates of the north running slantingly from the point men-tioned on Fresno river, through the heart

ghbor's land made to help feed the resources, writes as follows: The mean annual average temperature of Redding is feed the orchardist or vineyardist will 64° 15′. The lowest point to which the find himself raising a crop for which there will always be a ready market. Then, is been kept was 27° in December, 1876. Its it not rather hazardous to rely altogether on green fruit, with a "glutted" market staring us in the face? By raising part in green fruit and part in nuts, will not the orchardist be able to make his land pay, and with less labor and trouble?

In Becelluler, 1816. Its annual average rainfall is 48.05 inches. Summer, at the southern end of the valley, has an annual average temperature of 68° 29°, and an average rainfall of four inches. The lowest point to which the there lowest point to which the ther-mometer has fallen at this place was also 27°, on the same day in December, 1876. There is a remarkable uniformity in the climate throughout the Sacramento valley. In it a difference of 5° of latitude between 35° 30' and 40° 30' only lowers the annual average temperature 4° 15'. The difference of the annual average temperature between corresponding degrees of latitude in the Atlantic States, at an equal distance from the ocean, is more than 8°. It has been found that the foothills of the Sierra, up to a hight of about 2,500 feet, have ap-parently the same temperature as places in the valley having the same latitude. It has also been found that with increased eleva-

> And increase of rainfall appears to be the law throughout the whole extent of the foothills of the Sierra, with this variation as relates to temperature, namely, as latitude is decreased the temperature of the valley is continued to a proportionately greater elevation. To illustrate approximately, if the temperature of the Sierra will be occapied by a prosperous and happy rural population.
>
> And increase of rainfall appears to be the law throughout the whole extent of the higher regions free from miasma, one need not be a prophet, nor the son of a prophet, to foretell that before many years the agriculture of California will become to one percal. Then the foothill region of the Sierra will be occapied by a prosperous and happy rural population.
>
> PAPER PIANOS.—An interesting experivalley is continued up the foothills to a hight of 2,000 feet, then the temperature of Sacramento valley in the center of the valley would be continued up to 2,500 feet, and that of Sumner in the extreme southern end of the valley up to 3,000 feet. The increase of rainfall on the foothills in the latitude of Sacramento, due to elevation. is about one inch to each 100 feet. South from Sacramento the proportion decreases until at Somner the increase due to elevation is but half an inch to each 100 feet. This is shown by the record kept at Fort Tejon in the Tehachipa mountains, near Sumner, at an elevation of 3,240 feet, where the annual rainfall is 19,53 inches. There is no record kept at any point in the hills above Redding, but probably in this latitude the increase due to elevation is about miles south of Magdalena.
>
> PAPER PIANOS.—An interesting experiment has been made in Germany with compressed paper—capable of high polish—as a material for piano-cases. The tome of the instrument is reported to be not loud but very sweet; and, unlike the short broken note of the ordinary piano, the sound is soft, full, and slightly continuous, resembling somewhat that of the organ. This modification of tone is ascribed to the evenness of texture of the compressed paper—capable of high polish—as a material for piano-cases. The tome of the instrument is reported to be not loud but very sweet; and, unlike the short broken note of the ordinary piano, the sound is soft, full, and slightly continuous, resembling somewhat that of the organ. This modification of tone is ascribed to the evenness of texture of the compressed paper—capable of high polish—as a material for piano-cases. The tome of the instrument is reported to be not loud to the instrument is reported to be not loud to the instrument is reported to be not loud to the instrument is reported to be not loud to the instrument is reported to be not loud to the instrument is reported to be not loud to the instrument is reported to be not loud to the instrument is reported to

11 inches to each 100 feet. The increase of precipitation on the hills at the northern end of the valley gives greater density to the forests, and permits them to grow at lower elevations than in the southern end A LAND OF PROMISE AND FUTURE of the valley. At the same time the differ PROSPERITY.

ence in temperature is so small that the character of the vegetation of the hills at each end of the valley is not dissimilar. The trees that are found in the vicinity of Redding, at the northern end of the valley, below an elevation of 500 feet are below an elevation of 500 feet, are not found at the southern end until we pass Caliente at an elevation of 1,300 feet. It would seem that the temperature of the valley prevails up the Sierra to an elevation that equals the average hight of the Coast That promising section known as the Sierra Nevada foothills, lies along the western slope of that chain of mountains the flanks of the Sierra it would met the flanks of the Sierra it would met the flanks of the Sierra, it would met the flanks of the Sierra it would met the flanks of the Sierra. ers and horticulturists, and the cheap- dred days in the year. Passing the sumness of the soil renders it a desirable mits of the Coast Range, but small por-

ARBOREAL VEGETATION. where denudation has removed great of the valley this vegetation prevails at masses of tertiary country, with these exceptions: for example, at Millerton, on proper temperature and moisture. Where-both sides of the San Joaquin, a patch of ever on the foothills any of the trees named to 1,500 feet altitude into fluviatile deposits; be taken as the evidence of this uniformity although a large portion of the plains, terof temperature it would be Sabin's (the the Sierra, extending to the summit. The tion is more dense on the hills at the northcretaceous formation shows scarces any ern end of the valley, due to increased presurface area along the base of the Sierra except in Shasta county, although from Folsom north the rayines and canyons ex-

by denudation. The same is true of contain less trees because exposed to the patches between there and Oroville. The direct rays of the sun and to the full force AREA OF FOOTHILL REGION. On the line of the Central Pacific Railroad the foothills commence at Roseville, which has an elevation of 163 feet. From

this point to Colfax—elevation, 2,421 feet—in a direct line is a distance of 32 miles. To allow for all possible errors it would be safe to estimate that the width of the foothills, where the valley temperature prebetween Folsom and Tejon Pass. Difficulty longically the cretaceous beds are much more silicified and compacted than the tertiary. They are the shales and conglomerates found in these regions, while the tertiary are often loose and fragile, and the tertiary are often loose a vicinity of these towns, and also near the line of the Central Pacific Railroad, the while on the opposite side of the valleys of the Sacramento and San Joaquin they are willing a large of these footbills have a large of the same and the large of the land is occupied by settlers. It would be million acres of these foothills have been pre-empted. Throughout the whole region ever-living springs are numerous; and in and in proportion to their age, generally speaking. The older rock formations of the Sierra foothills are, in the main, granting the sierra foothills are, in the main, granting the purphase can be obtained for the sierra foothills are, in the main, granting the purphase can be obtained for the sierra for the sierra foothills are in the main, granting the sierra foothills are in the main, granting the sierra foothills are in the main, granting the sierra foothills are in the sierra foothills are in the main, granting the sierra foothills are in the sierra foothills are in the main, granting the sierra foothills are in the sierra foothills are in the main, granting the sierra foothills are in the sierra water, by purchase, can be obtained for irrigation. The immense precipitation irrigation. The immense precipitation that takes place during the rainy season along the western face of the Sierra, passes through this region in streams that are Central tributaries to the Sacramento.

ADAPTATION TO CULTIVATION. Every agricultural product that can be grown in the valleys, including the semi-tropical fruits, can be grown with equal fa-cility in these foothills. Ordinarily the land has to be cleared of the trees found upon it, and cultivation must be continudespite her vast groves of Kent cobnut, Atlas nut, prolific cob, etc., imports annually \$2,500,000 worth of filberts. The filbert is not only much used as a dessert nut, but is in great demand by confectioners. The avelines are employed, like almonds, in the manufacture of dragees, or sugared almonds. A very sweet oil is manufactured from the filbert, whose kernel holds 60 per cent. of oil. It makes the very best oil for the hair, and, not being siccative, it is much employed as greasing oil.

CONCLUSION.

I believe that I have pretty well shown, through this short sketch on nut-bearing trees, that in the culture of those various nuts there is a grand future for California—a promise for banksome returns we have a despite the boundary between the slate north of Fresno river and the went the slate north of Fresno river and the editor. Along the line, beginning at the south, are the Buchanan copper mine, Indian Gulch, and Snellings, near the western Mariposa county line; La Grange, Knight's Ferry, near the Tuolumne line; Telegraph City, Campo Seco, Michigan Bar, and Mormon Island, near the edge of Calaveras, Amador and El Dorado—in short, a line separating these mountain counties from the valley counties, or very nearly. Further north the framers of the counties did not study the soil. In Placer county, Rocklin on the west and Auburn on the east mark the granite lim—a promise for banksome returns we ered with treee. The increasing exports of small fruits, such as small strawberries, blackberries, and raspberries, from the vi-cinity of Newcastle and Auburn, and their cinity of Newcastle and Auburn, and their size and quality, prove that this region is better adapted to their culture than any place yet found on the level lands of the valley. The peaches of Coloma have a State reputation for flavor and size. The apples of Nevada and Georgetown are equal in size, taste, and keeping qualities to the best imported from Organ. to the best imported from Oregon. The Oroville oranges have been pronounced equal to the best Los Angeles. The vine grows with luxuriance and bears abund-antly wherever it has been planted throughout all this region. The wines of oloma have more than a local reputation. Persons competent to judge assert that wine from grapes grown on the foothills is free from the earthy taste that characterizes much of the wine of the flat land of the valleys. They also express the belief that if ever wine is to be made in California as light as that from the Rhine, and as free from alcohol, the grapes will be grown in the higher elevations of the foothills, where snow falls and remains on the ground a few weeks each season. It is said that the long summers and great heat of the valleys develop the saccharine mat-ter in the grape, which by fermentation is converted into alcehol.

LANDS OPEN TO SETTLEMENT. Land can only be obtained from the Government in tracts of eighty and one hundred and sixty acres. A monopoly of the land in large estates is consequently impossible. The character of the country being of rolling and rounded hills prevents the possibility of very large farms. Ex-periments have shown that the soil is more productive than the dry plains of the val-ley, but of course it does not yield crops as largely as the deltas and bottom lands of the rivers. It is certainly better and more productive than lands similarly situated in France, Switzerland, and Italy, which now sustain a population of millions. Wood is everywhere to be found, and in this region north of Oroville there is an abundance of water in the streams and springs not yet appropriated. These lands have remained open for settlement because, up to the present time, sufficient Govern-ment land could be found in the valleys. also been found that with increased elevation there is an increase of rainfall over those places in the valley having the same latitude, as, for illustration, Sacramento, with an elevation above the sea of thirty feet, has an annual mean temperature of 60° 48′, and an average fall of rain of 18 25 inches, while Colfax, with an elevation of 2,421 feet, has an annual mean temperature of 60° 05′, and an average annual rainfall of 42.72 inches. This

UNIFORMITY OF TEMPERATURE

And increase of rainfall appears to be the law throughout the whole extent of the



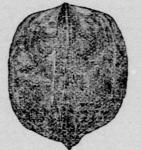
(California Grown.)



RED AVELINE FILBERT. (California Grown.)



GROSSE OF PIEDMONT FILBERT. (California Grown.)



LATE PECEPARTURIENS WALNUT.

AVELINE FILBERT.

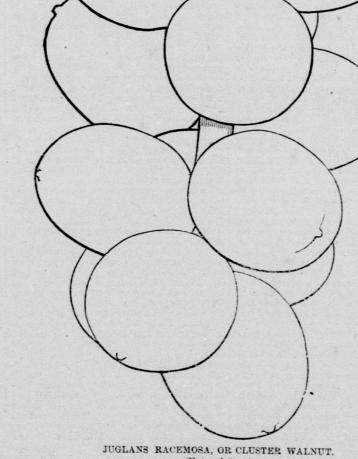
CHABERTE WALNUT.



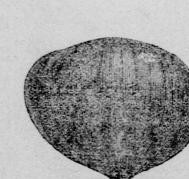
PRINCESS ALMOND



CLUSTER WALNUT









extra choice, of superior quality, large and very choice.

Chestnut culture is conducted on a very large scale in France, Spain, Italy, Turkey, etc., and constitutes a very important branch of commerce. France consumes an immense quantity of chestnuts, not producing even enough to meet the home demand. The Department of Sarthe raises \$300,000 worth of the Nouzillard variety; in the Derdogne, 200,000 acres are devoted to the culture of the chestnut, which is planted on the north side of hills. Chestnuts to the value of \$200,000 are exported from that department. In the Correze 150,000 acres, mostly mountain land of a granite composition, is planted in chestnuts. In Haute-Vienne the chestnut is called the

The almond is propagated by gratting, its own stock being used to that effect. Wherever the almond root would not do well, it might very well be grafted on plum or apricot stock. Shield budding in the fall is the popular mode for propagating the almond. It may be grafted by cleft grafting in early summer, when all danger grafting in early sum of gum is passed.

DON'T TRIFLE WITH a bad cough or cold, when a remedy as sure, prompt and thorough as Dr. Jayne's Expectorant can be readily obtained.

several years there was scarcely a jack-rabbit or coyote to be seen in this country, but now the country appears overrun with them. They are now tacker than the nuts

in plunging into cracks between rocks full of rich earth.

The walnut is propagated from the seed and by grafting. So rebellious is it to grafting, however, that for a long time it was solely propagated from the seed. Through the latter mode of propagation good nuts are obtained, but differing in size, shape and quality. Grafting is resorted to for propagating superior varieties and late budding kinds. In the walnut districts of France the trees are generally grafted, especially dessert nuts, and in this way is the crop doubled and rendered more certain. When propagating from the seed the nuts may be planted in the cellar to sproud and planted early in the spring. [All kinds of the content of the seed and between reaching walnut is spring, as it blooms late in June. It is a regular mountain tree, and may be regular mountain tree, and mountain tree saited to the chestnut is a sancy, granite soil, or a ferruginous-sandy-clayish deep routs even at two years. This earliness in bearing wall of or All kinds of talify the solution is a sancy, granite

some are found separate on the tree, the male or staminate blossoms growing under the form of cattins, peculiar to all amentate cours species of plants, and the female or species of plants, and the female or species of plants, and the female or staminate blossoms growing under the form of cattins, peculiar to all amentate cours species of plants, and the female or species of plants, and the species of plants, and the female or species of plants, and the species of plants, and the species of plants, and the species of plants

it is a very delicate variety, the blossoms being more apt to be blighted. Then it is injured badly by the gum, particularly in the snow belt of the Sierra.

If the almond tree is planted avenue-like, the trees may be set out thirty feet apart; if orchard-like, from forty to forty-five feet. The almond requires a little pruning every other year, dead wood and

THE STORY OF NELLY RAMSEY.

Legend of a Christmas Eve Incident in the Early History of Western New York.

BY ALICE LOCKSLEY.

[Written for the New Year's RECOED-UNION.]

nder the friendly escort of Rose and U

the heat of the kitchen, but vigorous rub

der strain of the brown mare, the pig

look up. Ramsey pressed his visitor to "bite and sup." "I may as well," said

came together in ominous fashion (both women held their breaths), but he paused

a long, earnest look, and opening a little box of quaint old workmanship she

drew from it her one treasure—her own mother's gold beads—and fastened them

by their curious old clasp about her daughter's fair neck.

O, careless votaries of wealth and fash-ion! With jewels changing with the sea-

"for Rose bid me bring you

Ralph won!

should come off next week.

artful Ralph,

The traveler who has hurried on business, or loitered for health or pleasure, through the pleasant towns and varied scenery of the Rose had promised to send Uncle Ralph over for her. To this girl, older in years the central portion of the Empire State, has never failed to notice and admire the tends social position, did Nellie owe all the chain of small lakes, lying like a necklace of pearls of irregular and varied shape and McGregor, of the Mills, had early learned size, on the green bosom of that tract of her own importance.

Neguteous hill country, once the home and with a commanding style of beauty, and beauteous hill country, once the home and center of power of the famous Six Nations. her little world (including her father and Here the Alleghanies lose their sternness; their rough outlines softening and breaking into such beauty of hill and vale as make a fit setting for our necklace of pearly lakes. An aboriginal flavor of romance clings to their surroundings, perpetuating in names wild and musical the glories of a faded race-names that stir the heart, and set its pulses beating with the memories of olden revolutionary times: Oneida, Owasco, Sen-

Their utterance will be sweet as the but recently begun to understand what sh dream of his youth to the exiled son of weed to this plain, unassuming "uncle."

Western New York, whether he sees the Ralph McGregor, after a youth of unsus Western New York, whether he sees the sun's decline from the woods of Maine the world. The blamelessness of his daily the world. the corn-fields of Illinois, or the grain- life, and the sweetness of temper, which fields of California. The genius of Cooper never failed to impress all who came in has immortalized Seneca Lake and its sur-tical neighbors from giving him the epithroundings, and the witchery is reflected of "ne'er do weel," so frankly bestowed by over all the region. Yet has each lakelet legends of its own, which should not be suffered to pass into oblivion. The one and the Prime Minister of his daughter in which is now to be related was told by lips all her schemes for her own or other beloved (over which the mold of half a pleasure. century has fallen), as the writer, a wide-eyed, impressionable child, sat by the fireside and listened, while the wintry storms looking mother's place at the wash-tub wailed without—a fit accompaniment to This was placed in a little room apart from

eca, Cayuga, Onondaga!

In this present year of grace the traveler in the heat of the kitchen, but vigorous rub-ling soon made the girl's cheeks glow. She on the New York Central Railroad, going slackened her work to listen. Yes, some east, is borne around the eastern end of Onondaga Lake. The vats of the great They talked loud, for her father was salt works, with their huge, mushroom-shaped covers, line the shore. He sees the McGregor. They talked for a long outer rim of the beautiful and prosperous hour of the weather, the logging, the should city of Syracuse. The green, gently-der strain of the brown mare, the pi rounded hills stand about her like those of sticking which (the moon being righ Jerusalem of old.

Jerusalem of old.

The levely panorama of city, adjacent villages, sparkling lake and hills flashes past like a midsummer dream, and possibly is soon forgotten in the after glories of the seenery of the Hudson. Far different was it, in all but natural features, in the first year of the present century. Syracuse was not, and the salt works were but a deerlook known only to timid sylvan creatures, while and suppressed his visitor to look up. Rainsey pressed his visitor to while and suppressed his visitor to the second suppressed his visitor to while and suppressed his visitor whil and to red men near as wild as they. Yet the lake was not even then alone. A pio-neer element of civilization had already neer element of civilization had already reached out from Albany on the east. An advance guard—strong, hardy, resolute, undaunted—had pushed through the wilderness, bringing with then little but their strong light arms and rames—now many that the little but their strong light arms and rames—now many the little but their strong light arms and rames—now many the little but their strong light arms and rames—now many the little but their strong light arms and rames—now many the little but their strong light arms and rames—now many the little but their strong light arms and rames—now many the little but their strong light arms and rames—now many the little but their strong light arms and rames—now many the little but their strong light arms and rames—now many the little but their strong light arms and little but their strong light strong light arms and names-now many women held their beauting of them famous in the commerce, arts and politics of the city, born in later times, the monument of their enterprise. The smoke of their ch'inneys pierced the keen air of this winter of 1800, not only on the sity, but, loose to the lake, where tiny bays and sheltering knolls formed harbors for lowly nest-building, sheltered harbors for lowly nest-building should observe times. The smoke of the interpolate to the fixed politics of the city, born in later times, the paused is to consider to whom he spoke.

"Rose is a gude lass, but ower heady and lock to me, just as the little to recommend it except its warmth. Strength was at times supplied from the looked uneasily at his bagpipes, when there of 1800, not only on the site of this winter of 1800, not only on the site of this winter of 1800, not only on the site of the lake, where tiny bays and sheltering knolls formed inviting the limit.)

It was really far past midnight when they little leaves out yonder feel the sap in looked uneasily at his bagpipes, when there looked uneasily at his bagpipes, when there is a rage of clock now, yet fully four hours before they black but he say in the derethand."

It was as he said. Strength was at times supplied from the looked uneasily at his bagpipes, when there are the cho of many footsteps over the heavy on the order and shall were any would be likely to assert the same times the clock now, yet fully four hours before they of clock now, yet fully four hours before they black but he say in the leaves out yonder feel the sap in looked uneasily at his bagpipes, when there are the cho of many footsteps over the heavy of the derw her up the beak. It was careful his tweath and honors the derw her up the black both, with past at the looked neasily at his bagpipes, when there are the cho of many footsteps over the house distinctly. He t of them famous in the commerce, arts and ometimes swept its frozen surface.

bored camps of woodchoppers. The instinct of community brought these settlers into little groups called "huddles," and each one bore the name of either the oldest or most prominent settler in the group. These names were mostly Scottish, as were the characteristics of most of the neigh-borhood. On the south side such a huddle bore the name of "Ramsey's." It was a place of remarkable sylvan beauty, even where all was lovely. Probably this circumstance weighed but little in the choice of a home in the keen eyes of Duncan Ramsey, canny Scotsman as he was; but those eyes had not been open in shrewd watchfulness for the main chance for full fifty years to let slip the glorious prospect of farm and dairy land unrolled before him when he built his cabin on the knoll fronting the lake. His foresight had anhis wares when the market came. Beef and dairy produce and hay for forage were his in plenty; and he drove a character of the plant, softened and toned down at the delicate throat and arms by some of the real lace woven in those days. Precious heirlooms! passed down for the with the new settlers or the passers-by, with faces turned to the unknown lands of the Ohio or the Wabash. The cabin on the knoll had been replaced by a new dwelling, plain but spacious and comfortable, and from this stronghold Duncan the strength of an iron will, after a selfrighteous, God-fearing code of laws, inherited in part from Presbyterian ancestry, but strongly reinforced by the stern, dom-

ineering, uncompromising nature of the not one of whom could point to an unjust action or an act of kindness received from him. How this system worked in the home of which he was absolute master, no one inquired. And his yoke was borne so silently by his wife and children that but few wondered whether or not it were burdensome. Perhaps the meek, thin and faded little woman who constantly flitted faded little woman who constantly flitted to and fro, intent upon household duties at the Ramsey home, was so accustomed to submission that no will of her own ever sed the placid stream of her uneventful, well-ordered life. All trouble of think-ing and choosing was taken from her. And her husband was a good provider as well as manager, and life flowed smoothly on at

The angular attitude of the master was a bar to sociability among his equals, and sorely forbidding to the young. And this isolation had begun to be keenly felt by his the sweet dreams of youth—looking afar off to the waving, light-green lines of wil-low and alder that marked the course of the lake; or looking away over the spark-ling waters, with sweet maiden wistfulness. to where the roofs of other settlers glinted in the sunshine. She had girl friends whom she met at the meetings and sober tea drinkings, often enough te excite the keenest interest to see more of them. It happened sometimes, as she looked and listened, that a man's voice, strong and cheery, would, with a merry laugh or snatch of song, wake the echoes. It might be more strong than sweet, but distance mellowed it; and the little maiden's face grew bright, and she laughed a happy echo grim father, feeling only the delicious mo-tion, hearing only the merry bells chiming heard by none but herself; and the day would seem brighter and happier after, and her tasks lighter, for that subtle element of with her happy anticipations of the grand ball and the meeting with Rose!

homan sympathy.

So had passed the innocent, happy days, until the porning of the Christmas Eve, A. D. 1800. The winter had been an open A. D. 1800. The winter had been an open one, and there was barely snow enough to "make sleighing." The lake, which had frozen over smoothly on a still night, was the best of thorough fares, distinctly marked by the wear of many sleighs. The day was bright and clear, lighting up the frozen splendors of lake and shore, and crystal-fringed roofs, and trees. There was an unusual amount of passing to and fro, less owing to the beauty of the day than to the splendors of lake and shore, and crystal-fringed roofs, and trees. There was an unusual amount of passing to and fro, less owing to the beauty of the day than to the fact that it was the mid-season of winter traffic. Very little escaped the observant eyes of Nelly Ramsey. There were sober old teams dragging logs to the mility there were box-sleighs, packed with straw and blankets, between which were sandwiched happy women and children—whole families going to keep Christmas at "grandpa's," or some other beloved relatives. The children's noisy fun floated up to Nelly's ears, and she laughed in sympathy. There were single couples, in very narrow "cutters." They were quieter than the children, yet seemed quite as happy, and Nelly half sighed as they passed. There was a sprinkling of Eastern-made cutters stilted up high above the snow, the fronts carved into the semblance of heads of beasts or birds, brilliant with paint and rich fur robes with scarlet linings. In these were usually seated a keen-eyed patrician-dressed man behind a high-stepping, showy horse—an Eastern speculator, most probably. There were young men on horseback, with faces rosy with cold air and exercise. Nelly saw all as she beard of the surprise at any merry-making, where his plain brother was always most displant and rother was always mall as she been a surprise at any merry-making, where his plain brother was always most displant to the sumboling of the capital, having spent much of the grand evening. Rose smiled at the delight of her friend, with a sense of superiority, though in full sympathy, for she had seen the gayeties of the Capital, having spent much of the previous winter at Albany in company with her father. When the smoking super was served, and the family summoned by the blast of a tin horn, Hugh McGregor came in with Ralph and a couple of farm lads. His greeting to the timid little guest was fatherly in its kindness, and she soon for got the ramped to the timid little guest was fatherly in its kindness, and she soon for summand to stepping, showy horse—an Eastern speculator, most probably. There were young men on horseback, with faces rosy with cold air and exercise. Nelly saw all as she went about her tasks with light, swift feet. Her little heart was unusually fluttered by vague anticipations. There had been talk for weeks of a grand merry-making at Robinson's, down the lake. A good mile and more it was away, though it looked so near, now that the leaves had all fallen between them.

was greatly beloved by his "constituency," his handsome, stately presence would have been a surprise at any merry-making, where his plain brother was always most dearly welcome. The bagpipes were carefully stowed in. Genial Ben. Robinson. the host of the evening, could have no gathering of the clans without the music of the national instrument, and Ralph was proud of his skill and glad to exhibit it on all proper occasions. The ride to Robinty ween them.

the warm, bright interior, then closed as quickly to keep out the cold. I have a processed lads from McGregor's, each with a lassie with lint-white locks tightly braided and snooded with red ribbon, made up the set. Not a fearful one of the cold. quickly to keep out the cold. Instantly Uncle Ben was beside the sleigh disentanging the girls from their buffalo wrappings and helping them over the sides.
"You're welcome, Miss Rosy!" he exclaime 1. "My womankind feared that all the fine doings in Albany would spoil

"You shall see," said Rose.
"Weel, my bonnie young leddy, there's a lad coming to-night that will be worth your smiles! But you have not told who your friend here?" as they passed the tting-room of the great ball, devoted to he use of the "womankind."
"You do not know Nelly Ramsey?"

asked Rose, with some surprise.
"Eh! what! and how did you get her

brightness that had ever come into her life Rese's answer was lost to Nelly, who was seized upon by Mrs. Robinson and her daughter—pretty brown-eyed Phobe—and kissed and welcomed with an earnest sincerity that proved how glad were those who knew her to see her sharing in the gayeties suited to her youth. Rose soon bachelor uncle, Ralph,) without fear or rivalry. One of the sweetest impulses of attered away, but Mrs. Robinson was full her unspoiled, generous nature, had led her of kindly talk, and when Phœbe took her to befriend the little girl whose wild-ros sweetness was so utterly shut out from the hand and drew her into the long room it was rapidly filling. usual pleasures belonging to her age, by her father's stern and sour intolerance There were plenty of huge branches of Singing-schools, candy pullings and qui't ing bees had opened their delights to Nelly

pine and cedar ranged along the walls, in a hasty attempt at decoration; and the warmth of the logs burning cheerily in the great fireplace diffused their resinous fragrance about—a Christmas odor which would have sorely offended the nostrils of Duncan Ramsey, but which was hailed with pleasure by his unregenerate little daughter. Looking out from her nook in careless observance of childhood, Nelly had the shadow of the pines, she thought she had never seen anything so delightful. She watched the arrivals, many of whom were known to her. A goodly proportion were young and fair, and all were fresh and wholesome to see as they came in glowing from the frosty air. Uncle Ben's invitation had been to all.

lump matrons, and matrons thin and care-lined, came leading in round-eyed little boys and girls. There was a good sprinkling of lads and lassies, most of them looking very conscious of themselves and their best clothes. All looked toward the green-bowered alcove, where, raised a little above the crowd, sat Ralph McGregor with his bagpipes, and Davie Doons, the soul of all the country frolics far and near. Davie was a worn little man, in a worn rown coat. Altogether, man and fiddle had a curious resemblance—an air of being

one and inseparable. Nothing ever could induce Ralph Mc-Nothing ever could induce Raiph Mogregor to assume the fine clothes worn by
his brother on all festive occasions. He
wore the "hoddan gray" of the period
with care and neatness that suggested
feminine supervision. Miss Rose smiled
on him approvingly from the opposite side
of the room, where she was chatting gray. of the room, where she was chatting graiously with a tall young man, who seemed much troubled in the possession of a pair of very large red hands, and unable to find place for them.

All were now ready and impatient for All were now ready and impatient for the music, but Uncle Ben Robinson seemed to be waiting for some one. He passed up and down the hall, with a kind word for each of his neighbors. His fine bald head and fresh, pink-tinted complexion gave him an odd resemblance to a good-tem-pered, over-grown beby; and this guileless and sweet exterior was the outward semand sweet exterior was the outward semblance of the real man, so well and widely known at the period of our history. (Sods of the valley that he loved lie lightly over

By the time that Uncle Ben had shaken

and seasons? All days are like to man, but the Holy Sabbath. No child of mine the hand of each, and they were relieved of fur cap and muffler—few of them wore any the lass to-night, see that she is hame by other wrap-the whisper passed about that the stroke of twalve."

"I will bring her in good time," said
Ralph, overjoyed at this unexpected constood in a group before the great fire, no-ticed by all. Nelly observed them from her The two men soon went out, and Nelly rept, trembing, from her hiding-place.
"Oh, mother! mother! is it true?
Did father really mean it? There will be dancing, and I never saw any in my life!"
"Nelly, Nelly," said the timid mother, corner with quiet interest. There were tall, dark-men, and fair, short ones; some stout and stolid, some slender, alert and brighteyed. But her eyes rested longest on the figure of one who seemed to be the leader and spokesman of the party. She named him (mentally) "the King of the Wooddo not say that. If your father should The simple toilet was soon made. Th choppers." He was of kingly proportions, full half a head taller than the tallest of tender hands that had dressed the girl in her babyhood lingered lovingly over it The mother's faded eyes brightened, as wel his fellows, with crisp dark hair waving about a firm, square forehead. Eyes of deep blue, with long curled lashes; a fair skin, they might, when the little maiden stood ready for hood and shawl, in her vivid win-ter plaid, softened and toned down at the an expression of blended self-reliance and easy, good humor, which, when united in one individual, is a potent winner of hearts—a nameless grace and fascination which in character is as real, yet as intangible, as light and perfume. Nelly had but one generation to the next, until the memories of a race of fair women were meshed little time then to observe him, for Uncle
Ben had taken possession of him, and talking all the while with eager cordiality, led
him at once to Miss McGregor.

"This is Archer Glendinning, the son of
an old friend, Miss Rosy," he said. "He
has lately come to seek his fortune hereaboute. You must try and make him for in its creamy folds! The hazel-brown hair (that matched the eyes) snooded with soft blue ribbon, framed the innocent face, bright with anticipa-

abouts. You must try and make him forget the hills of Edinboro', for to-night. I fear he has had a wee taste o' home-sick-ness in this strange land, before he found

them.' she said, gravely.

Nelly's breath came quickly, in rapturous surprise. "O, mother!" she said, and her eyes filled with happy tears. Rose smiled and frankly held out her hand. The stranger took it with the firm clasp of one who holds what he takes, and bowed over it with an easy grace which savored more of drawing-rooms than woodchepping.
"I can never forget Edinboro'," he said.

son-perhaps with each new costume-you with a voice more sweet and finely-modu-lated than his strong features and manly can buy nothing so precious as those old-fashioned ornaments; for love and faith and heroism went with them from mother form warranted, "but in your company I will learn to love this new country, in which I am indeed a stranger."

Surprised and pleased by his ready courtesy, Rose made a gracious reply; and they were fast drifting into conversation when—with the usual prelude of a groun, a gracely as the stranger of th s jueak, a clash and a splutter—Ralph started the bagpipes with "The Campbells Are Comin'.

The first sound of the national instruat her from under the grey eyebrows, and said, in his sternest tone, "Remember,"
Nelly understood; but it was so long till midnight, and so much was to be enjoyed!
Ralph started the big black mare at a funeral pace down the declivity towards the lake, until a turn in the road hid them from the house. Then he shook the reins, with a chirrup that Blackbird well understood. She started, straightened up from her lounging attitude, and gathered up her long limbs for a showing of what she really was—the best trotter in the country. Ralph had added another string of bells to her already full outfit, and as sine settled into the long, swinging trot, which was her best gait, she shook them with a chime of best gait, she shook them with a chime of at her from under the grey eyebrows, and best gait, she shook them with a chime of playfellow and torment at school. But roguish Bob was as kind as he was mismusic that went straight to the heart of the little girl behind them. Blackbird flew fast, and faster, and Nelly's spirits rose proportionately. After a mile had been passed chievous, and she was soon at her ease with him. He pointed out to her the people she did not know, with a running fire of description and comment, more amusing than flattering to the persons described. she was only a happy child, forgetful of her

At last, with a drone like humble bees in July clover, the bagpipes ceased. Davie Doons' fiddle twanged sharp and clear, and his voice in a high pitch commanded the lads to take the lassies to their places. There was little space for wallflowers. All lookers-on and small fry were hustled off to the sitting-room and-kitchen, where they hung like bees about the doors, watching the dancers. Nelly had started with the the dancers. Nelly had started with the first order to move, but roguish Robin saw and detained her.
"Not going, Nelly? Surely you will

dance with me?"
"I canna, Rob.; I never even saw a dance

was soon ended, and the lights in the long, low house (or collection of houses), known as "Robinson's," were close at hand. to recall "Lang" Tom and his Jeannie to the world outside of themselves. The apple-cheeked lads from McGregor's, each would be safe. Suddenly a light breeze up the set. Not a fearful one, certainly, and Nelly's light feet and quick eyes, assisted by the patient kindness of her teacher, could not fail of success. Then the child's soul was set to music, and she ning held out his hand, saying:
"Let us run, Nelly, before the storm Instantly she placed her hand in his, and floated before it as easily as the down before the breeze; and when she sat down, they started. So active were her little feet that, to his surprise, she kept pace with him easily; and he began to hope that they would reach the shelter of the Point in time, when, without further warning,

for her now. * As the evening wore away the mirth in creased. Davie Doons, who had been several times refreshed out of a suspiciouslooking black bottle, played with more spirit. His eyes grew brighter, his nose redder, as the time of his reels, hornpipes and jigs grew quicker. But the eye of Robin was not to be evaded. He caught the bottle on another visit to the musician, "Stop that, ye fule! He'll be fou before

flushed and triumphantly happy, Robin

was proud of his pupil. Plenty of dancing

It was 10 o'clock when Uncle Ben, warm and moist from his labors of assisting his womankind, his pink, bald head and face shining, opened the door of the wide kitchen and announced that "supper was ready." Various appetizing whiffs had come from that direction. The home supers had been early and hastily eaten, and there can be no doubt that most of the company were really very hungry, yet there was no rush made toward the supper table. But this is a tale of times of primeyal simplicity. Uncle Ben led out grand dame McCredie, the oldest person present, and placed her in a seat next himself. The elder portion of the company followed and ranged themselves about him. The young ouples followed, and there was room for nearly all the adults of the party. When all were seated, Uncle Ben said, simply, "Neebors and friends, ye are wel-come all. In the absence of the dominie I will proceed to ask the blessing of the Almighty upon our humble fare.'

Solemnly was the blessing invoked, and

most decorously listened to: not with bent heads, but these sons and daughters of the Covenant sat bolt upright and stared straight before them. The children, clustered in the corners, were silent. An un-lucky cur had his toe stepped on. His yelp was smothered by the grasp of his young master, who carried him out and opped him in the snow, as the dog's share of the punishment that his owner would be certain to receive from his father with his dagples. holding ready against his breast the worn and battered old fiddle, which was the at such a solemn crisis. The blessing done all ceremony vanished with a wave of Uncle Ben's carving-knife, and the company fell to work with a will upon the savory dishes before them. That old-time Who can describe it! No room was wasted on glass, silverware or flowers. Before Uncle Ben stood a huge platter of roasted venison. Robin, at the other side, was dividing a heap of brown, juicy spareibs. The glory of Scottish feasts, the haggis," was presided over by dame Robinson herself, with Phœbe, glowing like a

rose, for her assistant.

O, the depths of that compound mystery!

Mrs. Robinson looked anxious at first over this grand test of a Scottish wife's cooking: but her brow cleared as she began to inves tigate the depths of the great pan. Evidently the anxietics of the evening were ended for her. Of vegetables—excepting the turnips that graced a round of corned beef-there were none. There were piles of round bannocks, and plates of ghnuts, and genuine Scotch cake sprin

kled thick with sugar plums. Tea-the luxury of our forefathers-was handed about in small cups. It was by no means the tea of the present time; and as it was high-priced and the company large, it had little to recommend it except its warmth. one should get more than was good for him. Nelly's plate was well supplied by roguish Robin, but she was too happily absorbed to care much for eating.

The young people were not inclined to linger over the table, and made their way linger over the table, and made their way back to the ball-room, where Davie Doons

was nodding, and was aroused with som difficulty.

Rose, Nelly and a few of the girls had drifted into Mrs. Robinson's sitting-room for a few moments of girlish chat. Suddenly Nelly's eyes fell upon the great clock, and saw that the hands pointed to a quarter-past 11. She started. The bright dream was over! She must go at once! the saw her father's stern face, and he his voice as he said, "Remember." Ah she should have remembered sooner. What if she should not get home at 12! Perhaps this clock might be too fast! How she hoped it was! She put on shawl and hood with cold, trembling fingers. It was only the ghost of the bright face that suddenly confronted Rose, saying, "I must go now; I think Uncle Ralph has forgotten." She

did not seem to hear the questions and ex-clamations going on about her, but went straight to Ralph, who, after attending to every one else, was finishing his own sup-per in company with Lang Tom Hamilton, who seemed to be plying a busy knife and fork, notwithstanding his enraptured condition.
"Uncle Ralph," she said, "are you going with me? "Tis past 11."
"Eh? my dearie!" said Ralph, with a start and twinge of remembrance. "Be content, and go home with us. It's no muckle safe crossin' the lake. There wil

be a storm soon. There was a circle round the moon, so close you couldna "I must go!" she said. "My father will never let me go again if I disobey She turned away with a gesture of de pair. The moments were wasting while hev talked. Nelly, Nelly, if you must go, I'll get

the sleigh out."
"I will be half way before the horses are yoked to!" she exclaimed, desperately.
"Please let me go!"
Mrs. Robinson and Phæbe came up with kind words, urging her to remain with

Oh, if she could once get away from them all! They were so kind, but they did not know her father. If she could only get out and flee like a bird to the home where she longed, yet dreaded, to be!
It happened that a young man had been standing with his back to this group, engaged in conversation, but as is often the case, listening also to what was going on about him. He turned around at Nelly's appeal, and confronted her. He was deeply moved at the sight of the

"You want to go home to-night?" he said, kindly. "I will go with you; it will be but a short run for you and me."
"Ay! that will do!" said Ralph, greatly relieved. "Mr. Glendinning will take you home safe, and come back for a bed and breakfast with us." Glendinning bowed his thanks for the in-

little face, troubled and quivering. He saw the brave struggle to keep back the coming

Glendinning bowed his thanks for the invitation. While the women hung about Nelly, seeing her well wrapped, and saying last kind words, Ben Robinson beckoned his young friend aside to offer him the parting hospitalities of the black bottle. Archie Glendinning laughingly declined; Archie Giendining laughingly declined, adding, as a shade of memory passed over his handsome face, "I promised my mother not to touch it; and I think she knows that I keep my word."

"Right," said Robinson; "but (with a comical twist of his ruby visage) I thought f ye did na want it to keep out the cold, it night give ve the courage to meet old Dun "I was not born a Scotsman to fear

"I cann, Rob.! I revereven saw adance "I" was 10 frin a Sostsman to fear a "I" was 10

of alarm, for there were snow flakes with it. No choice of retreat now. Glendin-

the snow squall burst over them. The win came roaring down the lake and with it a torrent of blinding snow. Instinctively Glendinning grasped and held fast his com-panion or she would have been whirled away into the darkness. He instantly realized the danger of losing their direction in this snow-cloud, and stood perfectly still, waiting for it to pass. Experience had taught him that the more violent the gust the sooner would it spend its fury. This was true of the wind, which subsided in a long half hour. But the sky grew darker, and the snowfall increased. From the smooth the snowfall increased. From the smooth ice near the center the snow was nearly all swept by the force of the wind, while it test. Her head fell drowsily on his piled it in drifts over the rougher portions earer the shore. The situation was very erious. All signs of guidance were ouded in the thick, white gloom. To leave the lake was to get among the snow-drifts, without any certainty of finding shelter, while walking upon the ice was comparatively easy. He was quite certain that a storm so sudden and violent must be of short duration, and he believed it would be best to keep upon the path and walk on, for exercise was needed to keep them warm. His first impulse was to feel in his pocket for his trusty little compass, and he was the blood stand still in his sorely-tried greatly troubled to find that he had left it heart, then set it dancing again with new the prospect of a night's exposure would He rubbed the frosty rime from his eye-have given him very little uneasiness; but lashes and waited. For a moment it dishis poor little companion! How would she bear it?

His thoughts fluctuated between the tenderest pity for her and anger against the lake! There was warmth, and rest, the stern father, whose hardness had all that meant life to them, close by, driven her into her present peril. At first as soon he had been fully occupied with thoughts across! of Rose McGregor. The image of her fair, large presence floated before him; and even in the snow-mist his cheek burned as he remembered that her golden curls had eyes, now accustomed to the faint white light, saw her face plainly. It was very pale, but composed. Since the gale passed she had not spoken. Her whole bearing was patient and firm. He told her very gently and courteously what their position Instead of the alarm he expected

"My father will know that I could not no other. They walked on, as Glendinning thought.

in the direction in which they were going when overtaken by the storm—with eye and ear strained to catch any sign of relief or rescue. They walked, not fast, but keepwas careful not to exhaust the strength of his companion, which he feared might be tried for several hours. He remembered that he saw roguish Robin turn back the hands of the big clock fully an hour; and thus he knew—though Nelly did not—that it was really far past midnight when they ing up her courage and beguiling the time.

And so he found himself exerting his powers of entertainment for the amusement of its shadow, he saw that a high "worm" lily, cheerily, the season through for his kind entertainers. Mrs. Ramsey's fer hilled, repressed nature felt the genial influence of And so he found himself exerting his powers of entertainment for the amusement of this little girl, to whom he had hardly given a thought under ordinary conditions. With that unselfish tenderness and devotion to heldess womanhood which is the soul of chivalry, the heart of this man was filled. The same impulse that led him to forsake pleasanter company at the sight of her distilled to should form he turned away. He rolled over time engaged. Uncle Ralph's visits were

her his own history—of a father lost flashed before his eyes, and the thunder of at sea, before he could remember; of the a waterfall was beating in his overcharged dear mother, to whom he was all-in-all; how he came across the green hills in summer to go to school in Edinbore, and the ice-plains in winter. When he was a man in stature, but still a happy boy at heart, his mother failed slowly and left him elections. A waterial was close to the house now. A dog—man's ever-faithful and sympathizing friend—leaped up and touched his frosted cheek with its warm tongue in mute wellows. Rose we will be knewn out if he touched it, but do it. ice-plains in winter. When he was a man in stature, but still a happy boy at heart, his mother failed slowly and left him alone. He knew not if he touched it, but the door swung back, and it seemed as if heaven had opened to him, in the light and heaven had opened through. How the dear, familiar places grew to be hateful to him, in his grief and loneliness, and he had left them all for America, with the name and direction of Benjamin Rob-inson scrawled in his mother's feeble hand with the firelight touching it with its bene-—his only landmark in that strange new world. All this, not told connectedly, but pieced out with scraps of boyish adven-

had a voice not remarkable, perhaps, yet well-trained; and when Nelly joined it with her clear, girlish treble, in some chorus that she knew, the voices rang out over the white waste with a pathetic sweetness that would have charmed any listener. But God alone heard them

such as was used by lumbermen in camp, as a signal, but no one answered. The white dimness deepened; the cold increased. Walking grew more difficult, yet walk they must. O, the miseries of the inghit to those two young creatures, shut in by a wall of snow—as impenetrable as if it had been of adamant—from all the world!

Once Nelly said "It must be very let of color afforded by the red flannel gowns of the little ones, and the bit of targence, though refusing the invitation to go with them. Blackbird pawed the brown turf at the gate of the Ramseys oftener than ever in those days. Glendinning determined to seek for employment, and was lying out there in the snow! The thought pierced him to the heart, and unless that the gate of the Ralph drooped under this intelligence, though refusing the invitation to go ence, though refusing the invitation to go mother. All this comfort, and peace, and the bit of targence, though refusing the invitation to go mother. All this comfort, and peace, and the bit of targence, though refusing the invitation to go mother. All this comfort, and peace, and the bit of targence, though refusing the invitation to go mother. All this comfort, and peace, and the bit of targence, though refusing the invitation to go mother. All this comfort, and peace, and the bit of targence, though refusing the invitation to go much the bit of targence, though refusing the invitation to go much the shoulders of the grand-mother. All this comfort, and peace, and the bit of targence, though refusing the invitation to go much the shoulders of the grand-mother. All this comfort, and peace, and the drooped under this intelligons. had been of adamant—from all the world!
Once Nelly said, "It must be very late, and little Mysie will wake and miss me. She always wakes."
At the thought of her little sister in the warm, white-curtained nest, reaching out her arms and calling in vain for her Nelly, the only tears that the little stranger. It was a comfort of the little stranger of the little stranger. It was a comfort of the little stranger of the little stranger. It was a comfort of the little stranger of the little stranger of the little stranger. It was a comfort of the little stranger of the litt nest, reaching out her arms and calling in vain for her Nelly, the only tears that she shed that night ran fast down her cheeks.

Glendinning soothed her, and she was green her arms and she was understood, and no time was lost.

Even before he was lifted from the floor,

Glendinning soothed her, and she was soon her own brave self again. "My father will know I could not help it," she said often. And that thought always gave her comfort. Later, when their sufferings increased, she began to be troubled that she had been the cause of bringing her companion into their present strait. She besought him to leave her. Unburdened with her he could find a way out, and he could bring help to her afterward. He told her, sternly, not to speak of that again; and she obeyed with meekness that cut him to the heart.

The weary night wore on. He had lost the man and his wife were out; and, guided by the excited little dog, came directly to where Nelly was lying. The sun of Christmas morning looked in on the group, engaged in the use of restoratives and warmth to two inanimate bodies. With one they succeeded, but Nelly—sweet Neily—was gone forever!

The morning after Nelly had been laid to rest, with the severely simple burial rites which the children of the Covenant were wont to bestow upon their dead, the box-sieigh of the Ramseys (driven by

begging him to let her rest a little. How it hurt him to refuse her! but he well knew that rest, in their benumbed condition, was certain death. And he still hoped for the morning. How old and worn he felt! Was he the gay young soldier of fortune who Duncan had been present. For a few mo-had sped so lightly to the merry-making at ments the two women were fairly overhad sped so lightly to the merry-making at Robinson's only yesterday? It seemed far off, like a memory of youth to the aged. He did not think now of Rose. All his affections were centered in the frail girl at his side. If her patient feet had walked beside him in Life's rough paths for two score years, he felt that he should not have known her better than now. Her filial affection, her meek patience and self-forgetfalpess her brave endurance and child-like fection, her meek patience and self-forget-fulness, her brave endurance and child-like submission had touched the depths of his

submission had touched the depths of his tenderest love and pity.

"Nelly! my poor, lost lamb!" he cried, his voice broken with emotion. He gathered the drooping figure beside him close in his arms, and whispered something that she alone heard—unless the angels listened.

O, the shy, sweet repose! The wave of wild-rose bloom that flooded the poor, pale cheeks! He saw it through the dimness; and after one silent-moment released her, and they began their walk again. They said but little now; every thought was occupied with endurance of the present—though now they walked as one, not two.

They were now upon a strip of ice which

his woolen muffler and handkerchief. She was very quiet, so quiet that he feared the sudden shock had benumbed her senses. He spoke to her loud and sharply to rouse

In a faint, far-away voice she begged him to leave her, and save himself! Laying her hand on his head, as he bent over her in arranging the wrappings of her feet, she said: "It is hard now, when life is so sweet!

When Glendinning raised himself and once more turned his despairing face to-ward Heaven—as all men do instinctively, in time of their greatest extremityhing keen as a scimitar smote his cheek was the breath of the coming morning! Hope revived again in this strong, sorely-tried heart. Relief might be very near. He told Nelly so, shaking her to rouse her from the dangerous stupor into which she

warmth and shelter she had constantly reshoulder, as he gathered her close to him, and walked up and down in short turns.

His splendid powers of endurance—the hardihood, and mastery over fatigue which he inherited from a long ancestry of in-Strange pains and tremors ran through his strong frame; his mouth and throat were parched; his head ached and throbbed Daylight was coming now! He saw outlines of objects on the shore. While straining his eyes, to make out where they were heart, then set it dancing again with new in his working suit when he changed his clothes for the ball. If he had been alone like a star, where he had seen none before. appeared; then it shone out again; something had passed between it and his vision -Yes! it was a light in a window facing as soon as he could see to make his way

hidden under drifted snow and making his another.

way most difficult and painful. His breath His auditor, after the first surprised and brushed it more than once during that way most difficult and painful. His breath merry evening, as he had held her (closer than was needful) in the dance, with the happy audacity of his 26 years. And Rose did not shrink from him, he well knew.

Way most dimetric and paintit. His oreach than paintit. His oreach than paintit. His oreach than the interest surprised and startled glance at him when he began to speak, had hidden her face in her checked happy audacity of his 26 years. And Rose did not shrink from him, he well knew.

Then a great fear seized him—such a particular first surprised and startled glance at him when he began to speak, had hidden her face in her checked appropriately a proposed and the startled glance at him when he began to speak, had hidden her face in her checked appropriately appropriately and the startled glance at him when he began to speak, had hidden her face in her checked appropriately appropria did not shrink from him, he well knew.

But a new interest for his companion awoke now. He looked down on her, as she clung to his arm, with a keen observance,

ing her head upon his arm, locked long at the face that had become so dear to him. The sport of the cruel night winds had loosened a fluff of the soft brown hair from loosened affulf of the soit brown han tromits fastenings. He put it away with trembling hand, and it strayed in little tendrils bling hand, and it strayed in little tendrils poem just told, that had no voice of wailing in it. He spoke again: "My father will know that I could not come." She said it with a sigh of relief. That fear laid to rest, she seemed to have looked more child-like than ever. The for me. sweet mouth was close shut, as if it had done forever with complainings. As he gazed down upon it, its peace seemed to pass into his own tempest-tossed soul. His dread was gone. The yellow light deepened every moment, and touched softly the still features. Glendinning bent his head and reverently kissed his bride, in the light of that other sunrise—immorta', eternal, whose brightness he wist not of.
In a moment he had roused himself to
the remaining difficulties to be overcome. pleasanter company at the sight of her distress, would keep him her devoted knight and servant until death—if death must be the end.

Still form he turned away. He rolled over the fence somehow, floundered heavily in the drift on the other side, gained his feet and struggled on. Not a moment to lose, warmth that streamed through.

To the day of his death he never forgot

pieced out with scraps of boyish adven-ture, and sometimes a snatch of song. He which the rosy, comfortable-looking wife alone heard them.

Glendinning had hope that they might be heard by dwellers on the shore of the lake. He occasionally gave a shrill whistle,

the heart.

The weary night wore on. He had lost all idea of time. Minutes seemed like hours in passing. Would the morning never come? Could she survive till then? He never doubted that he could. She was evidently failing, was hardly able to walk, and herging him to let her rost a little. Here is the course of the course o more subdued than ever before, tied and blanketed his horses.

Mrs. McIntyre received her poor friend

conscious face; then stooping, with eyes that ran over, kissed the burning, frost-bitten cheek. "He's mine now, Janet," she said. "I'm come to take him home."

love of it, with its daily round of customs, its relish of food, and comfort of rest, and joy in the breath of outdoor air, in the light and purity of the heavens above us. It was a bright day of the last week in April, and Glendinning was seated in his usual place by the window, where all sweet sights and sounds of the springtime came pleasantly in. There was a shade of most delicate

Mysie had gone after wintergreens. It was Mysie who had called the first faint smile to the lips of Glendinning, with her merry chatter. Through Mysie, Nature's sat lightly upon her. She had never her sister. feared her father, and, as is often the case with natures like his, he was fond of her her husband.

plenty of wintergreens.

His eyes were still fixed on the spot where the fluttering pink of her dress had disappeared among the trees, but he had ceased to think of her. Memory was busy with him. The mother, who had been busily passing to and fro, tidying up the house, after the noon meal, now came with her busiting and took had been busiled to the house of the house after the noon meal took had been been busiless. and careworn. He had grown very dear nently the benefit of his faithfulness and to her in those long weeks of convalescence, sagacity. After a little more urging on his to her in those long weeks of convalescence, and repaid her devotion with affection which he had given to no one, since his mother's death. He knew that he ought to tell her what she longed to know. Her eyes had questioned him, not her words se soft brown eyes, that were so like Nelly's, though set in a worn and faded

It was an effort to open that close-shut heart, even to Nelly's mother; but, sitting there, the gaunt and haggard wreck of his old self, he told her all the story of that

dimpling surface of the lake with a far-away look in them, which had replaced fold so tenderly? Was it a corpse?

Shivering with terror, he slipped his burden down from his shoulder and hold-their expression.

His voice ceased at last, and silence fell between them, in which the chirp of the bird and insect world without came pleas-

must find work.' Her hand was upon his shoulder in an am wanting. instant. "Oh, not yet, not yet, my dear lad! Thou'rt not strong enow. Thou art dearly welcome to me, thou knowest. And Ramsey has never liked any one so well.

He has been so kind; I didna think it was

said, looking down at the white, limp certain now."
hands that were folded over his shrunken "But ther

cheered him greatly. When Rose was at home many delicate gifts came from her, which were beyond the means of stay-athome people; and they still continued to come, Ralph saying that he knew what Rose would like so well that it was easy to

do it.

Glendinning grew restless as the autumn came on. He was by nature and temperament an adventurer. Sweet home time of wife and children might have been in the same evening, as strong enough to detain him for a life- Glendinning to Ralph the same evening, as strong enough to detain him for a life-time in some happy spot; but now he wearied of everything, and was eager for change. Long were the talks that he held with Uncle Ralph. The old man and the young one drew very close together, held

Glendinning to Ralph the same evening, as he related the story to him. "The devil himself could not tempt me to forswear-myself, and to promise to any woman what I could never feel."

"But you are a bachelor," he added.

by a band of unexpressed sympathy, as lasting as it was deep. white, wooden "juggins," ready to receive it. The husband father, who had just come in and settled himself in his seat by the ingle nook, had just caught up his boy. Two little girls, with the precocious helpfulness of their sex, hovered about him to relieve him of cap and muffler. Glendinning's eyes noted it all, even to the bright touches of color afforded by the red flannel gowns of the little ones, and the bit of tartan about the shoulders of the grandmother. All this comfort, and peace, and tenderness, was the daily food of men and tenderness, was the daily food of men and tenderness.

ey could not keep him. She knew the Jerusalem, the Scriptural record has immortalized that solemn, tender parting between friends who should see each other's faces "no more forever." The simple, pathetic narrative touches the heart of every reader, for it strikes the key-note of all partings from that hour to the end of

blanketed his horses.

Mrs. McIntyre received her poor friend with open arms, kissed her and cried over her, as she would not have done if the stern Duncan had been present. For a few moneys the two women's fairly over the two women's fairly over the two women's head and walked to the turn in the road with Archer. And after a whisper of farewell and a blessing, watched his fine young form till it vanished out of her sight. It was now two years since the parting of

which sustained her. She looked eagerly toward the high-post bed, whose curtains were drawn. "Has he spoken yet?" she asked.

"Nothing wi' sense, pair laddie," was the answer.

She drew the curtain aside for her visitor. Mrs. Ramsey looked long at the unconscious face; then stooping, with eyes that ran over, kissed the burning, frostbitten cheek. "He's mine now, Janet," she said. "I'm come to take him, home."

It was now two years since the parting of Archer Glendinning with his adopted mother; yet he came not back. He was yet at the mill on the Oswego. No stranger now, but loved and trusted by all that little community. He looked years older and graver than when he danced the Highland reels with Rose McGregor; but his smile was as sweet, his sympathy with old and young as ready and cordial as ever. If he bitten cheek. "He's mine now, Janet," seemed like a man who had some unusual experience, he appeared also to be well respectively.

life, and, what is more to the young, to the to give most minute and careful directions to some place that the witches knew all about as well as himself; opening of bars' and helping over fences—his native kind-ness and courtesy toward all women pre-vented his avoidance of these small traps laid to catch his attention, though he smiled over them sometimes when Ralph

spoke of them.

Between Mr. Wittenmire (the mill progreen upon trees and underbrush, the bud-ding of that abundant foliage which in immer nearly hid the lake view from the greatly increased by a late occurrence—the rescue by Glendinning of the child of a friend, a restless little fellow, who had fallen into the mill stream. Mrs. Wittenmire and her sister were much inclined to pet the young overseer, but his firm and selfvoices called to him, and he awoke. She brought to him all the spring-time treasures—spicy berries, sweet wild flowers, curious mosses, the wounded dove, the captured squirrel, the field mouse's nest, fashionable education and some "society" fashionable education and some "society was lapsing.

She only answered by a faint moan. She resisted slightly when he raised her up and wrapped her closely in his cloak, whose ly mirthful. The "iron rule" of home

sat lightly upon her. She had never feared her father, and, as is often the case with natures like his, he was fond of her because of her fearlessness. She had given Glendinning a saucy nod and a promise of Glendinning a saucy nod a saucy n you could—I am certain you could—give him some office, or take him as a partner, or something, you know, which would not be like taking a laborer into the family. Millicent would be satisfied with any

John Wittenmire winced at this arrange ment. To exchange a faithful, efficien er knitting and took her usual seat near overseer for a partner without capital did not recommend itself to his practical judgne reflection of the smile seemed to ment. Yet, if Glendinning were attached ghten her face and make it look less sad to him by a new tie he would have perma-

ning come out from the mill boarding house, and passing the mill itself, walk toward the residence of the owner. A summons to the private office of his chief had never occurred before, and he felt a sensation of wonder. Was anything going

Mr. Wittenmire was alone. He motioned his visitor to a seat opposite. Both men looked at each other, and it was the elder the man of the world-who was embarrassed under the clear, questioning gaze cf the younger. Anything but the truth seemed impossible before those clear eyes. John Wittenmire hesitated and blundered, and was angry with himself for his lumsiness. But somehow, in a very short space of time, his companion comprehended the honor intended for him, with all that was included in it. He sat erect and silent, looking before him with wide-open eyes, as if he saw a vision. The mill owner had not expected any great den stration from the man before him, but his silence was a surprise. In another moment Glendinning turned with a start. "I beg your pardon, sir. I was think

"Certainly," said Mr. Wittenmire, "there "Mother, I know what you have done is much to be thought of." is nuch to be thought of." "It cannot be," said Glendenning simply. "I have weighed myself, and I

"We know you well, and trust you. said the other encouragingly. "You will not disappoint us." 'I was an ambitious man once," broke in Glendinning. "The world seemed just made for me. My ambition is gone, and my affections are buried with it. I did not in him. I well know he is sorry he spoke so hard to Nelly."

"You will not lose me quite yet," he know—I never thought—about it, but I am

> "But there are business and social aspects which perhaps you do not fully un-

"But, surely"-said Mr. Wittenmire, beginning, after the custom of the human be slipping away from its grasp.

Glendinning rose and shook his broad shoulders in a way that Nelly's mother knew well. She had seen it when wearied with winter evening arguments on election and free will—a gesture of throwtime engaged. Uncle Ralph's visits were more frequent now. He missed his niece standing at the open door will—a gesture of throwing the whole matter aside, as if it were a physical burden. He bowed gravely, sadly. Mysic usually secured the in reply to some timid question he told. In reply to some timid question he to

silence, and with great relief was again in the fresh air and sunshine. "Well, have you nothing to tell me?" queried Mrs. Wittenmire of her husband when they were alone that evening.
"Nothing," said Mr. Wittenmire.
"The
man is without ambition. Millicent must

"But you are a bachelor," he added, looking at Ralph with a newly-awakened interest. "I believe you understand."

"When Hughie and me were lads," said Ralph, "I led him in all things. It was I who took the honors. My poor was I who took the honors. My poor mother had great hopes of me. But Hugh married the girl of his heart— a sweet, bright, spirited creature— our Rosie's mother. I had my sweetheart, too, but I was a shy, awkward fellow, that could find no words to tell her how dear she was to me. But I am certain she knew The summer that father died was always at home. Father could not rest if I was out of his sight. At last I was hypocrite had stolen my love away. The blow was sair. I had none of Hugh's pride; my life was in my love-my lamb that was stolen! I rushed away by long lines of railway in those days. Twenty miles was a good distance when separating friends; and when the wishedfor opportunity came, by the starting of a new sawmill in the Oswego river country, great was the regret of the family by the lake. Mysic cried, both loud and long, without any attempt at restraint. Her mother said little, but busied herself with preparations for the traveler's comfort. They could not keep him. She knew the day, in a lone pass of the hills, I met a man with a band of sheep. I helped parting must come; but he had held her hands in his firm clasp and called her "mother" when he had told her about it, and she had felt the conviction that bring up a load of provisions from the Point. I promised, and he left me. One day, as I minded the yoes, on a sumy slope, neither life nor death could keep those parted forever who love each other. When the friends at Ephesus accompanied Paul the Apostle a little way on his journey to Jerusalem, the Scriptural record has important and the solemn, tender parting because that solemn, tender parting because of the solemn and the solemn area of the solemn ar arm around my poor, prodigal shoulders, and said, 'Brother, come home with me. I am sorely in need of thee.' I went with in and sat down by the ingle to warm. Soon came in Hughie, and he carried little Rose and laid her, all sweet and smiling in my arms; and he said: 'Her mother left me alone last week, and I buried the little baby with her; and there is only thee and me, brother, to bring up the child.' The wickedness died out of my heart, and I took up with my life, as God gave it to me. I was Hugh's right head. I was Hugh's right hand. Money came to him in plenty, and with it the power that he loved. But the best of my life has been with Rose, and (falteringly) with the chil-

A new intelligence dawned in the bright eyes of the young man. He knew now why Ralph McGregor had watched beside his sick bed-why he still so cared for him tially) the brown, worn, old hand, and held it in his strong clasp. Then silence fell between them—such silence as is gol-den. This rare flower of fidelity grows

"Ralph, thee has ill news. Let me hear it now."

He placed the arm-chair at the open door, and metioned to her to take it, then sat down on the steps at her feet. The winter had been a cruel one among the hills, and

Ralph was racked with rheumatism. Glendinning persuaded him to remove from the comfortless mill boarding-house to a cottage in a sheltered nook of the hills, where with a kind family, he could receive the warmth and care that his condition required. It was May, and pleasant weather he resumed his duties at the mill. One morning he was fastening Blackbird on a green strip of sward just outside the dusty area about the mill, where the shadows of the young leaves could play hide-and-seek with the spring winds over her glossy sides. Suddenly there was a ud, hoarse outcry from many voices; and the noisy machinery came to a stand. He knew there had been an accident; and with what haste he could he crossed the space and entered the mill. A group of men were standing in awe-struck silence, around They drew apart as he came and he saw what was, a few moments before, his friend—Archer Glendinning! He sat down and took the head in his arms in time to see eyelids close over the bright blue eyes; and a smile-as of some sudden sweet suprise-die away on the bearded

Very tenderly he told the story, omitting all the dreadful details. He said nothing of the illness that prostrated him for weeks after the shock. He told her how Miss Millicent kept the grave always green, and garlanded with flowers, which were often wet with her tears.

At this point his listener, who had borne up with rigid composure, closed her eyes in a dead faint, looking in the wan evenlight as if death had taken her, too. In his bachelor helplessness, Ralph probably did the best that could be done, He kept quiet, fanning her with his broad straw hat, feeling thankful that heaven had sent her a short respite from her grief. In a few moments the pale features quivered. She put out her hand. It fell upon Ralph's shoulder. She grasped it, and thus steadying herself by it, rose to her feet, looking down upon him with eyes dilated and filled with a strange light. "I have been away in my faint, Ralphie,"

she said. "I have seen them! They are They are in a together now! ed place of light, and they love me and wait for me! I see no more the cold. dark grave, as the end of their beauty and goodness. I can bear it now; I am com-forted!" Before her old friend could reply, there came a rumbling and creaking f the big gate; a harsh voice exhorting tired oxen, and then—like a peal of joy-bells—came the sound of Mysie's happy laughter. The child's heart in the old man rose up to meet it. "Thank God! Elinor he said, "that there are young folks yet in the world, and will be when we are dead

answered, tranquilly. "We shall all be young in the kingdom," * * *

The Christmas story is ended. Not in

vain have the shadows of earlier, sterner times been evoked from the darkness of the gathered years (pale shadows that once were like us) if, through this sad, "owertrue" tale, those who read it may better realize the blessings of their present. O, happy lovers! who sit together on this Christmas Eve and hear the mild south wind blowing without, bringing its benison of fruitfulness for the coming year, give a thought-a sigh, perhaps-to those happy lovers of that long-past Christmas Eve. The ice-bound climate—the home with the iron rule, never shall you know. Your lot is in happier days. Be worthy of your blessed heritage! O, rural denizens of valley, plain or hill-slope beside the Pacific Be not in haste to arouse to labor the

Open not the stable doors too soon, lestas with great, mild, luminous eyes watch the morning star-ye might disturb them on their knees! So runs the legend, framed in times more | well wooded, others are but sparsely covnow at the hall door, and a sad one. One stamps sturdily down the dark sidewalk with a cheery little whistle; the other listens till step and whistle die away in the distance. The hall clock points up it and thinker, while others still are entirely bare. The Sierra, to an altitude of \$,000 feet, and some portions of the Coast Range, are clothed with magnificent forests of pine. The hall clock points up it and the same are clothed with magnificent forests of pine are hands toward midnight. The silence is The holy. The God-Brother comes to-night in the Washington cedar, or Sequoia Gigantea His tenderest form—a little child. The The hour is at hand! O, happy dwellers

meek, dumb partakers of your daily toils.

MR. LINCOLN'S FAVORITE POEM.

As is well-known to many persons, the exquisitely beautiful poem entitled "Mortality," was an especial favorite with Mr. Lincoln, but it is not so generally understood that the poem was written by a young Scotchman, who died at 37—that age so fatal to Burns, Byron, Motherwell, and so many other children of song. One evening in December, 1863, Mr. Lincoln repeated this poem to Colonel J. G. Wilson, then in Washington, when the latter said, "Mr. President, you have omitted a portion of it." What! is there more of it?" responded Mr. Lincoln, with as much eagerness as did the ragged backwoodsman in the story of the "Ar-kansas Traveler.' "Yes, sir, two other stanzas;" ragged backwoodsman in the story of the "Arkansas Traveler." "Yes, sir, two other stanzas;"
and he thereupon repeated them to the great
delight of the President. "Can you tell me
who wrote it?" asked Mr. Lincoln, "for I can't
find out. Some of the papers attribute it to
me." "It was "written," replied the Colonel,
"by William Knox, a Scottish poet of considerable talent, who died in Edinburgh in 1825. He
published several volumes of poems, and was
well-known to Sir Walter Scott, 'Christopher
North,' of glorious memory, and to many other North,' of glorious memory, and to many other of the literary magnates of that day." As the poem has appeared incomplete in various jourpoem has appeared incomplete in various journals, we append it in full:

Oh! why should the spirit of mortal be proud? Like a swift, fleeting meteor, a fast-flying cloud, A flash of the lightning, a break of the wave, He passeth from life to his rest in the grave. The leaves of the oak and the willow shall fade, Be scattered around and together be laid; And the young and the old, and the low and

the high, Shall molder to dust and together shall lie. The infant and mother attended and loved: The mother that infant's affection who proved: The husband that mother and infant who

Each, all, are away to their dwellings of rest. The maid on whose cheek, on whose brow, in whose eye, Shone beauty and pleasure—her triumphs are And the memory of those that beloved her and Are alike from the minds of the living erased. The hand of the king that the scepier hath borne; The brow of the priest that the miter hath worn;

The eye of the sage and the heart of the brave, Are hidden and lost in the depths of the grave. The peasant, whose lot was to sow and to reap; herdsman, who climbed with his goats up the steep;
The beggar, who wandered in search of his bread. Have faded away like the grass that we tread. The saint that enjoyed the communion of heaven; The sinner that dared to remain unforgiven; The wise and the foolish, the guilty and just, Have quietly mingled their bones in the dust.

So the multitude goes, like the flower or the That withers away to let others succeed; o the multitude comes, even those we behold, o repeat every tale that has often been told.

For we are the same our fathers have been; We see the same sights our fathers have seen; We drink the same stream and view the same

And run the same course our fathers have run. The thoughts we are thinking our fathers would

From the death we are shrinking our fathers would shrink;
To the life we are clinging they also would But it speeds for us all, like a bird on the wing. They loved, but the story we cannot unfold; They scorned, but the heart of the haughty

They grieved, but no wail from that slumber will come; They joyed, but the tongue of their gladness is

They died, ay! they died: we things that are now.

That walk on the turf that lies over their brow,
And make in their dwellings a transient abode,
Meet the things that they met on their pilgrim-

Yes! hope and despondency, pleasure and pain, We mingle together in sunshine and rain: And the smile and the tear, the song and the

dirge, Still follow each other, like surge upon surge. 'Tis the wink of an eye, 'tis the draught of a breath, From the blossom of health to the paleness of

death, From the gilded saloon to the bier and the Oh! why should the spirit of mortal be proud?

EXTERMINATING THE TERRAPIN. - The Baltimore newspapers are greatly alarmed-lest the diamond-backed terrapin in which

CALIFORNIA.

HER AGRI ULTURAL, MINERAL, AND OTHER RESOURCES.

A Land Whose History Antedates that of the Pilgrim Fathers-The Golden Era.

By Prof Henry G. Hanks State Mineralogist California lies between 32° 45' and 42° 48th meridian of longitude west of Washington. It has a seacoast 1,097 miles in length, and an average width of 200 miles. The area of the State approximates 156,000 square miles, or in round numbers, 100,000, 000 of acres. Of this area 36,000,000 acres are specially suited to agriculture, 30,000, 000 are grazing lands, also adapted to fruit-miles are specially suited to agriculture, 30,000, one are grazing lands, also adapted to fruit-miles are specially suited to agriculture, 30,000, one are grazing lands, also adapted to fruit-miles are specially suited to agriculture, 30,000, one are grazing lands, also adapted to fruit-miles are specially suited to agriculture, 30,000, one are grazing lands, also adapted to fruit-miles are specially suited to agriculture, 30,000, one are grazing lands, also adapted to fruit-miles are specially suited to agriculture, 30,000, one are grazing lands, also adapted to fruit-miles are specially suited to agriculture, 30,000, one are grazing lands, also adapted to fruit-miles are specially suited to agriculture, 30,000, one are grazing lands, also adapted to fruit-miles are specially suited to agriculture, 30,000, one are grazing lands, also adapted to fruit-miles are specially suited to agriculture, 30,000, one are grazing lands, also adapted to fruit-miles are specially suited to agriculture, 30,000, one are grazing lands, also adapted to fruit-miles are specially suited to agriculture, 30,000, one are grazing lands, also adapted to fruit-miles are specially suited to agriculture, 30,000, one are grazing lands, also adapted to fruit-miles are specially suited to agriculture, 30,000, one are grazing lands, also adapted to fruit-miles are grazing lands, also raising; 20,000,000 are rountainous, but contain minerals of great value and timber: 5,000,000 acres are swamp or tule lands, which carr to a ce tain extent, be reclaimed; and 5,000,00 acres consists of alkaline lands or deserts, a portion only of 000 pounds. which can be utilized. There are three

principal chains of mountains in the State, nearly parallel to each other, and having the general trend of the coast. The Sierra Nevada is the backbone, so to speak The rains falling on these mountains divide their waters at the summit, one portion flowing to the Pacific ocean, the other find ing its way eastward into the Great Basin where it either sinks into the loose, sandy soil, or spreads out into alkaline lakes of considerable magnitude. These bodies of water are kept in a state of equilibrium by evaporation.

The Coast Range is rather a low range of

ountains lying near the sea-coast, as indicated by the name. In the southeastern part of the State there is another elevation which has been called the Inyo mountains This range differs from others mentioned in being highly argentiferous. Owens val ley, which separates it from the Sierra Nevada, is remarkable for its uniform width and great length, extending as it does for one hundred miles in a direction somewhat west of north. The mountain ridges lying both east and west of Owens valley are the highest in the State, and some of the peaks or summits are nighest in the United States, if not in "There will be no old folk there," she North America. Mount Whitney rises to swered, tranquilly. "We shall all be an altitude of 15,000 feet, and the summit may be reached without great diff This celebrated mountain is surrounded by at least a hundred peaks, all of which are over 13,000 feet in height above the sea-In the more southern portion of the State the mountains are broken into spurs, short ranges and isolated buttes. It is to this portion of California that we look for a large output of silver in the near fu-Other minerals and metals also abound in the irregular mountains men-

The valleys of California vary from alpine meadows, surrounded by snow-clad inclines lying high up in the mountains, to widespread plains, between distant parallel mountain chains. All are fertile Some require irrigation, others do not, while still others are improved by artificial watering.

There are several large lakes in the State, and numerous lakes of lesser magnitude. Some contain pure and fresh water, while others are alkaline or salt.

MOUNTAIN FORESTS. While some portions of California are

reverent than ours. There is a parting ered with timber, while others still are en hall clock points up its not appear at an altitude above called "big trees" of Californiachildren turn on their pillows and smile. tude (from 5,000 to 8,000 feet), and not, as generally supposed, in two or three iso in this land beloved of the Lord! A lated spots, but in great abundance, extending for many miles along the line of altitude mentioned. They are too large to be conveniently handled, but the lumber and timber would be useful if it were ascessible, which it practically is not. These trees seldom fall from natural causes, and when they do, they lie from 800 to 1,000 years without material decay like the granite or syenite obelisks left unfinished in ancient Egyptian quarries. These vege-table columns sometimes rise to an altitude of 400 feet, and in some cases measure forty feet in diameter at the base, although generally not more than thirty feet. Along the northern coasts grow the redwoods, from which a large portion of the lumber and timber in general use is obtained. These trees are also very large, some of them yielding from thirty to forty thousand feet of lumber. The wood is durable easily worked, and has a straight grain and rich color. It is extensively used in California for building and other purposes, and is largely exported, latterly to London where it is in great demand and commands fancy prices for ornamental purposes. Other useful and durable woods are found

in abundance in the State. GRANDEUR OF SCENERY

Our State is noted for its magnificent scenery. In the California Alps, the region surrounding Mt. Whitney, may possibly be found as superb landscapes and command-ing views as at any locality on the face of the earth. This region of the State surses even the Yosemite and Hetch Hetchy valleys, celebrated the world over for their exceptional beauty and grandeur. Since visiting Mt. Whitney and the pictesque country in its vicinity, it has remained a mystery to me why tourists and lovers of nature in her grandest and wildest moods, do not flock to the locality and

Rugged mountain peaks of granite partly covered with perpetual snow, mountain streams filled with trout, splendid canvons, wild rocky gorges, mountain meadows. lakes of purest water, cascades, cataracts, waters that "fall and pause and fall," mural cliffs rising to a dizzy hight, dense and almost impenetrable forests, an atmosphere bracing and smelling of ozone, or redolent with the odor of fir balsam and pine neetles, are a few of the attractions of the igher altitudes. Lower down are boiling springs, volcanic cones surrounded by ex tensive beds of ancient lava, and even a miniature Sahara with accompanin shifting hot sands and moving whirlwinds, alkaline lakes and scattered sagebrush. Silver and gold mines may also be visited in the vicinity, the mountains are ribbed with undiscovered mineral wealth, and all of these attractions are within thirty miles or so of a well-appointed narrow-gauge railroad. Why all these natural beauties should go begging for appreciative observ-ers, and not be eagerly sought by ubiqui-tous tourists, can only be accounted for by their ignorance of the facts I have here

A CLIMATE TO EVERY TASTE. So much has been said and written of the climate of our State that it is quite unnecessary to dwell upon the subject. As to temperature, almost any degree may be selected from a large assortment. It is only necessary to consider well what would be most agreeable, and then seek it in the varying climes of Death valley, the arenaplains of the Colorado or Mohave deserts, among the snows and pines of the high Sierras, in the mountain valleys, in the fogs among the redwoods of the northern coast, or in the streets of Crescent City, San Francisco, Monterey, Los Angeles o San Diego.

AGRICULTURAL RESOURCES AND PRODUCTS. Thirty-five years ago agriculture was almost unknown in California. Now it is the mainstay of State industries, both present and prospective. The adverse opinion I have formed as to the policy of raising enormous crops of cereals in California, to send abroad, discounting the future, so to speak, by extracting from our fertile soil the elements of that fertility and sending it out of the country, may be erroneous, but I fear not. The facts, however, remain. The average annual production of cereals or the last five years may be seen by the

following estimate: Wheat, 45,000,000 bushels, value.

7,000,000 2,000,000 200,000 5,000

of the vegetables raised in our State having carrots, turnips and other vegetables of corresponding size.

The number of fruit trees in the State is follows: Apple, 2,700,000; peach, 1,200,000; pear, 500,000; plum and prune, 600,000; lence follow. By these effects the surplus cherry, 400,000; apricot, 500,000; orange, 1,600,000; lime and lemon, 500,000. Aside could not obtain food enough for north latitude, and between the 38th and other fruit-bearing trees, not to mention a seekers, and the pressure is thus relieved. California has been variously estimated the area of fertile land on the earth's sur-

000 are grazing lands, also adapted to fruit-raising: 20,000,000 are 1 ountainous, but poses, whereas formerly cattle were only valued for their hides and tallow.

It is estimated that there are 5,000,000 sheep in the State. The wool clip is ap-

proximately 40,000,000 pounds, of an estimated value of \$8,000,000. areas in California are specially adapted to the culture of the grape. The wines are not only good, but the product is generous. Mr. Wetmore, a California authority on the I have not convenient data for more recent

Honey.-There are 1,000 bee-keepers in the State, and 100,000 colonies of bees. Each colony produces 200 pounds of honey

fornia were well represented at the Exposition, the effect of which must and will be felt, and will in all probability cause immition of the better classes to our State. San Francisco, our principal city, is des-ined to become one of the largest and most no other perfect harbor. Here a ship can be sailed in without a pilot. San Francisco For many years California en be sailed in without a pilot. San Francisco
is as well situated for a manufacturing as
for a commercial port. The climate is such
that laborers and mechanics, artisans, etc.,
can work every day in the year without and Territories; to the south, Mexico, Cenbia and Alaska; to the west, and beyond the Golden Gate, is the broad Pacific, a ures. We cannot manufacture successfully

HISTORICAL. Events resulting from the advance of civilization, within the historic period, have opened slowly but continuously towe only glean traces of the past from geological study, and contemplation of silent ruins left by unknown races. The remains of the ancient civilizations of Chile and Peru appear to antedate other American ethnological records, and have a curious correspondence to the earliest traces of human life in Europe and Asia. It is even possible, and perhaps probable, that this continent was the birthplace of civilization, and that Asia and Europe were peopled from America by way of Behring's Straits in the north, or, still more likely, that boatloads of people drifted across the Pacific before the trade winds from the coast of Peru, as ably argued by Charles Wolcott Brooks, of San Francisco, in a valuable paper read before the California Academy of Sciences. Be this as it may, in compiling a brief history of California we must confine our investigations within the bounds of written history.

. In an old book ("American Antiquities and Discoveries in the West," by Josiah Priest, Albany, 1835), I find a quotation, showing that in 1821 a planter living near Montevideo, in Uraguay, South America, found in a field a tombstone upon which Greek characters were inscribed. This stone was raised, and a shield, helmet and swords were found beneath, and an earthern vessel or amphora. The Greek inscription, with the exception of a portion, which was nearly obliterated, translated thus: "During the dominion of Alexander, son of Philip, King of Macedonia, in the sixty-third Olympiad Ptolemais * * *. On the helmet was a design representing Achilles dragging the corpse of Hector around the walls of Troy. In the private collection of President Soto, or Honduras, exhibited in the California State Museum in 1883, a sculptured sphynx was shown. This would indicate that the ancient peo-

ple of Copan were at least in communica-tion with those of Europe. The universal custom of erecting tumu'i must have had a common origin with a similar practice in ancient Europe and Asia. California, although one of the younger States of the American Union, is old in history. Seventy-eight years before the Mayflower landed her load of pilgrims in sachusetts, and forty-three years before Sir Walter Raleigh attempted a settlement on Roanoke Island, Upper California had been discovered; and it was settled and mis-

sions established within its borders before the Revolutiary War.

The word California first appears in the writings of Bernal Dias Costello, companion and historian of Cortez. Its origin is unknown. Michael Venegos, in his "Natural and Civil History of California," published in 1758, expresses the opinion that the name was derived from an acci-

dental word or misunderstood Indian name. WARRANTED PRIDE OF CALIFORNIANS. Californians have been unjustly accused of making exaggerated statements speaking of the varied resources and the limate of their State. We were, ourselves, surprised when we became aware of the value and importance of the land we had selected for our abode. We came to the new El Dorado to dig in the placers for gold. We remained to make homes and to develop resources little suspected by the peaceful invaders who swarmed like locusts on the golden shores. We thought the country fit only for mining, until, almost by accident, was discovered fertility in the soil, and its fitness for agriculture proved. As a reward for their industry and foresight, the pioneer farmers were soon enabled to sell to the miners, at exorbitant prices in yellow gold, the finest vegetables and fruit. They imported bees and set them to work gathering sweets from the beautiful wild flowers of California, and the storcs of honey these industrious insects laid up was a new surprise. Fields were sown with wheat and other cereals. which yielded handsome returns. Frui trees, experimentally set out, rewarded the planters with abundant crops in the course of a few years. In the meantime we made salt, burned lime, made bricks, erected sawmills, tried our hand at wool manufacture, built a few miles of railroad, and, in a word, as far as we were able; or could spare time from mining, endeavored to supply our growing wants from the native re-

our growing wants from the native resources of the State.

During the first few years, the yield of gold did not materially diminish, but farming greatly increased, and the agricultural districts gradually rose in importance, un-til our noble bay was crowded with ships from foreign lands, which bore away to hungry Europe our enormous surplus crops of wheat. Wool and wine became, also,

weighing 260 pounds each, 800 pounds, in one instance, having been raised on a single vine. We have grown cabbages weighing 50 pounds; beets weighing 118 pounds. It is only when it is discovered in unusual quantities that it decreases temporarily in value. It is to the discovery of gold in unusual proportion of gold which can be extracted from quartz with profit in this remarkable book. It is curious to note the small proportion of gold which can be extracted from quartz with profit in the brilliant, almost meteoric flight. creases with the difficulties of production. ing 50 pounds; beets weighing 118 pounds; State from a dreamy, slow-going Mexican the Southern States. Quartz which conwatermelons weighing 110 pounds; and dependency, to its present advanced conditains \$60 worth of gold to the ton of 2,000

Mankind, when crowded together, be come restive, which leads to dissensions and part of gold to 10,049 parts of quartz, while roughly estimated at 8,000,000, divided as wars; when in that condition the, people become unhealthy, and sickness and pesti- gold to 100,489 parts of quartz. lence follow. By these effects the surplus from this estimate there are several hundred thousand fig trees, olive, quince and a new locality, colonists follow the gold-

valued for their hides and tallow.

Dairying is extensively conducted in Callifornia. For a number of years the production of butter alone has been estimated at 11,000,000 pounds, and of cheese at 4,000,-100 pounds, and of cheese at 4,000,-100 pounds.

Interval years mining, minions of days labor, and the loss of many lives. On the other hand, the gold represented has been an important and powerful factor in causing the exhausted. On the other hand, labor in proportion will become cheaper, and the loss of many lives. On the other hand, the gold represented has been an important and powerful factor in causing the production in the State, but the supply will not then be exhausted. On the other hand, labor in proportion will become cheaper, and the loss of many lives. On the other hand, the gold represented has been an important and powerful factor in causing the production in the State, but the supply will not then be exhausted. On the other hand, abor in proportion will be come cheaper, and the loss of many lives. On the other hand, the gold represented has been an important and powerful factor in causing the production in the State, but the supply will not then be exhausted. On the other hand, labor in proportion will be come cheaper, and the loss of many lives. On the other hand, the gold represented has been an important and powerful factor in causing the production in the State, but the supply will not then be exhausted. On the other hand, labor in the state is the production in the State, but the supply will not then be exhausted. On the other hand, labor in the state is the production in the State, but the supply will not then be exhausted. work, are now being opened and wrought with profit. These remarks apply equally Grapes and Wine .- Certain extensive to the gold fields of other States and for-

Unless some new and productive g ld Gold ... field is discovered, the value of gold will continue to increase, and the reaction alsubject, estimates that in 1885 70,000 acres | ready commenced, with its train of evils, of vines were in bearing. The vintage for | will continue until the old condition of lov 1881 was 12,000,000 gallons; in 1882 it was prices, poorly-paid labor, and general stag-9,000,000 gallons; in 1883, 9,500,000 gallons. nation returns. There are those who be-lieve that such a change would be an improvement on the present feverish high pressure condition of the world. But the argument of these important questions is foreign to the purpose of this report. In annually, or 20,000,000 pounds in all. Of wax each colony yields five pounds, or an aggregate of 500,000 pounds. The value of the present depression of business and the the wax, at 25 cents per pound, amounts to fall of prices, it would be a wise policy on \$125,000. The honey is of the best quality, the part of our people to encourage the proand is largely exported to Germany, Glas-gow, Paris and Liverpool, the bulk of the State, that the inevitable return to the forduction of that metal so abundant in our export going to the latter port. Most of mer condition may be as gradual as possi-the honey so exported is first extracted ble, and not partake of the nature of crisis. This can be done without the sacri-All of the agricultural products of Cali- fice of any rights of the agricultural inter ests, if legislation can be effected in the proper spirit, and the general interest of

the whole people be considered. The two important questions, an increased production of gold, and the impartial distribution of the surplus waters of the rivers important in the world. From Acapulco, of the State for irrigation purposes, should in Mexico, to the Straits of Fuca, there is engage the attention of our legislators until For many years California enjoyed a

can work every day in the year without While the gold lasted they cared but little discomfort, there being no extremes of heat to compete in manufacturing, because they and cold. A noble, navigable bay, without were to a great extent independent of the impediments, extends east and south many rest of the world; but the golden fruit will miles from San Francisco. The shores of no longer fail into our hands without the the bay are already settled, and villages and trouble of picking, and while it is a dis garden grounds extend on every side. To agreeable fact to admit, we are becoming the east lie the Western and Middle States | yearly more and more dependent on the other States and Territories, and can no tral and South America; to the north, Oregon, Washington Territory, British Columroadway to China, Japan, the Indies and unless we can compete with prices of other Australia, and to the Islands of the South wise goods can be sold in our market

cheaper than we can make them.

We should have a larger and more industrious population to purchase and use our manufactures. Too many idle men ward the settlement of the American conthe country working small farms or utiliztinent. What may have happened before the birth of history is unknown to us, or the water powers. In adapting ourelves to the new order of things our condition may be better in the end, but the transition from our former independence will bring with it a share of bittern

METHODS OF MINING. Gold in California is obtained by two distinct and separate methods. One is called placer mining, which is simply collecting free gold from natural depo in which it has been concentrated by forces acting slowly but continuously through many geological ages. The other method matrix for gold. It is assumed that the gold in the quartz has been concentrated also by natural causes from the wall rocks or the rock formations in which the veins have been formed. Nature, to produce placer gold, first concentrated that metal in the veins, and subsequently changed the | each.

said, "In a mountain of quartz we find a grain of gold." extensive and very expensive furnaces. Placer mining is practiced by various methods, but all of them based on the same general principle-taking advantage of the great specific gravity of gold (19.258) and using water not only to remove the foreign matter, but also to allow the precious metal to settle below worthless naterial. The first placer mining in the State was simple; it consisted in washing the rich auriferous sediments in a miner's pan, rocker, sluice, or long tom. When the cream was skimmed, and the most accessible placers exhausted, more force and more water were required to collect the disseminated gold. This led to ground-sluicing, in which large and powerful streams were conducted through the claims, while the auriferous earth from the side was picked down or shoveled into the torrent. The richer sediments gathered by this crude process were further concer . The richer sediments gathered by trated in sluices, and the operation finished "De Re Metallica," published Latin, in the year 1621, on f

in the miner's pan. This mode of mining is not new. In the old work of Agricola, 270, a quaint engraving may be found in which ground-sluicing is represented and upon which our modern method is no improvement. The sluices, rockers, pans and riffles pictured in that ancient volume go far to show the truth of the saying. There is nothing new under the sun. The next step in advance was "boomin-

In this operation a large quantity of was gathered in a reservior, and at the proper moment a floodgate was opened suddenly and the whole body f water precipitated on the gold field, thus imitating the torrent that nature employed to do similar work, but on a grander scale: this method, too, is old. The process is minutely described in "Pliny's Natural History" (Bohn's edition, vol. 6, fol. 99) and quoted in full in the second annual report of this office, folio 44.

The grand culmination of placer min is the hydraulic method. "Hydraulic mining," in which water is conveyed for long distances in canals, reservoirs, called "pressure boxes," and from them in large iron pipes under great pressure to the auriferous deposits, and projected in powerful streams through nozzles four to nine inches in diameter, against the banks. The operation is assisted by blasts in which hundreds of kegs of pow-der are employed in a single operation. As far as I can learn this is a modern and a California invention. All the details of hydraulic mining, as conducted in California, are described in the second annual report of this office. So powerful is the force used in hydraulic mining that vast quantities of earthly matter are transferred from the banks to the beds of the rivers. causing inconvenience and loss to the agri-culturists below, for which reason hydraulic mining has been practically suspended in the State, to the great loss of the community and distress of the miners formerly employed; besides destruction of capital, actual and prospective, which in the end will amount to many millions of dollars. Until some method of placer mining is devised which will admit of the working of the great auriferous beds of the

State without injury to other interests, hydraulic mining in California must remain suspended. Drift mining is another form of placer mining, but in some features resembling vein mining. This is the gathering of gold from the bedrocks on which the auriferous

other familiar mill appliances, are figured in this remarkable book. It is curious to pounds, which is about the highest milled in the State, is in the proportion of one

We are now working gold quartz in Cali-tornia which yields less than the last example, while in Georgia the yield, as shown elsewhere, is still very much less. The total yield of gold in the State

\$6 to the ton is equal only to one part of

many years to come, but its extraction is annually becoming more difficult. There four years' mining, millions of days' labor, value, or rather the purchasing power of duction of gold occurred in 1854, when the the gold, will increase. For these reasons | yield was about \$65,000,000; the smallest mines which years ago would not pay to was in 1883, when the production had diwork, are now being opened and wrought minished to \$13.841,297. The total sum of California gold and silver deposited in the United States Mints to January 30, 1883,

.8725 099 896 36

SILVER PRODUCTION In the early years of American occupa tion of our. State the miner was so ab sorbed in gathering the rich harvest of gold that he quite overlooked and even scorned metals of lesser value. The idea that California would eventually be a silver-proing State never entered his mind. is now known that the State is rich in that metal, and it is a question if it will not soon vie with the more noble metal in importance and value.

Dr. Trask, the first State Geologist of California, was first to announce its presence in the State, but he little thought how mer condition may be as gradual as possible, and not partake of the nature of a metal would be within so few years. It is now known that silver mines occur in al-most every county in the State from Del Norte to San Diego. The region lying east of the crest of the Sierra Nevadas bids fair to become a second Peru or Mexico. Every month new discoveries are announced, and

the end is not yet. The production of silver in California has been estimated at \$26,000,000. An ty, and at St. Helena, Napa county, all the principal silver mines of the State: metal in the near future may be looked for with confidence.

QUICKSILVER.

Were it not for the peculiar properties of th's, most singular metal, gold would be difficult to gather than it is. Mercury is the only metal known to the inhabitants of this earth, at the present time, that is liquid at ordinary tempera-tures. It has the property of forming in-timate and almost instantaneous association with certain metals, including gold while it wholly rejects others. It has the property, also, of becoming a vapor at a temperature much below that of red-hot iron. In this condition it can be conveyed in pipes and condensed to a fluid again. It ese properties that render mercury so valuable or invaluable in mining and metallurgy. This metal has been enormously produced, used and wasted in Cali-fornia. The figures that show this are almost startling, amounting as they do to twenty-seven times the weight of the gold twenty-seven times the weight of the gold 757,742 barrels. Gypsum and chrome iron obtained in the State.

Large quantities are sent to other mining listricts, both at home and abroad, while a considerable portion is used in the manufacture of calomel, corrosive sublimate, vermilion, mercurial ointment and other preparations, while some is utilized in gilding, backing for mirrors, clock weights, barometers and electrical apparatus, and in

inor ways. The following estimate of the product of quicksilver in California was made by J. is known as quartz or vein mining. The material worked is quartz, the natural most productive in America, and ranking B. Randol, of the New Almaden mine, the No. 3 among the mines of mercury in the world. The large sample shown in the Exposition, in which a cannon ball floated. was furnished by that gentleman clusive, was 1,357,402 flasks of 77½ pounds

This is equal to 103,841,329 pounds, solid rocks, including the quartz, into sedior or 51,929\$ tons. The principal ore ments and finely-divided particles. Having practically exhausted the surface nabar, or the sulphids of mercury. It is placers, man, with a vast expenditure of sometimes found in a metallic state, but capital and labor, attacks the quartz, from which he gathers a small quantity of gold. Tupper had this in mind when he aptly

COPPER. Ores of this metal are found in abundance in California. Owing to reasons before stated the lesser valued metals have not been extensively mined, still considerable quantities of this useful metal have been furnished to the world from our State. During the year 1883 metallic copper, or its equivalent in ores, to the extent of 700 there were shipped from San Francisco to England by sea 864,700 pounds of copper ore, and by rail to the East 126,541 pounds os copper, 1,795,107 pounds of copper cement, and 100,000 pounds of copper ore. The shipments since the dates mentioned have been somewhat larger, but we have not any exact figures or reliable estimates at hand at present.

The value of low grade copper ore has the value of low grade copper ore has been learned, and great stores of copper lie dormant in such ores, which will eventually be extracted, giving employment to capital and labor in the State, and adding an important and valuable product to commerce and manufactures.

Iron ores are quite abundant in the State and are of good quality, but it is only lately that they have been worked to any considerable extent. There is one well ap-pointed charcoal blast furnace in operation, out as to the total production there are no eliable figures at hand, nor can information be given as to the cost of production or the financial success of the enterprise; bu there is no question as to the excellent

quality of the iron produced. The output has been estimated at 25,000 ms. Should suitable coal be discovered in the State, the iron industries would soon grow into great importance, and, as it is, it will probably be found possible to import coke or coal, or both, at a rate sufficiently low to admit of a much larger production. LEAD AND BASE BULLION.

Lead ranks high as one of the mineral products of the State. The metal obtained by the crude processes is seldom so free from other metals as to be sold for pig lead, but is generally to a greater or less extent mixed with metals of greater value or otherwise, and is placed in the market as base bullion" and sold to refiners as such From 1878 to 1883 the yield in pounds was Base bullion

Equal to 38,929 500-2,000 tons. There are no lead mines in California, strictly speak-ing. All the ores of lead which have been vered are associated with other metals as gold, silver, copper, antimony, etc. CHROME ORES.

Mines of chrome are never in California signated by special names, like those of gold, silver, copper, lead, etc. The reason for this is that the ore is found in bunches and deposits, which are after a time exhausted, and new localities sought. HYDROCARBONS AND MINERAL FUELS.

Coal and Lignite.-While it cannot be nied that true coal does not exist in the State or at least has never been discovered. yet a fair quality of lignite has been some what largely produced, which takes the place, to a certain extent, of more valuable and useful coal, and which although a rather poor substitute, is better than no fuel

pavements, and a number of useful inven tions have been made.

This mineral is largely produced in Cali-ornia; a full description and history may be found in the third annual report of this office. The total yield of the State to April 30, 1884, was 23,112,286 pounds. At the World's Fair in New Orleans last year the San Bernardino Borax Company of this State made a special exhibit of refined California borax, and Wm. T. Coleman showed some magnificent crystallized Nevada borax refined in Oaknd. A large pile of borax from each of these exhibits was placed on each side of the entrance to the California headquarters and specimens given as souvenirs to visit-In this manner several hundred pounds were distributed. MANGANESE.

n the Bessemer process of making soft ron and steel. When wanted they will be

Tin ores have been found at one locality nly, in the Temescal tin mines, San Bernardino county. As yet there has been no yield, nor have the mines been extensively worked or properly prospected. There is some reason to hope that this metal may yet be found in paying quantities at the locality mentioned. CEMENT.

State, and has been somewhat manufact-ured. Some artificial cements and stones cherry tree, and every bird took a cherry have likewise been made, but the business has never gained large proportions. The the branches, and between their screams would snatch off a cherry, as if the act was splendid sidewalks that are now being extensively laid in San Francisco are made generally with imported cement. The statement that pozzuolana had been found in the State is entirely without foundation although among the numerous volcani

Hydraulic cement has been found in the

ment is likely to be found. ANTIMONY.

rocks of the State that very valuable ce

Traces of this mineral, generally associated with ores of mercury, are found in numer ous localities in the State. The metal ha been produced in small quantity, but scarcely with profit to those who have engaged in mining it. The outlook, how ever, is good for more extensive produ

ROCKS AND BUILDING STONES. Building materials are very abundant in California, and can be obtained in nearly every part of the State. Attention ha lately been drawn to the importance of replacing the temporary wooden building with those of a more substantial nature At Mokelumne Hill, in Calaveras coun has been estimated at \$20,000,000. An ideal cube representing that amount was placed on exhibition, as well as ores from been utilized with great satisfaction, and all the principal silver mines of the State:
The face of the silver cube was 12,3 feet nearly. A large output of this precious metal in the page future may be leaked for axes, and with time it hardens. It i likely to prove as useful and valuable as i

is extensive. Granite is somewhat also used for foundations, and a few building of that material have been erected. It is now well-known that beautiful marble und in the State, but they are not as yet generally utilized. Brick of the est quality are cheaply produced, and many fine buildings are being erected of this excellent and most durable material It is the intention of this office to make a special collection and study of the rock and building stones of the State, and to

publish the results. OTHER MINERALS.

The following is a list of minerals of lesser value which have been produced in the State in considerable quantities, with figures showing the estimated production are largely produced, but no reliable figures

can be given. The State is also rich in other econon minerals which will eventually be worked, and which can be found when wanted. The following are worthy of special notice Barite, bismuth ores, clays, diamonds feldspar, kaolin, magnesian minerals, mineral and alkaline waters ochre plating

CALIFORNIA MAKBLE.

Discovery of a Ledge of Finest Quality in Inyo County. Marble is known to exist in a number of counties in this State. More than twenty years ago some specimens were procured in Lake county and an effort made to open quarries, but the stone proved to be too hard to be profitably worked. There is also a ledge of marble of fair quality in the vicinity of Bridgeport, Solano county, but for some reason it has not been worked to any great extent. In Placer, Calaveras, Amador, Tuolumne and other mounts counties ledges have for many years been

has been quarried in considerable quantities and worked into monuments, headstones, etc., in this city and elsewhere. THE LATEST DISCOVERY Of marble, however, and the most important of all, is that made a few months ago in Inyo county, near Owens lake. It is virtually a mountain of marble, rising to nearly a thousand feet above the level of Owens River Valley. Whether or not its existence had before attracted attention is not known, but about four months ago D. A. Bender, of the Nevada and Colorado Railroad Company, procured a piece of the marble and sent it to Israel Luce, a wellknown and experienced marble-worker of Has Sacramento, to be tested as to its quality. Mr. Luce, after making several tests, beame convinced that it was of a superior quality. He then visited the Owens lake section and satisfied himself of the fact that the ledge, or mountain, was practically inexhaustible and the marble extra fine throughout—by all odds the best ever found on the coast. Further tests con-

famed Italian marble, and for these re 1. It is whiter, clearer and of a bette uniform color throughout. 2. It is stronger, having double the pow er of resistance to crushing weight. 3. It is free from flint. 4. It will not stain as readily as Italian

vinced him that it was better even than the

or other marbles. 5. It will not effervesce by the applica tion of muriatic acid, and if acid will no work on it is but reasonable to suppose that atmosphere will not. Geology teacher that dolomite (marble) or magnesian lime stone, is the most durable stone of the sec ndary formation; also, that being burned into quick-lime it makes a more desirable cement than common limestone, owing to the fact that it absorbs less carbonic acid from the atmosphere than the latter. The eminent geologist, Von Bach, maintains that this peculiar quality of dolomite has be n given it by volcanic vapor or gas. Some deny this, but give no better—nor, indeed, any other-cause for this change in

State Mineralogist Hanks, in his annual report for 1884, refers also to the recent dis-covery in Humboldt county of a beautifu mottled-gray marble, specimens of which have been polished and placed in the State collection of minerals. It is soluble in acids, leaving but a small residue, contains but little magnesia, takes high polish, has a uniform texture, and seems to be cellent marble. The Calaveras marble is pearl-gray

color, with dark markings, receives a high polish and exists in large quantities. Professor Hanks also calls attention to cropping of very compact, black limestone (marble), veined with white, within a few feet of the Central Pacific Railroad, near the high trestle, a mile or so beyond Col. fax, Piacer county. He states that this is not only a beautiful ornamental marble but is a good and accessible building stone The museum specimen has been cut in cubic form and polished. There is a fine cropping of limestone, light gray, with darker gray marking, half a mile below lest the diamond-backed terrapin in which baltimoreans take so much price it forms as a configuration of the saltimoreans take so much price it forms as a configuration of the saltimoreans take so much price it forms as a configuration of the saltimoreans take so much price it forms as a configuration of the saltimoreans take so much price it forms as a configuration of the saltimore destruction of the saltimore destructive enemy is the fox. The nanual shipment of wheat and floor more destructive enemy is the fox. The nanual shipment of wheat and floor more destructive enemy is the fox. The saltimore of the saltimore of the saltimore of the saltimore destructive enemy is the fox. The saltimore of the salt Auburn, on the American river. It is singular that no attempt has been made to

"Stand back, gentlemen! Clear the ack!" shouted the police, and as the track !" shouted quickly-gathered crowd surged back,

steamer No. 4 came up the street, the magnificent black horses striking fire from the pavement.

But hold! A wheel comes off! the men are picked up bleeding and sense-An investigation revealed the fact that in

marts of trade are full of men who are making the same fatal mistake. They neglect their kidneys, thinking they need no attention, whereas if they made occasional use of Warner's safe cure they would where narcotics have failed. It is the best prever say that they don't feel quite well: Ores of manganese are abundant in the State. They are used in glass making, in chemical operations, for bleaching, and in chemical operations, for bleaching, and in the extraction of gold from sulphurets, and in nerves are all unstrung.—[Fire Journal. BIRD ENEMIES.—The great bugaboo of found in sufficient quantities to satisfy all the birds is the owl. The owl snatches reasonable requirements. gobbles up their eggs and young in their nests. He is a veritable ogre to them, and his presence fills them with consternation and alarm. One season, to protect my tors.

| Mathematical and place and best failing the parts a early cherries, I placed a large stuffed owl

> some relief to their outraged feelings .-[John Borroughs in Century. What magic lies in the words home and St. Jacobs Oil! Both bring happiness.

> grounds is not pleasant to think upon! The orioles and robins fairly "shricked out

their affright." The news instantly spread

bird in town came to see that owl in the

so that I lost more fruit than if I had led

the owl indoors. With craning necks and

borrified looks the birds would alight upon

in every direction, and apparently

A Great Conflagration That sweeps away a whole city, starts from a flame so small that a glass of water would extinguish it. In like manner, the most painful and fatal maladies of the throat and lungs ordinarily develop from small beginnings, not diffi-cult of cure if promptly treated with the proper remedy. But their progress is insidious and delay may be fatal. Colds and coughs lead to Laryngitis, Asthma, Bronchitis, Pneu-

monia, and Consumption. The only medi-cine certain to cure every bronchial and pulmonary affection not absolutely incurable i Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. During 40 years it has steadily grown in popular estimation, and is now a household reliwhose lives were preserved by AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL when they were young, are now saying the lives of their children with it. Leading physicians extol its virtues and prescribe it in their practice. Intelligent druggists everywhere report noteworthy cures effected by it, within

their personal knowledge PREPARED BY Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

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o23-3m4pMF&w3m8peow ELY'S CATARRH CREAM BALV Head. Allays Inflammation HAY FEVER DE of Taste, Hearing & Smell. A quick Relief. A l'osi

CREAM BALM

Contagious.

I am a native of England, and while I was in that country I contracted a terrible blood poison, and for two years was under treatment as an out-door patient at Nottingham Hospital, England, but was not cured. I suffered the most agonizing pains in my bones, and was covered with sores all over my body and limbs. Finelly I completely lost all hope in that country, and sailed for America, and was treated at Roosevelt in this city, as well as by a prominent physician in New York having no connection with the hospitals.

I saw the advertisement of Swift's Specific, and I determined to give it a trial. I took six bottles, and I can say with great joy that they have cured me entirely. I am as sound and well as I ever was in my li e.

New York City, June 12, 1885.

In March of last year (1884), I contracted blood poison, and being in Savannah, Ga., at the time, I went into the hospital there for treatment. I suffered very much from rheumatism at the same time. I did not get well under the treatment there, nor was I cured by any of the usual means. I have now taken seven bottles of Swift's Specific, and am sound seven bottles of Swift's Specific, and am sou and well. It drove the poison out through bo on the skin. DAN LEARY DAN LEARY Jersey City, N. J., Aug. 7, 1885. Treatise on Blood and Skin Diseases mailed



Pacific Coast

F. R. GIRARD. Cor. Seventh and J sts., Sacramento, HAS THE LARGEST STOCK OF Pianos and Organs.



MISCELLANEOUS.

Nothing adds more to the security of life, of happiness and of health than a safe and reliable family medicine. Simmons Liver Regulator has won for itself the appellation of "the favorite home remedy." It is adapted to a large proportion of the emergencies which occur in domestic life. If the child has the colic, it is a sure, safe and pleasant remedy. If the father oiling the steamer that morning the stew-oiling the steamer that morning the stew-ard had neglected to put in the linch-pin. is exhausted, overworked, debilitated, it will re-store his failing strength. If the wife suffers A little neglect on his part had caused a loss of a half million dollars. The busy give relief. If any member of the family has eaten anything hard of digestion, a small dose of the Regulator will soon establish a good digestion. It gives refreshing sleep even in cases ventive medicine, and safe to begin with, no matter what the attack; and in almost every case will afford relief and effect a speedy cure, without the aid of other medicine. No error to be feared in administering; no injury from exposure after taking; no change of diet required; no change of habits; no neglect of duties or loss of time. Simmons Liver Regulator is entirely vegetable, and is the purest and best family



1st. A Neat, Close-fitting and Gracefulshaped Shop

2d. No breaking-in torture. Easy at first, and always snug and handsome.

ALL THESE DESIDERATA SHE CAN FIND IN The celebrated "J. & T. Cousins' New York Shees," of all kinds and materials, in 14 widths and 10 shapes of toes and heels. They will not rip; will not slip at the heel: will not wrinkle, and are the perfection of achievement in the shoemaker's art.

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of best stock, well put together, they durable, stylish and comforta Wear them once, and you will have no other. Sold by all dealers. Ask er for them. HANAN & SON.

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ap4-4ptfFMW MAGNETO-ELECTRO CIRCLET. Price only Two Dollars. For the positive relief and cure of Nervous Debility, Lost Manhood and all Sexnal Weaknesses.

Weighs only one oz.; easy and comfortable to wear, with weak and nervovs men its results are rently miraculous. Sealed particulars free. I. E. A. CO., 1267 Broadway, New York. A Skin of Beauty is a Joy Forever)



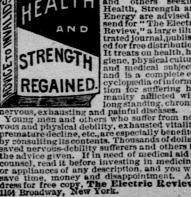
use them, I recommend Gourand's Cream' least harmful of all the Skin preparations." bottle will last six months, using it every street, New York.

For sale by all Druggists and Fancy GoDealers throughout the United States, Cana for arrand roof of any one selling the same.

HUMPHREYS'

Manual of all Diseases By F. HUMPHREYS, M. D. RICHLY BOUND IN CLOTH and GOLD **OMEOPATHIC**

PECIFICS



STRENGTH

CALIFORNIA FISHES.

THEIR VARIETIES AND VALUE FOR FOOD PURPOSES.

Art and Pleasures of Angling-What the State Fish Commission Has Accomplished-Etc.

[Written for the New Year's Record-Union by Judge A. B. Dibble, Secretary and Treasure of the State Board of Fish Commissioners.] "Simon Peter saith unto them, I go a-fishing. They say unto him, we also go with thee."— John, xxi.: 3.

Quaint expression - full of meaning Simon Peter had often, with his net or rod, went fishing in the waters of the Sea of Tiberius. Recollections of past good times came playing around him, and he emphasized his longings when he said, with remarkable force of language, "I go a-fishing," and they, his companions-Thomas called Didymus, and Nathaniel, of Cana, and the sons of Zebedee, and two others of the disciples-caught the infection and were enthused; and they, too, positively declared their intention, in the epigrammatic assertion, "We also go with thee!" Be assured, they were up bright and early, haul. All who have read the story appreciate it, because it is so natural and fisher-

In all times since many of the good, the great, the poor and the rich, have been there, and know all about it. They may not have fished in the Sea of Tiberius, but they have fished in other favored waters, where they have enjoyed "the pleasures of hope" and the fruition of success. The writer of this has been there, and now longs to go; and (D. V.) will go again when the season comes round.

I have presented the foregoing excerpt in order to show that in the good old days fishing was a passion, and greatly enjoyed by even the Disciples. They caused a good record to be kept of their success as fishe men. Their work in this line has not been forgotten. So, too, in our day, disciples reverend and non-reverend, have sought the incomparable pleasures yielded by water-courses and pools. Some of thei carefully-woven and oft-repeated "yarns"-drawn out to be believed, and should be with many grains of atlowance-were marvelously large, and quite incredible. privilege to tell a robust story is an inalienble right of, and always enjoyed by, the truthful fisherman. In the particular men tioned the writer hereof has always exer cised the right, and has never been detected in making untruthful statements. He regrets to say, however, that he has heard

experiences, that really taxed belief. How on a certain former (always former) occa-sion he played an athletic trout (avoirdupois, twenty and three-quarters pounds, how, when nearly reeled in, the trout made a fearful lunge, turned tail-to and ran out the line seven-eighths of a mile or so; and how it took him not one second less an hour and forty-five minutes by his everfaithful chronometer to bring the gamy fellow in reach of the gaff. The story had been repeated often, and was believed by

ANGLING IS AN ART

Not acquired from books or scientific essays but from practice. A keen taste to acquire it and experience will bring success As well expect a man who has no taste for it to learn the art of a sculptor, be his xpect a fisherman to be a success, when his tastes do not lead him to stream o lake. Practical experience makes the successful angler. It has become his guide and directs him when to go, where to go, and what to do, after he has bivouacked on the bank of a brook, or moored his boat

Curious investigations have led scientist to the belief that the amount of lacteal yield could be best determined by the escutcheon of the cow: but Molly, the little dairy-maid, with her well-filled pail, knows more, and all about it. A man who follows fishing knows the business. He is a self-made, learned professor; he is learned in the habits of fish—their running seasons, their spawning fields, their deposit and protection of spawn. It is the learning of eye-sight, and the mere book-worm may not acquire it. Such a person is not only qualified to be a fish culturist, but also to

teach scientists the art. TROUTING IN CALIFORNIA.

State pride does not influence me in the least to say it, yet it is true, that no other State of the American Union has nestled within its domain as many streams and lakes of beauty, and so largely populated with finny tribes, ready to be taken by the willing angler and fisherman, as the State of California. Such being the fact, it may be proper for me to say something about the benefits and pleasures yielded to the amateur by the art of augling. The same pleasures and benefits were enjoyed by Izaak Walton and his associates early in and up to the middle of the sixteenth century, and were fully recorded in "The Complete Angler." All of these health-Complete Angler." All of these health-giving and delightful recreations and pleasures can be had by our people, by the mere

going for them. In specking of angling, an eminent lover of the art said, "Twas an employment for his idle time, which was then not idly spent; for angling was, after tedious study a rest to his mind, a cheerer of his spirits a dispeller of sadness, a calmer of unquier thought, a moderator of passion, a pro-curer of contentedness;" that "it begets habits of peace and patience in those that professed and practiced it." This very truthful eulogy of the art is most charmingly worded, and the portrait is true to

Pure and inspiring air, breathed at the pond or stream, brings health to the pleasure-seeker. He has left behind him the fetid air, over-breathed and charged with hith diseases and the seeds of death from vault, sewer and filth found in the busy marts and centers of population. He has left behind him the hum-drum of city life. to enjoy the songs of linnet, lark and robin the drumming of the grouse, the cheerful calling of the quail, and the plaintive cooing of the dove. Native flowers beguile him with their beauty and sweetness tered, he is free, with none to jostle or monear him, so much the better; for the health-giving store of enjoyment is ample for all. Equipped with rod, reel, line and fly, and possessed with keen anxiety, he is ready for the sport. The poet's description

"And he sits by a brook watching a quill When—with a fixed eye and ready hand— He studies first to hook and then to land Some trout, or perch, or pike; and, having done, Sits on a bank and tells how this was won, And that escaped his hook; which, with a will, Did eat the balt, and fisherman beguile."

The mode of taking the lakes is generally by rolling. The tackle consists of pole, reel, line, and a leader from six to the strike. It is made, and he feels another, and another! The flies are doing good wooing work! Reel in and bring the victims to the gaff or the lander. a prince of anglers, bring in at one reeling five darlings—one at the spoon and four at the flies. "There is joy over a saved" fish, but when five are saved, then comes the

Many of our California lakes-notably Webber, Independence, Donner, Crystal, Gold and fifty more-furnish delightful sport to the fly fisherman, and his casts, made in proper season, are always re-warded. Beside these healthful and charmwarded. Beside these healthful and charm-ing pleasures, the fisherman receives another reward of great advantage. He has captured most excellent food—meat that strengthens brain and body and that strengthens brain and body and lengthens life. In all ages its value has been known. Moses, the great law-giver, was instructed to say to the children of Israel: "These shall we eat of all that are ii ye eat of at in the waters; whatsoever bath fins and scales in the waters, in the seas and in the rivers, them shall ye eat." (Leviticus xi., 9.)

The Commission of Fisheries for the State of California, in its biennial report for than to suffer Chinese vandalism to con the years 1879-1880, mention ten varieties of fishes found in the waters of the State,

of fishes found in the waters of the State, viz: The Sacramento salmon, shad, white-fish, catfish, carp, black bass, striped bass, Esstern and California trout, lobsters and cals. Included in it is the very interesting leport upon the Edible Fishes of the Pacific Coast," by W. N. Lockington. In the Commissioners' report for the years 1881-1882 mention is made of four varieties,

viz: Sacramento salmon, striped bass, carp and shad. In the Commissioners' report for the years 1883-1884 twenty varieties were mentioned, viz: Salmon, Eastern salmon, Truckee trout, land-locked salmon, perch, chub, pike, dace, mullet (or hardhead), carp, sturgeon, catfish and bull-heads (or pout), whitefish, shad, striped bass, rock-cod (or grouper), eels, black bass and lob-

SALMON.

The average salmon pack, in the last report, was estimated to be about 200,000 In the year 1883 about 1,200 boats were employed in taking salmon, and the average catch to the boat was about 1,500 fish, weighing about 21,600,000 pounds. The marked decrease in the supply of salmon for the years 1883 and 1884 was owing to the following causes: 1. Illicit fishing during the close season. 2. Loss in the tules. 3. Consumption by seals and

sea-lions. 4. Destruction by different kinds of aquatic birds. 5. Dams and obstruction near the spawning grounds. 6. The using of small mesh nets from 1877 to 1883. 7. The great increase seines at and below the spawning fields. 8. The great increase of nets used in the bays. 9. The increase of canneries and increased demand for the supply. The decrease must continue, until the causes of the falling off are removed, and

until the salmon are allowed to pass obstructing nets and to reach their spawning ground. A statement of Commissioner B. B. Redding is in point. He said: "The perpetuation of the salmon industry is absolutely dependent upon the fact that some of the fish must be allowed to pass and all went. The first day's catch was not the nets and reach their spawning grounds good, but the next day they made a royal at the head waters. It is only at the sources of streams, and under the condition there ound, that the eggs will naturally develop into fish. It is only when the fish reach their spawning grounds, that their eggs have become sufficiently matured, so that they may be taken for artificial propaga-tion."—Report of 1880, page 5.

tion."—Report of 1880, page 5.

The views of the present Commissioners are in full accord with those expressed by Commissioner R. B. Redding. If the fish are permitted to reach their spawning fields, artificial propagation will be insured and will result in the release of millions of young samlets into the tributaries of the Sacramento river. The State salmon hatching will do the desired work.

CALIFORNIA, OR CHINOOK SALMON. Large numbers of this and of other species of salmon are taken and sold immediately after spawning, at unseasonable times, and when the fish are unfit for

TRUCKEE RIVER TROUT. Most of the Truckee river trout are caught by vicious methods in the State of Nevada. Very few are taken in California. Efforts to obtain a fair supply for California have been unavailing. The reasons advanced by the late Fish Commissioner of the State of Nevada for the indirect action of that State in depriving California of her just rights to an equal share of the fish of the river, was averred to be the refusal reverends, who should lead the way "up of the Legislature of California to pass a the golden stairs," recount most wonderful sawdust bill. The Commissioner ignored the fact that the sawdust discharged into the river, and which floats into the State of Nevada, had not injured, much less killed the trout: but to the contrary the trout had fattened, thrived and multiplied. It was a pretense without reason. The purpose of the deprivation was to secure for his State's people the trout traffic. As it is, the fish are not allowed to ascend the

AKE AND BROOK TROUT. The present Fish Commissioners of Califorms have deemed it important to keep our lakes and brooks—the favored resorts -supplied with the best and most leties of trout. During the years of the State suitable var 1884-85 several hundred thousand have been distributed from the Shebley Hatchery. scientific acquirement ever so great, as to To the extent of the supply all cortions of re received a reasonable quota

Truckee above Foulke's dam, near Verdi,

LAND-LOCKED SALMON. Twenty-four thousand of these fishes were distributed in the year 1884 by the present Commissioners. The number planted in other years is unknown. Partial sults are hoped for.

The supply of this most desirable fish has diminished. The causes of diminuvarious, and possibly may be tion are The drain made by the Chinese and other vandals has been heavy and continuous. The Commissioners, in their last report, recommended that a law should be passed to protect perch from seinings for the period of two years.

CHUB, PIKE, DACE, MULLET. The supply of chub and pike has equaled demand. The dace, a native fish, is nearly extinct. The cause has not been ascer-tained. The mullet, or hard-head, is pro-

lific, and needs no protection. CARP. Carp were practically planted in the waters of California by the United States Commission. In the matter of accumulation, they have increased and been a suc-cess. During the years 1884 and 1885 the Secretar, of the Fish Commission received but four calls for carp. It has become a cheap fish. I am informed that the de-mand for it does not exceed the supply Many regard it as a valuable edible fish, while more regard it with disfavor. The late Commissioner, Thockmorton, informed the writer that if a carp cost in market \$1, it would cost \$10 to fit it for the table.

Concurring, I pass to the STURGEON. As a food fish the sturgeon is one of the heapest and best. As to numbers, the decrease is steadily going on. The depletion is owing to the Chinese "hogging" method of fishing. They secure the small ones, dry them and ship them to China. Here is a potent reason why the Chinese should "go." Their vocation as fishermen, carried on in direct violation of law, should cease. The present Commission has been and is now endeavoring to compel the Chinese to respect and obey our laws, or to leave our waters. Efforts in this direction will be

The planting of these fish by the old Commission was regretted by many, and approved by more. They have thriven most wonderfully, and need no protection. In short, they cannot be exterminated.

now over five years since they were released into our waters, and up to the present time but few, if any, have been caught.

SHAD. The shad planted in our rivers have done well. Their breeding grounds seem to be in the waters of the center of the State. Their increase has been marvelous, and an unlimited supply can be had in the proper

Some years ago a few striped bass were set free at Army Point, in the bay of San Francisco. It is reported that several of good size have been captured—one in the bay of Monterey, that weighed nearly seventeen pounds, and another in the Sacramento river, which pulled the beam at sixteen pounds. In March, 1884, one was offered for sale in a San Francisco market which turned the scale at eighteen and a half pounds. The opinion prevails, and feet or so. The fisherman is now ready for with much reason, that the few planted have greatly multiplied.

BLACK BASS. Young black bass were mostly planted by former Commissioners, in private pre-serves, and in some of the lakes near San Francisco. From the few that have been permitted to ascertain the fact, it is reported that those that were placed in private preserves have thriven well, and that they readily take bait. It is just and desirable that a reasonable "right of fishery" may be extended to the citizens of the State, whose money paid for the fish and plant.

SALT WATER, BAY AND COAST FISHES.

It was reported that the supply of shrimps had decreased, and that the cause was traceable to the arrest of Chinamen by THE EDIBLE FISHES OF CALIFORNIA AND THE the Fish Commissioners and their patrol. If such be the fact, it will be better, for a time at least, to be deprived of shrimps

and spawning fields (it is now conceded that they are spawners) have not been dis-covered. At our feasts this most dainty fish is an absentee. The eel should do well in our mud-bottomed waters.

VIOLATION OF THE FISH LAWS. The policy of the Commissioners Fisheries, in the years preceding 1883 (and especially of the Commission composed of S. R. Throckmorton and Joseph D. Redding in the years 1881-82), relating to vio-lations of fish laws and "desultory depredations," is clearly stated in the following quotations made from their biennial report printed in 1883:

' It has been frequently suggested to the Commissioners that they ask the Legisla-ture for an additional appropriation for the establishment of a 'patrol police,' to enforce the laws as against these desultory depredations. We cannot see the expediency of such an extravagance, for extravagance it would be. It would cost more to keep it up than any possible benefits derived from it." (Page 3.)

The present Commissioners, on coming into office early in 1883, dissented from the views and policy above stated. On the 1st day of August, 1883, W. C. Jones was appointed Deputy Fish Commissioner, and was instructed to secure a force and patrol the Sacramento and San Joaquin rivers and Suisur and other bays. The work of the "police patrol" up to the present time has been well done. The chief calls his men into action wherever required by discovered violations and desultory depreda-tions. Between four and five hundred offenders and water pirates have been arrested, brought to judgment, fined or ailed. From the last report of Deputy ommissioner Jones I quote the following 'The best evidence I have to offer in the interest of the good accomplished by the river patrol, is the small amount of violations now being committed of the existin fish laws. It is a well known fact that

prior to the establishment of an efficient patrol on the rivers and bays, fishermen carried on their unlawful business without restraint. FISHWAYS, OR LADDERS.

The law makes it the duty of the State Board of Fish Commissioners to examine from time to time, all dams and artificia obstructions in all rivers and streams fre-quented by salmon, shad and other migratory fishes, and if the obstructions preven free passage for fishes, to notify the owners occupants of the dam or obstruction to construct, within a specified time, a durable and efficient fishway. Failure to

of Fishways," with proper notice to owners or occupants of dams or obstructions, to forthwith erect suitable fish-ladders, etc Whenever complaint has been made to the struction existed in any stream, that pre-

During the year there were hatched

During the session of the Legislature of California in 1885 eight or more bills were introduced relating to fish interests. Most of the bills were drafted, or caused to be rafted, and their passage advocated by a majority of the Commission. Several of the Acts embraced important amendments to existing laws, and sought to provide nore ample protection against illicit fish-ng. Neither newspaper space nor my

State Salmon Hatchery—(Senate Bill No. 166), introduced by Mr. Wright, January 27, 1885: "An Act to authorize the Board of Fish Commissioners of the State to build and maintain a salmon hatchery, and providing ways and means therefor."

The Act became a law in March, 1885.

The sum of \$10,000 was appropriated. THE NEW HATCHERY.

Before entering upon the work of con-struction, a majority of the Board of Fish Commissioners deemed it of great importance to personally examine the streams whose waters were dischared into the Sacramento river. Before selecting the site a thorough and practical examination was made of the Little Sacramento, the Mc-WHITEFISH.

The results accruing from the planting of the whitefish in our waters are not fully known. Several hundred thousand (so reported) were released in the lakes. It is Fish Commission, a large section of land covering the junction of the McCloud with Pit river, and that the reservation was a key to the situation. Besides this, Pit river was found to be subject to heavy annual freshets, the water rising twenty feet or more; that the freshets yearly carried away mater wheels dams and other appliances. water-wheels, dams and other appliances used in connection with the hatchery; that in the year 1880 the entire works were swept away. From the information obtained from parties long familiar with the locality, and from that acquired by per-sonal examination, the Commissioners were unwilling to hazard the State's money at the McCloud. Hydraulic and drift min several of one in the ded nearly in the Sacramento relieved the Commission of an examination of the river. Knowing that Commissioner B. B. Redding had been favorably impressed with the opportunities presented for a salmon hatchery on Pitriver, and that the salmon "in vast numerical salmon in the sacramento relieved the foot of Pitriver falls". bers reached the foot of Pit-river falls' (Report of 1880, page 37), a distance of about nine miles above the junction of Hat creek with Pit river, the Commissioners determined to make an examination of the Pit. The result was not favorable. We then made a careful examination of Hat creek from the falls to the mouth, a distance of about five miles. We found that the current of water of Hat creek, by reason of its velocity, was projected nearly across the sluggish water of Pit. We ascertained that the volume of water of the creek was regular, never varying in hight more than ten inches. For the pur-

pose of ascertaining how prolific were the spring and fall runs of salmon in the creek, we obtained statements from a large number of old settlers and from a score of intelligent half-breed Indian fishermen, and they each and all informed us that the runs were always large, and often in a score of intelligent half-breed in the salman sa examination was made in the last of March; another was made in April-we obtained additional and confirmatory statements as to the egg supply.

Being assured that spawn in abundance could be obtained, on the 20th day of April we selected the site and negotiated for the Plasters, having used them on various ocland; and for the consideration of \$1 the casions with much benefit to many of the time at least, to be deprived of shrimps than to suffer Chinese vandalism to continue.

BIVALVES.

The market supply of bivalves is fair. Oysters—native and Eastern transplanted—are good in quality, increasing in quantity, and reasonable in price.

EELS.

The few that were planted in our waters have not yet reported progress. Their home

time at least, to be deprived of shrimps than to suffer Chinese vandalism to continue.

BIVALVES.

BIVALVES.

BIVALVES.

BIVALVES.

BIVALVES.

An assured supply of salmon eggs; abundance of pure, cold water; absolute security from freshets; convenient storage; reservoir sites; excellence of the seining ground; abundance of cord weod and building timber; ample grade for water discharge, etc.

The site is comely and healthy. An-

other important reason induced the selec-tion. Hat creek and Pit river run several miles in a parallel course, uniting two and one-half miles below the hatchery. From the hatchery to Pit river the distance is less than half a mile. In making the se-lection we availed ourselves of the opportunity to obtain spawn from both Pit river and Hat creek. The carriage to the hatchery will be nothing. We receive eggs at Sheb-ley's from Maine, 3,000 miles away. If the statement of the late Commissioner B. B. Redding is correct (and we have no reason to doubt it) as to the vast number of salmon

in Pit, then, with one batchery, we can work two streams. Work upon the hatchery commenced in May last. Fred White, of Sacramento, a skillful mechanic, drafted the plan and superintended the construction. The building is 100 feet long and 400 feet. superintended the construction. The building is 100 feet long and 46 feet wide, is framed and strongly tied; inclosed with planed rustic, well roofed and painted, and rests upon a solid foundation. The inside furnishings consist of four large water tanks and eight tiers of boxes, set on the proper grade and made to receive seventy. proper grade and made to receive seventy propagating baskets to the tier (560 baskets in all). Two more tiers will be added when required. The baskets will be made of wire-cloth tacked to frames. The baskets will be made of wire-cloth tacked to frames. The baskets will be made of wire-cloth tacked to frames. The baskets will be made of wire-cloth tacked to frames. The baskets will be made of wire-cloth tacked to frames. The baskets will be made of wire-cloth tacked to frames. The baskets will be made of wire-cloth tacked to frames. The baskets will be made of wire-cloth tacked to frames. The baskets will be made of wire-cloth tacked to frames. The baskets will be made of wire-cloth tacked to frames. The baskets will be made of wire-cloth tacked to frames. of wire-cloth tacked to frames. They are made to sit in the tiers, and will receive the spawn and a gentle flow of water. The young fry will, at proper age, be removed to the storage reservoir, and there held un-til age and strength will enable them to take care of themselves. Then they will be released into Hat creek, and voyage down the Pit and Sacramento to the ocean down the Pit and Sacramento to the ocean, from whence they will return to "the home of their birth" in due season. All of the work has been done with a view to strength and permanency. The material and furnishings have been of the best qual-

mediately after spawning, at unseasonable times, and when the fish are unfit for food. This grievous evil should be prohibited. There has been a decrease in quantity during the last three years.

durable and efficient fishway. Failure to comply is made a misdemeanor. Early in 1884 the Commissioners caused to be engraved and printed a "Plan and Elevation quantity during the last three years.

of Fishways," with proper notice to owners of the state on a sound basis. Many of the pioneers represented the intelligence and culture and refinement of the most favored for occupants of dams or obstructions to

the event the requirements of the notice were not complied with, to prosecute the offender. The failure to erect proper fishladders was one of the causes of the decrease of salmon in the years 1884 and 1885.

The shelley harchery.

This hatchery was established in May.

This hatchery was established in May.

The shelley harchery.

This hatchery was established in May.

The shelley harchery.

The shelley harchery was established in May.

The shelley harchery.

The shelley harchery was established in May.

The shelley harchery harchery was established in May.

The shelley harchery harcher Provision stores are filled with canned lish, over 95,000 trout; in the year 1884, 219, over 95,000 trout; in the year 1885 about 250,000 (report not yet in). The trout distribution by the old Commission, during hatching seasons of two years, from January 31, less. The Chinese consumption, transportation and traffic is immense, to their gain the year 1889 was \$7,000 (report not yet in). The trout distribution by the old Commission, during hatching the year 1885 about 250,000 (report not yet in). The trout distribution by the old Commission, during hatching the year 1885 about 250,000 (report not yet in). The trout distribution by the old Commission, during hatching the year 1885 about 250,000 (report not yet in). The trout distribution by the old Commission, during hatching the year 1885 about 250,000 (report not yet in). The trout distribution by the old Commission, during hatching the year 1885 about 250,000 (report not yet in). The trout distribution of school children had increased to 19,442, and that this instruction should be not merely incidental, coming to the front on all suitable occasions, but that it should have its regular, and frequent place on the programme of exercises. It should never

ion that the distribution in 1886 will In this estimate I have not included the been made to secure black bass eggs from Eastern States, to be hatched at Shebley. pended by tourists, pleasure-seekers, sportsmen and anglers, who, on account of fish Livingstone Stone informs the Commission that none can be had "for love nor money."

LEGISLATION IN 1885.

Here and anglers, who, on account of its and game, annually, with rod and gun, visit our lakes, streams, fields and resorts. Much of their expenditures prospers the State, and should be credited to the account of the Fish and Game industry. In Maine such credit is given, in the one item of board-bills, to the extent of \$280,000 per week.

> ORIENTAL FISH FOOD AND HATCHERIES. The great importance of fish food, and the means of obtaining the supply, is ampiified in the following very interesting let

to existing laws, and sought to provide more ample protection against illicit fishing. Neither newspaper space nor my time permit me to now present and review the enacted laws. I shall, however, refer to two that were passed.

Steam Launch—(Assembly Bill No. 308) introduced by Mr. Davis, of Sacramento, January 27, 1885. "An Act to authorize the Board of Fish Commissioners of the State to construct a Steam Launch, to aid in carrying out the purposes of said Board, and providing for the payment of claims incurred in such construction." The Act passed and became a law in March, 1885. The sum of \$4,000 was appropriated. A contract for the construction of the boat was entered into in April, 1885. John Rock, of Sacramento, an experienced boat builder, was the contractor. The contract price was \$4,000. By reason of alterations and improvements, a deficiency occurred of \$500. The deficiency as a claim against the State, was approved by the State Board of Examiners. The necessity for the craft was considered and passed upon by the Legislature. The State is now the owner of the launch, and the people are now the beneficiaries. The Governor Stoneman is swift (having made twenty miles in an hour and ten minutes) posesses ample strength, and will do most excellent work. State Salmon Hatchery—(Senate Bill No. 166), introduced by Mr. Wright, January 27, 1885.

The sum of \$4,000 was appropriated. A contract for the construction of the boat was entered into in April, 1885. John Rock, of Sacramento, an experienced boat builder, was the contractor. The contract price was \$4,000. By reason of alterations and improvements, a deficiency occurred of Examiners. The necessity for the craft was considered and passed upon by the State Salmon Hatchery—(Senate Bill No. 1885) in An Act to authorize the Board of Fish Commissioners of the State to the following very interesting letters:

Judye A. B. Dibble—Dear Sac Referring to under conversation under less of the stay and dense population that, without the supply of food fishes furnished by

thirds the size of the State of California, it supports more than 38,000,000 people. All these eat more or less of fish food.

Every effort is made by the general and local Governments to increase the supply. From time that runs beyond the written record they have used artificial means to increase both the fresh and salt water fishes. For more than 1,500 miles of sea-coast there are large artificial basins for hatching salt water fish, and then the fish are turned into the bays, gulfs, straits and inlets, where they grow and become fit for fish food for the people. The fresh water supply is not neglected. Every means known in the world is used to increase it. Hatcheries are in use through the whole extent of the islands. The result of all these efforts is that the most of the animal food af for 38,000,000 of people is obtained from the fresh and salt water, and the land which would otherwise have to be devoted to the production of animals is used to produce food plants. To get any adequate idea of the part which fish food can be made to take in supporting a dense population, one must visit Japan. It is safe to say that food fish make up one-fourth of the diet of the 38,000,000 people there.

H. LATHAM.

Totals

Totals

STATE OFFIG

DUTY AND POWERS. The Commission of Fisheries for the State of California was created under an Act of the Legislature, entitled "An Act to Provide for the Restoration and Preservation of Fish in the Waters of the State," approved April 2, 1870.

The duty of the Fish Commission was defined by Act of the Legislature, approved March 28, 1878, and stated in Article XVII.,

Chapter III., Title I., Part III., of the Political Code, Section 642. It is the duty of the Fish Commissioners: 1. To see that the laws for the preserva-tion of fish and game are strictly enforced, and for that purpose they may from time time employ such assistants as they shall deem necessary, which persons so appointed as assistant shall have all powers and au-

thority of Sheriffs to make arrests for vio-lation of such laws throughout the State.

2. To establish fish breederies, for stocking the waters of this State with foreign To purchase and import the spawn, or ova, of fish suitable for food. 4. To stock with such spawn the waters of

this State. 5. To employ persons skilled in fish breeding to assist them in their duties.
6. To furnish plans for, and direct and compel the construction and repair of fish ladders and ways, upon dams and obstruc-7. To provide for the distribution and

protection of game birds imported into the State for purposes of propagation.

8. To report biennially to the Governor a statement of all their transactions and Such is our warrant of authority. The State is our field. Our work should be per-formed in the interest of the people, and it has been.

From the Sisters of Charity. PROVIDENCE HOSPITAL WASHINGTON, D. C., April 21, 1884. We take pleasure in attesting the merits and soothing qualities of Allcock's Porous patients under our charge during many SISTERS OF CHARITY. vears.

Contra Costa county contemplates building a wagon road along the southern shore of Carquinez Straits. The Martinez Gazette says; The road, if finally ordered built, will touch at Nevada Docks, Port Costa, Vallejo Junction, Crockett, Valona and all the main points between there and Torin points between there and Tor-

THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Mrs. D. M. Coleman, Shasta, Shasta. J. S. Wixon, Sierra City, Sierra. H. A. Morse, Yreka, Siskiyou. C. B. Webster, Fairfield, Solano.

Chas. S. Smyth, Santa Rosa, Sonoma W. S. Chase, Modesto, Stanislaus.

Horace R. Given, Weaverville, Trinity. Chas. H. Murphy, Visalia, Tulare.

John T. Murnan, Sonora, Tuolumne. Chas. T. Meredith, San Buenaventu

M. C. Clark, Yuba City, Sutter. Myron Yager, Red Bluff, Tehama.

John W. Goin, Woodland. Yolo

ano-7 per cent.

-8 per cent.

acramento-eight per cent

-five per cent. (exchanged for

During the same time the following State and county bonds have been redeemed or

56,00

\$305,00

2,108,90 241,50

\$2,350,40

Frank B. Crane, Marysville, Yuba.

FINANCES.

The following statement, made by the state Controller to the State Superintendent

THEIR PROSPEROUS GROWTH AND PRESENT CONDITION.

Statistical Tables Giving the Status of Schools in all the Counties -Schools of Sacramento.

Favored as California is by nature, in many ways-with a climate incomparable and agricultural and mineral resources such as no other section of the world can boast of Public Instruction, August 1, 1885, shows the condition of the school finances than all, that of a splendid public school of the State. The securities held in trust for the school fund consist of bonds of the State of California, amounting to \$1,542,-000, together with bonds of various coun-State Capitol bonds of 1872—7 per cent.. \$115,000 State funded debt bonds of 1873—6 per Humboldt—9 per cent.... Mendocino—8 per cent.... Napa—5 per cent... Sacramento—6 per cent... Sacramento—4½ per cent. Sacramento—8 per cent... San Luis Obispo—8 per cent... contemporaries and challenged the oldest communities of the country for excellence, is an acknowledged fact in the current his-San Luis Obispo—8 per cent...... Santa Barbara—10 per cent... nia were mostly men of a higher order of intellectual advancement than those who usually lead the advance-guard of civilization into the trackless forests in search of homes. Within less than two years after the and furnishings have been of the best quality. The \$10,000 appropriated has not been exhausted. The State has now its own salmon hatchery, and will not hereafter be called upon to pay questionable bills, aggregating thousands of dollars, for the hatchery and release of samlets. The capacity is equal to the hatching of from 6,000,000 to 8,000,000 of young fry per annum. Examiners, as follows: The expense of running the United States hatchery at McCloud, covering a period of five years preceding January, 1883, was \$53,000 76. [See Bulletin of the] the man first selected to represent California in the councils of the nation were the peers of any of the representatives of the older commonwealths. It can, therefore, be readily understood that—despite the Total exchanged: United States Fish Commission, page 202.] cosmopolitan character of the early settlers. The maintenance and running expense of of the State, and somewhat chaotic condi-The maintenance and running expense of the California State Salmon Hatchery will not exceed \$2,500 per annum. not exceed \$2,500 per annum. few years—there was sufficient culture and intelligence among the majority of the Napa—seven per cent..... Napa (exchanged)—seven per cent. for five per cent.... argonauts to secure the establishment of Bonds on hand as per last semi-annual books are open for inspection by any citi- sections of the Union. Naturally, class of men came early to the front, and Total. piloted the newly-launched ship of State safely out of harbor—past the dangerous Whenever complaint has been made to the Secretary of the Board that a dam or obstruction existed in any stream, that prevented free passage of fish, copies of the vented free passage of fish, copies of the struction existed in any stream, that prevented free passage of fish, copies of the struction existed in any stream, that prevented free passage of fish, copies of the struction existed in any stream, that prevented free passage of fish, copies of the struction existed in any stream, that prevented free passage of fish, copies of the struction existed in any stream, that prevented free passage of fish, copies of the struction existed in any stream, that prevented free passage of fish, copies of the struction existed in any stream, that prevented free passage of fish, copies of the struction existed in any stream, that prevented free passage of fish, copies of the struction existed in any stream, that prevented free passage of fish, copies of the struction existed in any stream, that prevented free passage of fish, copies of the struction existed in any stream, that prevented free passage of fish, copies of the structure of th Golden State.

Some idea of the progress made in eduwhich the educational system can be im

sumers. Fish—fresh, salted, dried, smoked or canned—finds a home or foreign market. Provision stores are filled with canned fish, oysters, crabs, lobsters, etc., and with boxes, of the content of the number of the public schools; that nothing should come before or be allowed to instance of the public schools; that nothing should come before or be allowed to instance of the public schools; that nothing should come before or be allowed to instance of the public schools; that nothing should come before or be allowed to instance of the public schools; that nothing should come before or be allowed to instance of the public schools; that nothing should come before or be allowed to instance of the public schools; that nothing should come before or be allowed to instance of the public schools; that nothing should come before or be allowed to instance of the public schools; that nothing should come before or be allowed to instance of the public schools; that nothing should come before or be allowed to instance of the public schools; that nothing should come before or be allowed to instance of the public schools; that nothing should come before or be allowed to instance of the public schools; that nothing should come before or be allowed to instance of the public schools.

there were nearly 90,000 school children and 832 schools. In 1877 the number of be omitted or postponed in favor of any hatchery, during incubating seasons, \$250 per month (report for 1881-82); cost of labor at Shebley, \$100 per month; average cost of procuring eggs at Shebley much show that the lish industry of California presided over by 3,077 teachers. During that are urged by taxpayers of excessive that are urged by taxpayers of excessi less than the cost of eggs delivered at Chabet. The present Commissioners are of the bot. The present Commissioners are of the \$6,000,000. census, 200 additional school-houses have been erected, and the number of teachers people of the State are large, it may be we has been increased by more than 1,000. In the meantime the State University at Berkeley has grown into one of the foremost institutions of that character in the Union, and two State Normal Schools have

been established—one at San Jose and the opportunities of a free education, and that been established—one at San Jose and the other at Los Angeles—for the especial training of those who expect to follow the vocation of teaching in the public schools. The following table, compiled from the public instruction wherever there are any latest official data obtainable, shows the present condition of the public schools of the State, in all essential particulars: more generous and liberal than wise 25 B mor

1,414 87 22,979 18 4,443 2,768 1,096 1,897 5,173 8,131 2,354 1,359 2,651 2,408 45 2,628 91

COMMISSION OF FISHERIES-ORGANIZATION STATE OFFICERS AND CITY SUPERINTEND- Wherever there is a school district con-

L. D. Smith, Los Angeles; Dr. S. P. Craw-ford, Stockton; Frank B. Crane, Marys-ville; David Rutherford, Vallejo; Lewis F. Curtis, San Jose.

perienced teachers, for the reason that both men and women will leave the service of the schools whenever they see better oppor-tunities to provide for the necessities of old NAMES AND ADDRESSES OF COUNTY SUPERage, he remarks: "Experience in all callings is of so high importance, and the recognition of that fact so time-honored INTENDENTS. P. M. Fisher, Oakland, Alameda. Mrs. A. M. Arnott, Markleeville, Alpine. and general, that to speak of it with emphasis seems to be a solecism. Could any Jos. F. Chandler, Jackson, Amador. David W. Braddock, Oroville, Butte. Government be found which could rest content under a condition of things where Chas. R. Beal, San Andreas, Calaveras. J. L. Wilson, Colusa, Colusa. A. A. Bailey, Martinez, Contra Costa. its soldiers and sailors were in the general its soldiers and sanors were in the general habit of leaving the service just as soon as they became masters of the duties of their profession? But such is the lamentable fact in the ranks of public school teachers. A. A. Bailey, Martinez, Contra Costa. W. H. Jeter, Crescent City, Del Norte. C. E. Markham, Placerville, El Dorado. B. A. Hawkins, Fresno City, Fresno.
Neil S. Phelps, Ferndale, Humboldt.
C. H. Groves, Independence, Inyo.
J. H. Berry, Bakersfield, Kern.
Mack Matthews, Lakeport, Lake. And it is not a new proposition to the re-flecting mind that the teachers of the public schools are in no degree inferior in importance to the army and navy, or to any other branch of the public service." Professor Welcker's idea is that the granting by the State of over the state of the public service. E. A. Williams, Susanville, Lassen.
J. W. Hinton, Los Angeles, Los Angeles.
Adelbert E. Kellogg, San Rafael, Marin.
W. H. Larew, Mariposa, Mariposa.
John C. Ruddock, Ukiah, Mendocino.
E. T. Dixon, Merced, Merced. by the State of even a moderate pensionsay \$300—per year after 30 year's service—would be a sufficient inducement to teachers to remain for that period in the service of the State. There are now but twenty teachers in the State who have served thirty years in the public schools, and to pension these would require but \$6,000 per Miss Alice Welch, Alturas, Modoc.
Miss Naomi Angell, Bodie, Mono.
M. J. Smeltzer, Salinas City, Monterey.
John L. Shearer, Napa City, Napa. A. J. Tiffany, Nevada, Nevada. Geo. E. Houghton, Quincy, Plumas. C. E. Bishop, Sacramento, Sacramento. J. N. Thompson, Hollister, Sau Benito.

county are in a highly prosperous condi-tion. County Superintendent Charles E.

Rufus D. Butler, San Diego, San Diego A. J. Moulder, San Francisco, San Fran J. A. Sollinger, Stockton, San Joaquin. J. M. Felts, San Luis Obispo, San Luis G. P. Hartley, Redwood City, San Mateo. G. E. Thurmond, Carpenteria, Santa Bar-

H. C. Brooke, San Bernardino, San Ber

and also the required studies in each grade. Pupils are thus enabled to know just what is required of them, in order that they may be promoted. This system of promotions and awarding diplomas to those who pass a successful examination in each grade, has a successful examination in each grade, has and awarding diplomas to those who pass a successful examination in each grade, has had the effect to stimulate the scholars to greater industry and in many ways contributed the host interests of all concerned.

Supervising Principal Primary Schools—Rosa Coates, Lillian Knight, Thirteenth and G; Julia Smith, Mrs. W. A. Crowell, Seventh and G; Laura Phillips, Appia G. Montgomery, Fourth and Q; Another plan for increasing interest, to promote good deportment and moral culture, Inie Gillis, Q, between Ninth and Tenth mote good deportment and moral culture, was inaugurated by the Superintendent four years ago, which has resulted most four years ago, which has resulted most satisfactory. For the past four years he has awarded (at his own personal cost), a fine silver medal at the close of the term, to every School District in the county, having ten pupils in the First and Second Grades. The award has not been it ade on account of best scholarship but to these account of best scholarship, but to those who were best entitled to it on the grounds | E. Hess. Thirteenth and G; Florence Chapof industry, kindness, freedom from bad man, Emma Doherty, Seventh and G; Etta habits, good deportment, and general good character. These points are decided by a vote of the scholars. It is most confidently a seserted that this system of awards has teenth and N. \$503,400

..\$2,045,400 Since the last semi-annual apportionment State and county bonds have been purchased or exchanged by the State Board of .. \$140,000

been paid to school libraries. With but one or two exceptions of newly-formed districts, every school district in the county can boast of a good library case filled with a well-selected list of books, worth from two to five hundred dollars. The best methods of instruction have been introduced. The pupils in each district are classified and graded, and promotions made upon carefully-conducted examinations at the end of the term.

In every school, printed cards have been placed, stating the required duties of pupils on the playground and in the schoolroom, and also the required studies in each grade. Pupils are thus enabled to know just what

Seventh Grade-Lutie Van Guilder, Laura Beggs, Clara Jackson, Fourth and Q; Mary Nagle, Ida Miller, Q, between Ninth and

been most eminently successful in promoting moral culture—a course not less essential than intellectual culture, and in essential than intellectual culture, and in many other respects promoted the interests of the school.

Below will be found a table, compiled from the records of Superintendent Bishop's office, which gives a very comprehensive statement of the condition of the schools outside the city:

Seventh and G; Lizzie O Brien, Frankie Spaulding, Fourth and Q; Nellie Ogden, Beile Henley, Q, between Ninth and Tenth: Lucy Hinkson, Sixteenth and N; Mary McManus, Maggie Paine, Thirteenth and G; Dora Davis, Mrs. J. R. Brown, Seventh and G; Louisa Smith, Pauline Eilers, Fourth and Q; Ada Tenbrook, Mrs. A.

0		No. c between 17 year	MonthlySalaries Paid Teachers	NAMES OF	Total Receipts for School Year	Total tures Year.	Average Sum per Month Needed for Support of Schools	Total Valuation of School Property	Ġra o Sel	f
e	DISTRICTS.	years (lly8 Ten	TEACHERS.	R	100 E	sup Sup Sup	Va	-	
r		200-1	aiai	TEACHERS.	Receipts lool Year	xpendi- r School	Nee	ol P	Grammar	Crmmer
00		aren age	ies		pts	ndi- tool	t of	rop	ma	Cray.
00	Alabama	4	\$70 00	Alice G. Orton	\$716 24	\$573 22	870 00	\$1,620 00	-	-
00	American	30	60 60	(Florange simone)	611 31	585 23	€0 00	1,390 00	***	
	Amer. River Alder Creek	1	70 00	Mrs. A. M. Collier Mrs. C. M. Slayback	723 86	619 07	70 00	2,780 00	1	
00	Brighton	63	70 00	Mary Leon	871 83 708 21	723 68 652 96	60 00 70 00	730 00 1,050 00		
00	Courtland	35 25	65 00 70 00	Alice Dipple	733 52 610 50	698 56 589 57	65 00	1,270 00		
00	Capital	1	75 00	(Mrs.JuliaMarkley)	740 71	629 77	70 00 75 00	1,239 00 2,325 00	25.	
-	Carroll		65 00	Mrs. L. Rice	614 19	614 19	65 00	1,050 00		
00	Davis Elk Grove		65 00	Mary O'Connor Ida Fischer	636 73 754 02	551 07	65 00	450 00		
-	Elder Creek.	26	65 (0	Flora Greenlaw	903 55	607 38 903 55	65 00 65 00	1,330 00 770 00		
00	Enterprise			Preston W. Smith	697 16	697 16	65 00	750 00		
or	Excelsior	1000000	65 00	{ Clara Hoit	758 83	758 83	65 00	450 00	1	
it	Franklin		70 00 65 00	Slorence Penn	639 53	639 53	70 00	2,320 00	1	B
of	Florin		65 00	Anna Johnson	787 13 700 27	687 35 545 71	65 00 65 00	2,150 00	1	
n	Galt	Property of	190 00	{C. W. Clements} Georgie Ray}	2,781 94	2,444 76	190 00	1,750 00 5,600 00		
1-	Granite	161	190 06	Edith Smith	3,000 35					E
n	Grant			{ Edith Smith } J. E. Blanchard } Lillie B. Lowe	759 89	2,362 57 682 99	190 00	4,850 00	1	
of of	Hicksville	36	65 00	Clara Hoppe	820 69	820 69	65 00 65 00	1,080 00 840 00		
it	Jackson		70 00	Georgie Knott Mrs. F Osborn	810 64	772 47	70 00	1,250 00	1	
n	Kinney		75 00	Mary O'Rourke	752 12 754 59	682 85 706 22	70 00 75 00	875 00	1	
c-	Lisbon	38	65 00	Winnie Devine	931 04	931 04	65 00	2,760 00 950 00		
d	Lincoln		65 00	Teresa Byron Mollie Graham	2,440 91 589 85	2,387 92	65 00	2,150 00		
1-	Michi'an Bar	35	75 00	C. A. Cooper	599 90	510 88 599 90	65 00 75 00	1,300 00 1,300 00		
1-	Onisbo	25	70 00	Geo. Ingram	808 81	791 33	70 00	2,350 00		
1-	Prairie Pt. Fleasant		70 00 65 00	George Kane Blanche Huber	670 99 642 05	631 25	70 00	1,050 0		
ot	Pleas't Grove	66	80 00	Nelly Bandy	717 24	605 91 717 05	65 00 80 00	900 00 2,200 00		
n	Richland Sylvan		65 00	Fanny Filing Eli Caruthers	701 58	487 42	65 00	850 to		
d	Sutter	109	90 00	W. J. Hyde	900 10 1,651 20	846 35 1,148 83	75 00 90 00	3,450 60	1	
ie	Stone House	26	65 00	Verna Woods	620 11	457 20	65 00	825 00		
er	San Joaquin Victory		55 00	C. V. Osborn	693 00 859 73	685 07	60 00	1,050 00	1	
ÿ-	Wilson	22	65 00	Clara Hoit	849 18	784 76 784 25	70 00 55 60	2,250 00 750 00	1	B
ts	West Union Washington		70 00	Annie Stanfield	701 87	701 87	65 00	1,250 00		
e	Center		65 00	Minnie Rooney Edw. Parrabaker	726 69 650 73	702 69 534 74	70 00 80 00	850 00 850 00	1	
n	Laguna	30	60 00	(Ella Smith	747 30	523 28	65 00	920 00	1	
it	Mokelumie	23	60 00	(Ella McDaniels)	771 10				***	
g				(Amelia Incelle	771 13	724 69	65 00	330 00		
)-	Roberts	23	60 00	Sarah Lawson	630 87	627 57	65 00	875 00		
te	Buckeye		65 00		623 36	595 50	70 00	800 00		ì
h	Wal'ut Grove	43 28	65 00	Delia Manning	. 973 88	913 84	70 00	1,650 00	1000	E
ie	Grand Island			Ella Feeny Maggie Hustler	847 29 612 10		65 00	1,150 00	1	
at	Georgiana	39	75 00	C. P. Freeman	910 71	. 884 60		130 00 890 00		E
e,	Reese Highland	29 23	55 00	Clara Murphy Lizzie King		210 05	65 00	1,130 00		
es	Nye	25		Mary I. Pilton	680 25	618 85	65 00	1,670 0= 1,220 00		
e	Pacific	35	60 00	Mary C. Ball	718 66	718 66	65 00	1,200 00	1	
y	Rhoades Carson Creek	46 13	70 00	Josie Jones Kittie Brier	654 88 609 02	640 23	55 00	1,250 00		
S	Carson Creek					445 00	75 00	220 00		
e l	Joint Hutson	11		H. D. Richardson Lucetta Swift	443 24	432 55	70 00	1,200 00		
	Rio Vista	7	65 00		393 02 112 72	283 25 15 97	65 00 70 00	750 00 120 00		1
	Slough	1	50 00	Ada Syphus	31 54	13	55 00	120 00		f
	Union White Rock	19	60 00	Lizzie Lynne	660 39 543 72		65 00	750 00		1
	Oak Grove	10	55 00	Mary Larson Ella McCleery	757 40	497 83 585 53	65 00 60 00	820 00 370 00	1	7
	Brannan	18 26	60 00	Ella Ellahurst	772 35	468 40	60 00	790 00		2
	Sac. City			K. Lawson	446 58		65 00	900 00		k
	Totals	10.943			\$51 994 co			220,000 00	29	L
-	TOURIS	111 70.35	24 (36) (8)		2 1 224 CO	P45 000 40	Doggo co	A 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12	ALC: UNKNOWN	at P

Totals...... 10,243 \$7,740 00|\$51,234 60|\$45,903 10|\$9200 (0|\$305,000 00| 56| 98 During the year 1885 county certificates | Winans, Q, between Ninth and Tenth ere granted to the following named ap- | Etta Bockrath, Sixteenth and N. were granted to the following named applicants: Nellie M. Ogden, Lizzie Lynne, Alice E Dippel, Mary Skinner, Isaac L. Freeman, Teresa Byron, Mary O'Connor, Preston W. Smith, Ada L. Syphus, Ida M. Fischer, Maggie McCormack, Robert J. Hamilton, Lucta Swift, Kittie Brier, Lillie B. Lowe, Minnie E. Shore, Thos. P. Ward, Maggie Hassler, Fanny Toling, Ella Mc-Clery, Ella M. Jones, H. F. Walther, Fidelia A. Anderson and Verna Woods. The following-named received city certificates Millie Meyer, Emma Kleinsorge, Jennie Powers, Allie Young, Elizabeth Brown, Ella M. Jones, Lillie Kaiser.

There are 27 grammar schools in the county districts, and 40 primary schools. Of the teachers employed 15 are males and 59 females. The average monthly salaries of the former are \$84, and of the latter \$60 But seven of the teachers employed in the county are graduates of the State Normal School. Ten hold life diplomas and 26 hold State educational diplomas. Of the county certificates held 63 are first grade, and but seven second grade. During the year County Superintendent Bishop made sixty visits to schools under his jurisdiction, the average duration of each visit being half a day. He has been exceedingly watchful over the interests of the schools, and it is a subject of common remark that

The public schools of this city are in a flourishing condition, and enjoy a reputa-tion for excellence equal to those of any community on the coast. They are under the control of an efficient Board of Education, selected by the citizens of the several wards, and a City Superintendent. For

17 years of age—boys, 3,631; girls, 3,680; total, 7,311. Number of negro children between 5 and 17 years of age—boys, 117; girls, 118: total, 235. Total number of census children between 5 and 17 years of

age, 7,816.

Number of census children under 5 years of age—white, 1,044; negro, 15: Chinese. 26. Total number of census children under

5 years of age, 1,085.

Number of children between 5 and 17
years of age who have attended public schools at any time during the school year, 4,281; number attending private chools at any time during the year, 1,564. Number of native-born Chinese childre between 5 and 17 years of age, 270.

Number of children enrolled on scho Number of children enrolled on school register—girls, 2,318; boys, 2,020; total, 4,348. Average number belonging, 3,182; average daily attendance, 2,972.

Number of High School pupils, 1,46; number of Grammar School pupils, 1,131; number of Primary School pupils, 3,071; total 4,348.

otal, 4,348. Monthly salaries paid teachers, \$6,470. Average amount per month needed to

Average amount per month needed to support the State. There are now but twenty teachers in the State who have served thirty years in the bublic schools, and to pension these would require but \$6,000 per annum—"a sum so small," says the Superintendent, "that it could not be felt in the tax+s of the State. No taxpayer in the State could discover from his own tax dues whether the appropriation had been made or not, and yet not since the opening of the first public school has there been a measure so fraught with good to the public."

The county schools.

The schools throughout Sacramento county are in a highly prosperous condition. County Superintendent Charles E. OOLS IN THE CITY.

tion. County Superintendent Charles E. Bishop has, in a quiet and unostentatious manner, shown excellent administrative abilities. There has been a caraíul supervision of the wants of the various districts noted, and earnest endeavors on his part to have them supplied. Special attention has Following is a list of the several schools, he grades aught therein, and names of ol—W. W. Anderson, Princi-hapman, first assistant; Mrs. , second assistant; Fredericka

Ungraded—Mrs. Helen Taylor, Laura Kirn, assistant, Ungraded No. 1. Twentyseventh and J; Sarah M. Jones, Ungraded No. 2, O, Ninth and Tenth; Mrs. M. L. Bassett, Nellie Miller, assistant. Ungraded No. 3, Eighteenth and L; Mrs. M. E. Mumford, Emma Hughes, first assistant, Nellie Todd, second assistant, Minnie Keifer, third assistant, Henrietta Hersum fourth assistant, Ungraded No. 4, Twenty-fourth and N. Special-Max Lipowitz, teacher of Ger-

man and Principal of Night School; Clara Bellmer, assistant Night School. Substitutes-Mollie Brown, Simon, Emma Kleinsorge, Mary Griffin. AN OUTRAGE ON MARRIED MEN.

Are They to Lose all their Personal Liberties and Privileges? The editor of the New Orleans Daily States, who evidently knows whereof he speaks, discourses thus:

A Judge of a Court in Iowa recently rendered a decision to the effect that a man must tell his wife where he has been when he stays out of night, provided she ex-presses a wish to know. We do not wish to speak harshly of any one, but our opin-ion of the Iowa Judge is that he is a baldheaded, bilious and misanthropical old fiend, who took advantage of his judicial position to spread misery throughout the length and breadth of these United States. Every woman who hears of the decision will have her husband hauled up in Court the first time he comes home at midnight with his overcoat turned inside out, and attempts to get into bed with his boots on four years past the latter officer has been Dr. J. R. Laine, a gentleman who took a deep interest in the success of the departshe will want to know all about his noc-

STATE OFFICERS AND CITY SUPERINTENDENTS.

Professor William T. Welcker, Superintendent of Public Instruction; Adair Welcker, Deputy.

Governor George Stoneman, President State Board of Education; Professor William T. Welcker, Secretary State Board of Education; Charles H. Allen, Principal State Normal School, San Jose.

City Superintendents—Marion P. Stone, for Grass Valley, Hamilton Wallace, Salinas City; O. S. Ingham, Alaqueda; A. J. Moulder, San Francisco; M. R. Beard, San Jose, and the expense of population of the strain of Superintendents as given general satisfaction. His successor for the ensuing term will be M. R. Beard. The members of the Board of Education is at present composed seventy census children, and the expense seventy census children, and the expense seventy census children, and the expense seventy census children as provision is made as for seventy census children, and the expense seventy census children, and the expense seventy, than at present. This will allow for an immense increase of population without an increase of population will not have been denied to come directly under the beak of the law and make a confession.

The decision is not only outrageous but unconstitutional, and will be the means of plunging thousands of married men into trouble with their Creator. It will eventually cause the American people to become facts concerning the condition of the each of the last fiscal space.

School Statistics.

In the same report, Professor Welcker devotes a chapter to the advocacy of a plan and who allows his wife to will be M. R. Beard. The members of the Board. The members of the Board. The members of the Board of Education is at present composed as follows: First Ward—William Petrie, J. W. Todd; Third Ward—E. K. Steters, Secretary State Board of Education; Charles H. Allen, Principal State Normal School, San Jose.

City Superintendent has given general satisfactors. His successor for the ensuing term will be M. R. Beard. The members of the Board of Education is at present composed as f

will bray in disgust at his approach.

A man may go out at night and get very royally drunk, but he never gets drunk enough to tell his wife the truth when she asks him certain questions, because he knows she will use the truth as a weapon against him and stab him with it at all times and under all circumstances until he sinks into the grave a hump-shouldered and unhappy man. Hence it is, a husband will will murmer a musical story in her ear, despite the fact that he is fully aware she does not believe one word of it. The mo-ment a married men loses his nerve he is lost, and they all appreciate the fact. simply absurd to suppose that a husband must tell his wife where he has been. There are times in the life of a married man when he does not himself know where he has been, and the next day he is een sneaking about the streets getting information from his friends, and looking as

humble as a sheep.

The decision of the Iowa Judge will enable lawyers to make money, but it will never extract the truth from the married men, who are now preparing to take the

NATURE ABOUT RIGHT.—What a pity the flowers can utter no sound! A singing rose, a whispering violet, a murmuring honey suckle—oh, what a rare and exquisite miracle would these be!—[Beecher. Things are better as they are, Brother Beecher. A singing rose, a whispering violet, or a murmuring honeysuckle might go babbling about nests that are or have been hidden, and then the miracle would not be so exquisite. We guess Nature fixed things about right.—[Grass Valley Tidings.

Mendocino county supports a poet of no mean ability on the county farm,

FRUIT CULTURE.

ITS RISE AND GROWTH IN CALI-FORNIA.

towns were supplied with fruit from their own raising, and the fruit became so plentiful and the market so limited that I have ful and the market so limited that I have received a ful and the market so limited that I have received a full and the market so limited that I have received a full and the market so limited that I have received a full that I have received

demand for all the surplus produced. INCREASE OF FRUIT SHIPMENTS.

have in the past year shipped over 2,000 carloads of green fruit, including oranges.

In the year 1870 there were seventy full demon carloads of fruit shipped, and in the year 1871 there were shipped 115 carloads. At that time, in speaking before the Sacramento Farmer's Club of the possibilities of shipping green fruit East, I ventured to say

Knowing the reliability of these gentlethat the business of shipping green fruit alone should continue to increase until we could send 1,000 carloads annually from California, and that there was a market in the East to which we could send that much with profit to the producer, by a little modification in the rates of freight, which were all other products of the State combined I have not a doubt. But with a business of

Great benefits may be derived from inter-hange of thoughts and judgments by those who have had most experience. To be change of thoughts and judgments by those who have had most experience. To be successful in any business that one may engage in, a thorough knowledge of the siness is all-important.

ADVICE TO FRUIT-GROWERS. In planting and growing fruit trees it is the greatest importance that all work With grapes for wine and raisins; with of the greatest importance that all work done in connection therewith shall be done fruits of all kinds that are grown in a tem them with surface soil, giving trees all the beautiful, most populous and prosperous advantages for future growth that the con-State in the Union. ditions of the soil will permit. Second, enriching lands that have not sufficient fertility with compost manures, or any fertilizers that will aid the growth of trees planted. A healthy and vigorous growth of wood is essential in all cases to make

good fruit or profitable production.

In the selection of trees for planting it is of the greatest importance that only those grown on healthy and long-lived stocks be planted. In the selection of varieties, those bearers, as well as good keepers, and that are most showy, will always sell the best grow equally well in different soils and in

appointments.

There will be found a great difference in the value of varieties for drying, canning or shipping. It should be the business of proven the most valuable for any of the purposes for which fruit is cultivated, that fruit-growers may profit by their combined

of pears, plums, apricots, grapes and cherries will be shipped successfully, it is my judgment that there will in the near future be ore peaches shipped than all other fruits combined. The people in the East will use peaches more freely than any other kind of fruit when they can obtain them at prices as low as we can afford to ship them with cheap freights and quick transportation. Without papping veriesies most decimal to the state of FRUIT PESTS, ETC.

ing it arrive in a damaged condition, and thereby making losses instead of profits Very much of the fruit shipped which ar rived in bad order is due to careless handling before shipment. It is a common thin for fruit to be gathered in rough baskets, poured into wooden boxes, hauled on dead-axle wagons over rough roads and streets, exposed to a hot sun, wrapped in paper while in that condition, and forwarded in

shipped fruit daily to San Francisco, for a whole month, and my returns brought me in debt twenty dollars on account of freight, commissions, etc. Still later, wagon roads were built across the mountains, and with the outlet made through the demand to the outlet made through the demand to supply the new country of Nevada, we were enabled to dispose of our surplus fruit. That made fruit growing fairly profitable, as the fruit hauled across the mountains and that used by canneries created a first week of October were filled with Constitution. It was put up in the most complete manner—capacity, 105 tons of grapes, and is now full. The first two rooms were put in in September, and the first week of October were filled with Constitute or some first week of October were filled with Con first week of October were filled with Con-cord grapes, and we have just had them the immense waste connected with the opened to take out samples. After fifty days present methods of lumber exploitation is Still later, the completion of the over-land railroad made a new demand for having the flavor and bloom exactly as if who lately visited the redwood lumber land railroad made a new demand for the fruit products of California, as the shipping of fruit in carloads to Eastern markets became practicable, although we commenced shipping to Chicago with freights at \$1,200 per car, without any experience in packing fruit for such long shipments, yet the business has grown constantly, year, by year, and with a grown constantly year, by year, and yet has been grown constantly year, by year, and with a grown constantly year, by year, and with a grown constantly year, by year, and yet have a grown constantly year, by year, and yet have a grown constantly year. grown constantly, year by year, and with a continuous reduction in freights and increased knowledge in gathering and packing fruits suitable for long shipments, we They have one room filled with Niagaras, which they do not intend moving until January. What has been done already demonstrates entirely the practicability o transporting California grapes in perfect

FUTURE POSSIBILITIES. I make the following suggestions for the then \$500 per car. To say now that we will ship 10,000 carloads within the next ten years, annually, is not so much a stretch of the imagination as it was to say 1,000 carloads at that time. That the value of the loads at that time. That the value of the fruit products of California will continue to increase until they shall exceed in value all other products of the State combined. Apricots. Described in the consideration of those who desire to endown desire to end forming the time of the time of the time to be a prophet, and the time of the time of the time of the time of the sand redwoods—but few California trees yield wood of such texture as to make it desirable for most purposes; least of all for those uses which require strength and toughness. Witness the fact that almost all the hard woods used for increase until they shall exceed in value of the strength and toughness. Witness the fact that almost all the hard woods used for wagons, agricultural implements, cooperate and redwoods—but few California trees yield wood of such texture as to make it desirable for most purposes; least of all for those uses which require strength and toughness. Witness the fact that almost all the hard woods used for wagons, agricultural implements, cooperate in the consideration of those wagons, farmer Hall.

Jones, Fisch & Watson, Turner Hall.

In or the son of a prophet," yet I firmly believe that in the countries of the southern birs, pines, cedars and redwoods—but few California with the strength and business the fact to make this property. The strength and to not the son of a prophet," yet I firmly believe that in the convenient to a prophet, "yet I firmly believe that in the convenient to a prophet, "yet I firmly believe that in the convenient to a prophet, "yet I firmly believe that in the convenient to a prophet, "yet I firmly believe that in the convenient to a prophet, "yet I firmly believe that in the convenient to a prophet, "yet I firmly believe that in the convenient to a prophet, "yet I firmly believe that in th fruit products of California will continue to better to plant fruit specially adapted for wagons, agricultural implements, cooperincrease until they shall exceed in value all other products of the State combined I better to plant fruit specially adapted for wagons, agricultural implements, cooperage, and the like, are at present imported. of the State has far the start of the north- Eraw, P., Groceries, Ichina and O. age, and the like, are at present imported. of the State has far the start of the north- Eraw, P., Groceries, Ichina and O. age, and the like, are at present imported. have not a doubt. But with a business of such vast importance for the future of California it is not possible to avoid many mistakes and disappointments in some form takes and disappointments in some form are a good paying crop. or other that will occur to those engaged in The citrus fruits, oranges and lemons

tect the trees while young from frost in laurel, an some seasons. But when the trees have the coast. attained a good size they are apparently as hardy and prolific as in the counties most favored for the production of abundant

in the most thorough manner. First, by perate climate, for drying, canning and preparing the ground, by deep plowing or shipping; with nut-bearing, orange and sub-soiling, and making it in as perfect a lemon trees, all growing side by side; with condition as possible before planting. In planting trees too much pains cannot be taken in digging large holes and filling fornia will yet make this the richest, most

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Sweetser & Alsip.

It is rarely that we take the liberty of inquiring into or publishing the biograkinds that are vigorous growers and good phies of business men, but occasionally an opportunity is presented which makes a matter of this kind not only proper, but of ble growth of the Australian eucalyptus them grow large but filling them with cold, real interest to the public Learning that and make the most money for the grower. matter of this kind not only proper, but of Only a few varieties of each kind of fruit real interest to the public. Learning that possess all these qualities sufficient to make them desirable for extensive cultivation. To those who are inexperienced in growing fruit, market men can give better advice as the contemplated in the oldestablished and flourishing real estate and insurance firm of Sweetser & Alsip, a reporter was detailed to ascertain the facts. fruit, market men of varieties for domesuce to the desirability of varieties for domesuce markets, and fruit shippers can tell better than any one else the varieties that would bear long transportation in good condition. The long transportation is good condition. The long transport is good condition in good condition. The long transport is good condition in good condition. The long transport is good condition in good condition. The long transport is good condition in good condition is good condition. The long transport is good condition in good condition is good condition. The long transport is good condition in good condition is good condition. The long tra been thoroughly proven in the locality in which they are to be grown. It will be well, also, for planters to consider and understand the adaptability of any kind of fruit they wish to grow in the locality in which it is to be grown, as all fruits do not which it is to be grown, as all fruits do not 1856. He has been a resident of Sacraow equally well in different soils and in mento ever since (with the exception of the few years spent on his father's farm in which growers will plant trees for profit must be considered at the time of planting, in order to avoid serious mistakes and disating a mowing machine on his father' place, he met with a severe accident, by which he quite lost the use of one arm He was thrown from the machine, falling or shipping. It should be the business of the State Horticultural Society to disseminate such knowledge of varieties as have proven the most valuable for any of the purposes for which fruit is cultivated that about for some other avenue of business or employment, and finding no better oppor-tunity at the time, he applied for and obtunity at the time, he applied for and obtained a place as carrier on the Daily

At this time fruit-growers are looking to the Eastern States for the great market of their products, and while large quantities their products, and while large quantities of pears plums approach grows and cher.

The Eastern Demand.

Tunity at the time, he applied for and obtained a place as carrier on the Daily Union and Bee, in this city. In December, ficulty of obtaining sound seed from Europe. Most of the acorps borne by one of the largest trees, in Los Angeles county. business opportunities — entered the office of A. C. Sweetser (who had been engaged in the real estate and insurbeen engaged in the real estate and insur-ance business since 1860) as clerk. The portation should be made, in order to exoffice, which was located in the same place it is to-day, was a small affair then in comit is to-day, was a small affair then in com-parison with what it is to-day, and its vol-all but the most northern and the high prices as low as we can afford to ship them with cheap freights and quick transportation. Without naming varieties most desirable for shipping, I will say here that, from my own experience, the yellow-fleshed keeps better than the white. I have shipped peaches the past season to New York City in perfect order.

PRICE PROPER TO THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY him have been strongly impressed upon the operations of the firm ever since. Mr.

With the various changes and increase in the production of fruit, many obstacles have appeared in the shape of insect posts with the various changes and increase in the production of fruit, many obstacles have appeared, in the shape of insect pests and diseases in fruit trees, which will require in the future constant warfare to overcome. Our law-makers, realizing the great injury and danger to the fruit interest of California from fruit pests, very wisely provided for a Chief Inspector of Fruit Pests, whose business it should be to aid in destroying and exterminating all pests injurious to fruit and fruit trees; and it is of the greatest importance to the fruit interests of the State that the State Board of Horticultural Commissioners appoint to the office of Inspector of Fruit Pests a man thoroughly competent by experience and knowledge to fill the important office, as the successful warfare upon the fruit pests at the present time is the only salvation for this great industry.

The markets of the East are available for California fruits almost exclusively until the 1st of Sentember: and fruits grown and the same bine of business. Mr. Alsip is a member of the success of the success of the successed by men engaged in his line of business. Mr. Alsip is a member of the success. The markets of the East are available for California fruits almost exclusively until the 1st of September; and fruits grown and shipped previous to that time will find a better market, and make more remunerative returns, than later, when we come in competition with the domestic crops of the East.

HANDLING AND PACKING.

Shipping fruit East, to be successful, must be done in all its details in the most careful manner, and it will become necessary for all who are engaged in the business to understand all important details of gathering fruit at the proper time, of handling it in the most careful manner, to avoid having a flouring mill in Colusa.

Handling and the accident in the panting of this oak and doubtless have attained at the end of its fourth year but for the transplanting and the accident. The latter illustrates one essential feature in the planting of this oak—so that it must be protected from their attained at the end of its doubtless have attained at the end of its fourth years be for the souther of the city Board of Education, the Board of Trade, and is Secretary and Manager of two loans of the city Board of Education, the Board of Trade, and is Secretary and Manager of two loans of the city Board of the leaves and branches, so that it must be protected from their attained at the end of its doubtless have attained at the end of its doubtless have attained at the end of its fourth years be postoried with the accident. The latter illustrates one essential feature in t

TREE PLANTING.

FUTURE OF FORESTRY CULTURE ON THE PACIFIC COAST.

and the acacia and eucalyptus form tall, shady groves in the course of a few years.

RENEWING OUR FORESTS.

It is not my intention to discuss the uestion of the prevention of the destruc tion of forests, however important; but rather to consider what it would behoove us to plant in the waste places naturall existing, or those created by the ax, with a view to the future necessities of the State. Even in our favored climate, the growth of trees whose wood is of desirable is not a matter of a few years : for the wood of the rapid-growing trees, like many things done in a hurry, is available only for a few purposes, among which that of firewood is chief. It is a curious fact that, outside of the tribe of conifers—the firs Nor is the brittleness that characterizes the

The natural thought is to supply the deficiency by introducing the Eastern oaks, hickories, ash and other trees of special value for their wood. But we find, some-what to our surprise, that our climate and long growing-season do not favor the rapid growth of these trees; that, in fact, they appear to be slower than in their own home. At least this has been the outcome of our experience with some twenty different oaks, three or four hickories and some other Eastern trees in the grounds at Berkeley. Their growth has not only been very slow, but they show a tendency suckers. It may be that this is attributa-CHANGE IN A PROMINENT FIRM. ble to the lack of summer heat under the overcome the difference in latitude? Is it fogs of the Golden Gate; but it is not likely not naturally warmer as you go south? ask that the dry heat of the interior of the State would suit them better, as they State would suit them better, as they sometimes suffer from prolonged droughts even in the Mississippi Valley States.
Still, the experiment should be tried.

The dreamons. Certainly, in some countries, but not in this; and this is in part the secret of our superiority. We have a long, hot summer, with scarcely a cloud to obscure the sun; whereas, in

On the whole, we should naturally seek the trees for our future forest planting in climates similar to ours; and the remarkather in the ripening of the oranges, and making and acacias emphasize this view. Unfortunately, the Mediterranean countries of Europe, with whose climate ours claims the closest affinity, are themselves treeless, or more nearly so than California itself. the closest affinity, are themselves treeless, or more nearly so than California itself; and history tells us that they have been stituent of which is feldspar, which contains nade so by the very processes of destruc tion that are now being re-enacted here, and which, among other things, have ma-terially increased the aridity of the Medi-

terranean climates.

Among the specially Mediterranean forest trees worthy of being extensively planted in California the cork oak is the chief. In California the cork oak is the chief. In the cork oak is the chief. product for which it is chiefly valued (cork) is one so closely correlated with one of California's chief industries that the special propriety of its extended introduction is manifest. The demand for cork is increasing much faster than the supply, which comes chiefly from a very limited area in western Seein and Portreal see that the special is the product for which it is chiefly valued (cork) is one so closely correlated with one of California's chief industries that the special propriety of its extended introduction is manifest. The demand for cork is increasing much faster than the supply, which comes chiefly from a very limited area in while a frost will be severe enough to kill lime trees and the young shoots of lemon trees. Such a frost we had been shoots of lemon trees. Such a frost we had been shoots of lemon trees. Such a frost we had been four years ago, when the ground was prozen, but I do not remember such a severe one since 1853, "if my memory is correct," when the ground froze in the sluice boxes so that the miners could not work. But the world's market. If there were any question as to the adaptability of our climate to the cork oak it has been settled by the experience already had. Several trees of twenty years and over exist in the State; and, as they bear seed, it will be easy to have been purchased by the University, and the seedlings will be ready for distribution

cask staves.

By far the most promising tree for the latter purpose, thus far, seems to be the European or "English" oak (Querçus robur), which shows not only a remarkably rapid growth, but also a resistance to drought that in signal is rapid growth, but also a resistance to drought that, in view of its supposed special adaptation to the humid English climate, is quite unexpected. The explanation of this fact lies in its habit of sending its stout vertical tap root straight down to a depth of as much as three feet the first year, while the stem above ground rarely exceeds eight inches at the same age. If not transplanted, it grows straight up to a hight of three feet and more the second year, and so continues thereafter, making a

these respects remains to be seen, but it is not likely to interfere, at least, with its use for cask staves.

SEVERAL THOUSAND OF THESE TREES

tributed by the University for trial throughout the State, and it is, of course, too soon to expect reports of results. It is intended to continue this distribution for several

Sierras will as surely be given to timber culture, in their upper portions, as that orchards and vineyards will cover their

ORANGE GROWING.

lower slopes.

The Foothills the Best for Citrus Fruits-Orange Culture in Placer.

[Written for the New Year's RECORD-UNION by Dr. J. M. Frey.] "The orange-groves of California! Oh! the plains of Los Angeles, Santa Barbara and thereabouts!" These are undoubtedly something to boast of now, but how long Daley, J. L., Gotham Saloon, 423 K. the southern parts of this State will retain their present prominence is a question in my mind. I do not claim to be "a prophet, Nor is the brittleness that characterizes the wood of nearly all our oaks the outcome of rapid growth. The most brittle of all—the coast live-oak, which is sometimes said to split about as easily crosswise as length wise—is a very slow one; and moreover, the shape of our oak trees, with low trunks and wide, spreading tops, is very unfavorable to most uses. So with the maple, the laurel, and most other deciduous trees of the coast.

Or the incident and the ball to orange and lemon, because they have only been planted in the foothills as ornamental trees, and as a sort of experiment. The experiment, however, has succeeded beyond the expectations of the most sanguine. The oranges that are grown in the neighborhood of Newcastle, Placer county, are not generally as large as those of the South, but they are much heavier, comparatively, as the skin is very thin, and they have no white pith ern in the culture of the orange and lemon, is very thin, and they have no white pith under the skin. The juice is full of saccharine matter, also, making them rich and luscious to the taste. In consequence and fuscious to the taste. In consequence:
of their firmness they do not bruise easily,
and they keep well, their skins drying up
and getting hard, when those from the
South are decaying. Then, again, our
oranges are ripe and fit for market from
one to two months earlier than those of
Los Angeles and other localities in the

southern part of the State.

Now, if early ripening, better quality for eating, for keeping and shipping have not proved my prediction to have some foundation in facts, I am much mistaken. But now, the question naturally arises, how can the northern parts of the State ever the credulous. Certainly, in some coun-

sour juice. Then, again, the soil of these footbills is just that required for oranges and grapes—a sandy loam, with sand predominating; and this sand is produced by the decompositing; and this sand is produced by the decompositing; and this sand is produced by the decompositing; and this sand is produced by the decomposition of granite rock, one constituent of which is feldspar, which contains 30 per cent. of potash. A bester mixture could not be made for all kinds of fruits. It is far superior to any adobe land.

Through Calaveras, Amador, Sacramento, Sutter, Placer, Nevada, El Dorado, Butte and other counties fit lands can be found for orange-cultivation. On the sunny sides of hills, at an elevation above the light frosts we have in winter, even the young trees can get along without shelter, although once in a while a frost will be severenough to kill lime trees and the young shoots of lemon trees. Such a frost we had been such especially as the such especial of the such especial on the sum since 1833, "if my memo out was focused by the such especial on the suc oak, and it will grow wherever the latter is found. It is also of slow growth; but the though once in a while a frost will be severe western Spain and Portugal, so that what-ever might be grown here in excess of the home demand would readily find sale in

letter trade between San Francisco, Sacramento and the interior mining camps. In 1852 a new company was incorporated, with \$300,000 capital, by Henry Wells, W. G. Fargo, E. B. Morgan, J. C. Fargo, Johnston Livingston, L. W. Winchester, D. N. Barney, B. P. Cheney and others. The name of Wells, Fargo & Co. was adopted, and under it the company has extended its business ramifications from local points in California to nearly every State and Territory in the Union, Canada, British Columbia and Mexico, and even to England and bia and Mexico, and even to England and the European continent. During these years the property and franchise of the company have undergone many changes of ownership, and its management is now in the hands of men who were not represented in its earlier affairs. Beginning to hight of three feet and more the second year, and so continues thereafter, making a growth of from three to four and one-half feet in two annual installments, under reasonable cultivation. A tree on my premises (transplanted), which in its third year was bitten back by a horse to half its hight, is now—five years from the seed—twelve feet high and two and three-quarter inches in diameter at the butt: a condition it would doubtless have attained at the end of its

INDEX

TO THE ADVERTISING DIRECTORY IN THE Have, during the last few years, been dis-

NEW YEAR'S EDITION Valuable Hints to Fruit-GrowersVarieties to Select for shipping—Puture Prospects.

Writes for the New Year's Exconn-Uses, by
the Mindorson to the prosperity of
the Single Si experiment station, and promise good results; but the above are certainly among those of which the planting on a large scale cannot be too scon begun. Investments in timber culture are slow in giving returns, but they are expectations for the stationary of the score of the stationary of the stationa but they are among the safest, if judiciously made, and a sound and far-seeing policy should soon dot this State with plantations of at least the cork and European oaks, alongside of the vineyards, with which they are intimately correlated.

As regards trees yielding only firewood, it is not easy to come to definite conclusions in the face of such anomalies as the As regards trees yielding only firewood, it is not easy to come to definite conclusions in the face of such anomalies as the frequent refusal, in a treeless country, of offers of the whole of the wood of eucalpy tus forests for the clearing of the ground. But these things will infallibly readjust themselves as the State becomes more thickly settled, and it is hardly unsafe to predict, that before many years, our treeless coast ranges and the foothills of the Sierras will as surely be given to timber outline, in their upper portions, as that

Sherburn & Smith, Auctioneers, 323 K.
Sacramento News Company's Depot, Fourth,
Starr, Henry, Attorney, opposite Court-house.
Simmons, D. J., Auctioneer, 1005 Fourth.
Stanton, Thompson & Co., Hardware, 209-213 J.
Steinkoenig, M., Market, Twentieth and H.
Sacramento Bank, Fifth and J.
Sullivan & Cunningham, Market, 14th and P.
Scheld, P., Sacramento Brewery, 28th and M.
Starr, Warren, Confectioner, 813 K.
Shaw, I. S., Dentist, Tenth and J.
Shields, F. M., Dentist, 525 J.
Spieker, J. J., Drugs, Sixth and K.
Sepulveda, J. C., Drugs, Second and K.
Stephenson, W. A., Fancy Goods, 806 J.
Strong, W. R. & Co., Fruits, Seeds, Trees, etc.
Sermonet, George, Grocer, Eighth and G.
Schaden, A., Grocer, Second and M.
Salomon & Hayford, Grocers, 1118 J.
State House, C. H. Eldred, Tenth and K.
Silver Palace Dining Saloon, B. Steinman, Bepot.
Saddle Rock, Buckman & Carragher, 1019 Second.
Sacramento Restaurant, 317-319 K.
Stoll, John T., Harness and Saddlery, 610 K.
Slater, J. F., Hats and Caps, 409 J.
Sullivan & Ravekes, Paints, etc., Second, I and J.
Stover & Elworthy, Painters & Dealers, 1009 10th.
Seldner, M., Photographer, Beals', 415 J.
Snyder, F. A., Physician, S.E. cor. Second and K.
Stein, S., Junk-dealer, 805 J.
Seott, Tom, Gasfitter and Plumber, 303 J.
Smith & Muir, Gasfitters and Plumbers, 412 J.
Strobel, Cârl, Real Estate and Insurance, 321 J.
Strobel, Cârl, Real Estate and Insurance, 321 J.
Schmitt, Jacob, Wines and Liquors, 228 J.
Schmitt, Jacob, Wines and Liquors, 918 J.
Schwoerer, Louis M., Saloon, adjoin, Turner Hall.
Siebenthaler, P. & Son, Park Saloon, 26th and H.
Schenp, Charles, Central Beer Hall, 604 J.
Schmitt, Matt., Wines and Liquors, 918 J.
Schwoerer, Theo, Barber and Hairdresser, 818
J. Work done artistically.
Sisson, Crocker & Co., Merchandise, 129 J.
Swilling, Mrs., French Dressmaker, 8th, J and K.
Tiden, Alexander & Brown, Attorneys, 521 J.
Tubbs, J. C., Attorney, 326 G.
Trommenschlager, Jos., Tailor, 8th, J and K.
Union Wood and Coal Yard, 426 K
Votaw, Miss A. E. Millinery, 523 J
Van Voorhies & Co. Coleman, W. P., Real Estate and Ins., 325 J.
Chipman, H. C., Sign Painter, 1018 Fourth.
Capital Woolen Mills, E. B. Merrill, 822 J.
Clark, J. F., Undertaker, 1017 to 1019 Fourth.
Chenoweth, W. H., Crystal Palace Saloon, 906 J.
Corbid, J. H., Wines and Liquors, 2:8 J.
Devlin & Clarken, Attorneys, Fourth and J.
Davis, J. F. and Son, dealers in Carriages,
Wagons, Buggies, etc., 2d. 4 and J & 2:2d and O.
Dale & Co., Toys and Fancy Goods, 625 J.
Davis, James G., Furniture, 411 K.
Dolan & Middlemass, Grocers, Seventh and N.
Damm, Adam, Restaurant, 6:6 K.
De France Restaurant, L. Payen, 427 K.
Dodge, P. H., Gloves, 1049 Ninth street,
DeBernardi & Co., Vegetables, Poultry, 308 K.
Donley J., Plumber and Gasfitter, 1021 Tenth.
Davis, R., Real Estate and Insurance, 1002 J.
Davis, David, Wines and Liquors, 1022 Fourth. Daney, J. L., Gotham Saloon, 423 K.
Dwyer, M., Ivanhoe Club-rooms, cor. 8th and K.
Drew, N. L., Sac. Warehouse, Fro. 4t and Q.
Dingley, N., Coffee and Spice Mills, 113-115 I.
Daneing Music, furnished for all occasions, by
Jones, Fisch & Watson, Turner Hall.
Doubles John Cash Greener wortheast

sher, H. & Co., Confectioners, 598 J.
sher, H. & Co., Confectioners, 598 J.
razier, W. F., Lumber, Fifth and L.
oster, F. & Co., Bookbinders, 319 J.
iith Av. Lodging-house, E. Dieterle, 1015 Fifth.
Felch & Cooley, Real Estate and Ins., 1013 4th.
Felter, Son & Co., Wholesale Liquors, 1016-1018 2d.
Fermers' Home Saloon, J. Leininger, 1020 J. Felter, Son & Co., Wholesale Liquors, 1016-1018 2d.
Farmers' Home Saloon, J. Leininger, 1020 J.
Falmerty, Peter, Wine Rooms, 624 J.
Filand, Mrs. E. K., Family Groceries, southwest corner Third and Q streets.
Gett, W. A., Attorney, corner Sixth and I.
Grangers' Store, Groceries Tenth and K.
Gerber, Henry, Market, Tenth and J.
Gottleib, S., Market, Seventh and N.
Geber, J., Union Brewery, Twentieth and O.
Gattmann & Jacobs, Cigars, etc., 629 K.
Gogings, Pruggist, 904 J.
Gattmann & Wilson, Dry Goods, Sixth and J.
Gutenberger, Wm., Brass Founder, Front and N.
Grissim, W. W., Grocer, 701 J.
Griswold, F., Grocer, Tenth and J.
Golden Eagle Hotel, W. O. Bowers, 7th and K.
Grissel, Jacob, Harness and Saddlery, 1022 J.
Gehring, Fed. Harness and Saddlery, 192 J.
Girard, F. R., Pianos and Organs, Seventh and J.
Groede Bros., Printer, Fifth, I and J.
Gregory, Barnes & Co., Produce, 126-128 J.

Gregory, Barnes & Co., Produce, 126-128 J. Gerson, S. & Co., Fruit and Produce, 220 J. Gerson, S. & Co., Fruit and Produce, 220 J. Gregory, Photographer, 504 J. Guthrie Bros., Plumbers and Gasfitters, 127 J. Graff, W. C., Plumber and Gasfitter, 6th and K. Grice, Mrs., Rooms in Clunie build'g, 8th and K. Gerber's Saloon, 422 K. opposite Theater. Gamble, W. A., Sacramento Exchange, 1012 7th. Gruhler, John, Wines and Liquors, 522 J. Groth, Jas., Forrest Saloon, 415 K. Great American Importing Tea Company, 617 J. Gardner, D., Wood and Coal, Fourth and I. Goethe, H., Conveyancer and Notary, 1011 4th. Gill's. Dugald, Livery stable, Eighth, between I and J, Sacramento. On this pinnacle bold there stands a maid .

Lewis, W. C. & Co., Piano and Music, 808 J.
Lyon & Curtis, Commission Merchants, 117-123 J.
Leonard, A. & Son, Real Estate & Ins., 1612 Fourth.
Lewis, L. L., Stoves, Tinware, etc., 504 J.
Longshore, A., Trunk Factory, Sixth and K.
Lull House, Mrs. S. A. Hutchings, Seventh and I.
Lebhard, Theo., Bavaria Saloon, Seventh and K.
Lindley, T. M. & Co., Grocers, K., Second & Third.
Martin, E. M., Attorney, 607 I.
Morris, S., Books, etc., 406 J.
Mills, D. O. & Co., Nat. Gold Bank, Second and J.
Mohr & Yoerk, Market, 1024 J.
McElaney, M., Horseshoer, Fourth and L.
Marks, M., Clothing, 414 K.
Melvin, Wm., Carriage-maker, 1, 4th and 5th.
Meister, A., Carriage maker, 910-914 Ninth.
Miller, P. A., Bricklayer, 424 M.

Meister, A., Carriage maker, 910-914 Ninth.
Miller, P. A., Bricklayer, 424 M.
Meredith, J. S., Druggist, Second and K.
McGuire, Jas., Ironworker, 520 K.
McGuire, Jas., Ironworker, 520 K.
McMorry, T. & Co., Drugs, 712 J.
McCreary & Co., Roller Flour Mills, 1213 Front.
Mechanies' Exchange, Jacob Schmid, 120 I.
Mitchell, Frank, Golden Eagle Hacks, 7th and K.
McKay, D., Harness and Saddlery, 809 J.
Miller, M., Livery Stable, Ninth, I and J.
May, H. G. & Co., Fulton Market, Fifth and K.
Magill, Mrs. M. J., Physician, 627 J., up-stairs,
Miller, W. B., Watches and Jewelry, 628 J.
Menken, P. H., Plaza Saloon, Teoth and J.
Mendal, J. H., Metropolitan Exchange, 412 K.
Mebius & Co., Wholesale Grocers, 169-115 K.
Melchior, J. P., Richmond Grove, 20th and P.
Nicolaus, Louis, Capital Brewery, 12th and I.
Nathan, S. & Co., IML Store, 519-52 J street.
Neale, Geo., Tahoe Market, Seventeenth and M.
Nutter, Eug., Carriage-trimmer, 920 Eleventh.

Neubourg & Lages, Star Mills, Fifth, J and K. Nelson, Clarence N., Harness, etc., 327 K. Nixon, A. B., Physician and Surgeon, 948 M. Nord California Herold, Chas. Schmitt, 257 J.

Nord California Herold, Chas. Schmitt, 297 J.
Nagele & Stager. Capital Ale Vaults, 392 J.
Noack, C. J., Watches and Jewelty, 618 J.
Novis, M. S., Eagle Winery, Eighteenth and P.
New York Bakery, 1315 7d, Kent & Son. Bread,
Pies, Cake, Boston Brown Bread and Beans, etc.
Ott, Chas, olacksmith, J. Twelfth and Thirteenth.
Odell, M. F., Market, 1920 K.
Oliver, W. C., Carriage-trimmer, Tenth, J and K.
Ostendorf, E., Manufacturer of Harness and Saddlery, J. Twelfth and Thirteenth.
Osborn, W. E., Wood and Coal, 866 I.
Pioneer Bakery, J. between Front and Second.
Petrie, Wm., Ciothing, etc., 622 J.
People's Savings Bank, Fourth and J.
Parmeter, J. E., Carriage Painting, etc., 922 11th.
Peterson, W. F., Confectioner, 618 J.
Pierson, H. H., Dentist, 415 J.
Palm Bros., Carriage makers, J. 11th and 12th.

Peterson, W. F., Confectioner, 618 J.
Pierson, H. H., Dentist, 415 J.
Palm Bros., Carriage-makers, J. 11th and 12th.
Pettit, R. H., Cigars and Tobacco, 225 K.
Phoenix Flour Mills, G. Schroth & Co., 13th and J.
Pioneer Flour Mills, H. G. Smith & Co., Front.
Pettit, I. V., Troceri-s, Teuth and M.
Popert, James, Grocer, Twenty-first and H.
Pacific Hotel, C. F. Singleton, Fifth and K.
Pacific Oyster hiouse, Barrett & Kirn, 705 J.
Philadelphia House, P. Newmann, 8th, J and K.
Payne's stables, W. Y. Showler, 512 K.
Postel, H. J., Soda, etc., 1111-1113 Front.
Putney, Bragg & Oo., Planing Mill, 908 Ninth.
Pearson, Amsden & Burnett, Planing, 12th and J.
Pioneer Box Factory, Front and M.
Parker & Irvine, Harness and Saddlery, 518 K.
Pacific Water Cure, Dr. M. F. Clayton, 7th and L.
Parkinson, J. H., Physician and Surgeon, 429/5J.
Porter, J. N., Real Estate and Insurance, 231 J.
Phillips, W. W., Jeweler, 1011 Sixth.
Powers A. H. & Co., Wholesale Liquors, 505 K.
Post, C. N., Altorney and City Justice, 614 I.
Quinn, D. H., Hats and Caps, Fourth and J.
Reeber G., Baker, 823 J.
Ryan & Devine, Autorneys, 504 J.
Eoss & Ankoner Market 519 Savonth

Quinn, D. H., Hats and Caps, Fourth and J. Heeber G., Baker, \$23 J.
Ryan & Devine, Attorneys, 564 J.
Ross & Aukener, Market, \$19 Seventh.
Ruhstaller, F., City Brewery, Twelfth and H.
Robin, Chas., Clothing, 702 J.
Rose, M. R., Machinist, 901 K.
Root, Neilson & Co., Union Iron Works, Front.
Rodegerdis & Co., Grocers, Third and M.
Riley & Judge, Grocers, Tenth and E.
Russell, P. H., Grocer, 719 J.
Rode, H. D., Grocer, Twelrith and P.
Raffetto, J. B., Grocer, Thirteenth and J.
Rhoads, A. J., Rhoads House, Second and J.
Roote, Wm., Hay and Grain, 1118 J.
Richards & Knox, Lumber, Second and M.
Ruhl, B., Bookbinder, 1017 Eighth.
Reeves & Long, Undertakers, 609 J.
Roeder, E. C., Wines and Liquors, 816 K.
Ross, A. T., Bank Exchange Saloon, 2d and K.
Rink, Fred., Fritz Sample Rooms, 1014 Sixth.
Sherburn & Smith, Auctioneers, 223 K.
Sacramento News Company's Depot, Fourth.
Starr, Henry, Attorney, opposite Court-house.

Starr, Henry, Attorney, opposite Court-house. Simmons, D. J., Auctioneer, 1005 Fourth.

Weidmann-Holden, Mrs., Candies, 418 J.
Whittier, Fuller & Co., Paints, etc, 10.0 Second.
Walter, A., Confectioner, 824 J.
Woods, Jos., Cigars and Tobacco, 229 K.
Woods, Jos., Cigars and Tobacco, 229 K.
Wood, W., Dentist, 403 J.
Walther, O., Druggist, Third and J.
Willis & Ray, Druggists, 214 J and 9th and K.
Washburn, O. F., Grocer, 915 K.
Weber, F. H. L., Grocer, 1217-1219 L.
White, J. B., Grocer, 726 K.
William Tell House, B. Steinauer, 9th and J.
Western Hotel, Wm. Land, 209-219 K.
Wilson, J. W., Livery Stable, 318 K.
Waterhouse & Lester, Wagon Materials, 709 J.
Wolfe, S. A., Photographer, Fifth and J.
Weaver, H. A., Valley Press Printing, 309 J.
Weil & Johnson, Real Estate and Ins., 402 J.
Wise, P. V., Real Estate and Ins., 402 J.
Wise, P. V., Real Estate and Jeweiry, 315 J.
Weinrich & Co., Wholesale Liquors, 514 J.
Woodburn & Barnes, Wholesale Liquors, 417 K.
Wager, Fred., Fredericksburg Beer, 525 K.
Watson, Geo. W., Teacher of Latest Dances at
Turner Hall. Music for Parties.
Young & Dunn, Attorneys, Fitth and J.
Young America Restaurant, 2d, J and K.
Zeimer Bros., Dry Goods, 509 J.
Zeitter, Chas., Hardware, 512 J. Whittier, Fuller & Co., Paints, etc. 10.0 Se

Zeimer Bros., Dry Goods, 509 J. Zeitler, Chas., Hardware, 512 J. Zemansky, N., Golden Rule Store, 3d and J.

Written for the RECORD-UNION.] LOVE-THE GREATEST. I close my eyes to scenes of earth.

Bright flowers and sunshine cheering The flitting clouds, the songs of birds That the dreamer dreams of hearing In the beautiful land above. And to my mind a vision comes
Of a land that is rugged and dark,
Where mountains that frown meet frowning
clouds,
Where no light doth the shadows mark,
Save on one gray hight above.

Whose lustrous star-like eyes,
As they pierce the dark and lowering clouds,
Gleam bright with a glad surprise,
At the beauties revealed beyond. By her side there stands a sister fair, Whose smile hath so sweet a charm, That I know at once that her name is Hope For no fear doth her bosom alarm, Or her fair smooth brow becloud. The light that gleams above their heads

Is a halo bright and shining, That illumes their dark and dreary way; So they feel neither gloom nor repining, For its name divine is Love. As I gaze on these sisters so steadfast and fair. Sweet Hope led by Faith so pure, With the halo that binds them-together there, And in binding holds them secure. With its shimmering beams of gold—

A voice comes softly to my ear,
"By this vision to you do I teach
That Faith and Hope both do abide; But their aim they never reach, Unless bound by unselfish love.

": For a Faith unloving or Hope unloved, Ne'er brighten the darkness or gloom; But linked by Love's unfailing beams The deepest of depths they illume With the glorious light of truth."

"Happy New Year!"

WE HAVE IN STOCK FOR THE HOLIDAY Trade the Choicest Selection of CALIFORNIA WINES & BRANDY. Also, a Full Line of Kentucky Whiskies!

Fine Champagnes, Ports and Sherries FELTER, SON & CO., 1016 and 1018 Second street, Sacrame Telephone No. 87.

& Agency for Bethesda and Tolenas Mineral Goods delivered to any part of the city. n5-3ptf

Good Butter, per roll ..

Choice Petaluma Butter, per roll. 75 5-lb. Box Choice Dried Figs..... 1-gal. Can of our Old Time Syrup... 1-gal. Can of our Queen Drips...... Ritter's Apple Butter, 5-lb. pail... Baker's Eagle Chocolate 10-lb. Box Extra Soda Crackers 65 1-gal. Can Choice Strained Honey.. 1 00 Eastern Boneless Codfish, 2-lb. b'ts 25 Our Choice Young Hyson Tea, lb. 40 Our Blended Coffee, roast and gr'd 25 (The Finest Roast in the city.)

A Fine Supply of CHOICE MOUNTAIN APPLES just received. T. H. COOK & CO.

NOTICE. THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCK-holders of the Capital Gas Company will be held at the office of the Company on MON-DAY, JANUARY 18, 1886, at 11:30 A. M., to elect Directors for the ensuing year, and to transact such other business as may come before the meeting.

C. H. CUMMINGS, Secretary, d28-toja18 REAL ESTATE, ETC.

THE OLDEST REAL ESTATE HOUSE

IN CALIFORNIA.

& CO.

SWEETSER & ALSIP Real Estate and Insurance Agents. 1015 Fourth street, Sacramento, Cal

Houses Rented and Rents Collected. LOANS NEGOTIATED. City Property for Sale and Exchange for Country Property.

WE OFFER BELOW A SAMPLE OF THE FARMS

FOR SALE!

(If the list does not include what you desire, send or bring a description of what you wish, and we will secure you a place to your liking.) IN SACRAMENTO COUNTY

be sold in small tracts, two miles from Floring No. 87-10 acres on Lower Stockton road two miles from Sacramento; small barn and chicken-house; 190 fruit trees; 35 shade trees; fenced into two fields. For any one desiring a suburban home this would be a desirable place. Price \$1,315; one half cash. No. 90-\$50 per acre-80 acres of land sown to grain; well adapted to fruit or berries; sown to grain; well ad 1 mile south of Florin.

No. 180-82,500-One-half cash-24 acre of sandy loam: 1 acre in vineyard; 300 peach trees; 1 acre in strawberries; 13 acres in hay; 1 acre in alfalfa; horse and cow, and 100 chickens go with land; house of 4 rooms; stable for 3 horses. This place is near Florin, and well worth the price asked. No. 183-One-half acre of land com-

prising the hotel at Perkin's Station, in Sacramento county, and doing a good business—having all conveniences for a roadside hotel. The right man can clear \$1.20 per annum with little exertion. Price, \$5,000. No. 184-\$2,000 for a chicken ranch of 20 acres. Everthing necessary for the raising of chickens. Located in the town of Florin. No. 185—\$5,500—63 acres; 8 acres in vineyard; 900 fruit trees; 5½ acres in strawberries—the latter netting \$1,000 per year; 6 acres in grain; 7 windmills; packing house; chicken house, stable and corrals; \$2,000 cash,

balance on long time. No. 185-\$2,500; 7 acres; has dwelling about 300 trees; 2 acres in grapes; 2 wind-mills; 2 pumps; blacksmith and wagon-mak-er's shop located in the town of Florin, and is an old stand doing a good business. This is a good opportunity for a live blacksmith. per acre, of deep black loam soil; 6 acres in vineyard; 2 acres in orchard; 50 acres in grain; 10 acres will produce alfalfa; all but 10 acres is creek bottom land; dwelling; stable for 12 horses; 15 miles north of Sacramento, on Dry Creek.

EL DORADO COUNTY. No. 74—For \$1,500, 160 acres; 3 acres in fruit, 10 acres in grain, 3 acres in red clover 60 acres feneed); 160 acres in timber; 1 horse and wagon; 2 cows; sow and pigs; 70 cords of wood go with the place. House and barn

No. 101-\$4.000-160 acres land, United No. 101—84.000—160 acres land, United States Patent, known as the "Magnolia Raneh." on the South Fork of the American River, on stage road between Auburn and Placerville. There are 3 acres in vineyard, 4 acres in orchard, 90 acres in grain, 120 acres cleared, 140 acres fenced into five fields: good two-story frame dwelling of 11 rooms; good barn and out-buildings. The land is of black loam, and is well adapted to the growth of all kinds of fruits. Wagons, tools, etc., can be purchased if desired.

No. 65-For \$6,000, 144 acres, of which 4 acres are in vineyard, 20 acres in fruit, 30 acres in grain; 65 acres fenced into two fields; 10 acres in timber; dwelling of 4 rooms, and stable; sit tated 9 miles from Placerville, El Dorado

No. 26-160 acres, 40 acres cleared, ballone in timber, dwalling with 5 records bear. W. P. Coleman, ance in timber; dwelling with 5 rooms; barn, and place partly fenced; has living stream of water running through the place; 2½ miles from Shingle Springs, El Dorado county. Price, \$1,390.

TEHAMA COUNTY.

No. 70—For \$10 per acre, 160 acres of good land in Tehama county, 4 miles from Corning, 2 miles from Kirkwood Switch, on line of Oregon and California Railroad; take one-third cash. one-third cash.

\$3,500-649 acres on Cottonwood creek,
Lear Cottonwood.

both city and country; good wages. Apply to
HOUSTON & CO., Employment Office, Fourth
and K streets, Sacramento.

n13-tf

AMADOR COUNTY. No. 97—For \$10 per acre; Stock Range, 2,800 acres, near Carbondale; all fenced and crossed fenced; good dwelling of 5 rooms; 3 stables and out-buildings, sheep sheds, woolhouses, etc. A never-failing creek runs through the center of land; also, numerous springs of good water, lady also, numerous springs of good water, lady also, numerous

springs of good water; also, a mountain range of 800 acres, with privilege of outside range; 2,500 head sheep, 40 head cattle, 12 horses; 200 head hogs can be had if desired.

No. 64—For \$15,000; 200 acres, 3 acres of which are in vinorards and condendates. No. 64—For \$15,000; 200 acres, 3 acres of which are in vineyards and orchards, the remainder being as fine vineyard land as in the State; 7 acres good alfalfa land; the best dwelling-house in Amador county outside of the towns; good stable, tank and windmill; 8 head of cattle, 10 head of horses, 60 hogs; all farming tools, consisting of mower, rake, seed sower, gang plow, drag, 4 set of harness, etc. One mile of Ione.

No. 11—For \$10 per acre; 455 acres of land, with hard-finished dwelling, with 7 rooms; stone milk-house; 150 acres tillable; 35 acres in grain; fenced into four fields. Near Ione, Amador county. 125 head of cattle, and 30 hogs will be sold with place, if desired.

PLACER COUNTY LANDS. No. 100-\$6,000-180 acres, 150 cleared, of Several Fine Easy Chairs.

No. 103—86,000—180 acres, 150 cleared, of which there are 5 acres in vineyard, 12 acres in orchard, 1 acre raspberries. 39 acres under fence; timber scattered over the place, enough for wood for family use. Cleared land is a red slate. balance granite. Four living springs; Bear River Ditch runs through the place. This place is 2 miles from Auburn and 3½ miles from Newcastle, and near a good school.

No. 102—455 acres, 2 miles east from Loomis. Small orchard; 10 acres in alfalfa; small patch berries; gravel house, good barn, granary and out-building. 28 head of cattle and calves, 10 hogs, can be bought with the place if wanted. This place has seven fine springs of water. 300 acres of the land is cleared and 400 acres under fence, divided into two fields. The name for fruit producing land in this locality makes this tract of land a very desirable one. Price, \$25 per acre; one-half can stand on mortgage.

No. 93—81,160—5 acres, near Ophir; 4 acres in orchard; blackberries and strawberries; dwelling of five rooms; stable for three horses; wagon shed and chicken-house; 1 horse, 2 cows, 4 hogs, 45 chickens.

A few ten and iwenty-acre tracts, all cleared, 3 miles from Auburn. Price, \$15 to \$35 per acre. 535 per acre.
 52—For \$6,000, a splendid fruit farm of 120 acres, with 2,000 bearing vines and nur-sery stock; 1,000 trees in bearing; 40 acres in grain; 2 acres in alfalfa; 40 acres more pro-duce good alfalfa; dwelling, stable and barn; a few acres in timber: 1 mower and sulky rake; light and heavy wagon; plows, harrrows and all farming tools; I incubator; 11 head of eattle, 2 horses and 1 colt, 19 pigs, 50 chickens; 34 mile from Loomis.

½ mile from Loomis. No. 179—\$4,000 for 40 acres of good land; has 8 acres in foreign grapes, two years old, 1,000 peach trees 75 plum trees, 75 Bartlett pear trees, 250 olive trees, 2½ acres in strawberries; dwelling of 5 rooms, stable for 8 horses; 3½ miles from Newcastle.

No. 175—40 acres for \$2,500; has dwelling of 5 rooms, small stable, 2½ miles east of Loomis.

NEVADA COUNTY.

No. 57—159 acres of fine Fruit or Vineyard land, near line of Nevada Railroad, in Nevada county; timber almost sufficient to pay for clearing; water running through the place year round. Price, only \$5 per acre.

No. 99—\$5,000—300 acres land, 7 miles west from Grass Valley, 280 acres being of rich red soil, 20 acres of adobe; all will produce clover; 400 vines; small orchard; 9 horses (three of them took premiums at Nevada County Fair, 1884), cow and calf, 30 chickens, hay press, spring wagon, four-horse wagon, plows, harrow, harness and all farming tools go with the land. Dwelling of four rooms, go with the land. Dwelling of four rooms, fair; other buildings good. This is a good chance for a party having a few head of stock. Reason for selling, party desires to go East.

No. 98—82,500—160 acree, known as Bay's Ranch, near Grass Valley. Small orchard; so acres now tillable, balance in timber with pleaty of wood. Buildings good. Title, U. S. batent.

patent.

No. 174—87,000—440 acres. Five horses,
25 head cattle, 60 hogs, 100 chickens; small
dwelling, two stables, large barn; all farming
tools, wagons, buggies, etc., go with the place.
Ten miles below Grass Valley.

EDWIN K. ALSIP & CO., SACRAMENTO. SEND FOR CATALOGUES.

FOR SALE-TO LET.

TO LET-A SUITE OF NICELY-FURNISHED. sunny rooms, suitable for man and wife, or ces. (Opposite Mechanics' Store.) Apply at K street, up stairs. 405 K street, up stairs. POR SALE—STOCK, FIXTURES AND GOOD-will of a Retail Grocery Store, favorably situated. Inquire of HALL, LUHES & CO., 912, 914 and 916 Second street, Sacramento. d20-tf TO LET-TWO PLEASANT FURNISHED reoms, for gentleman and lady or two gen nen, with er without board, at northwes rner Tenth and M streets, opposi FOR SALE-IN THE CITY OF SACRAMENTO

Cottage House: contains five rooms and basement; lot, 80x160; new Barn; new Fences all in perfect order; situated corner Seventeenth and E streets. Apply at 1109 H street. d17 lm FOR SALE—CHEAP, A STAND-ard make of PIANO, in first-class order. Inquire at 1015 Four-teenth street. NO LET-A NEW HARD-FINISHED ouse; nine rooms; bath, gas and a dern conveniences. Inquire at 1514 O

SIX BRUSSELS CARPETS; 1 CHERRY MARble-top Bedroom Set, with toilet glass, latest style: I Walnut Dressing Case, marble top; I No. 7 Medallion Range, complete, with heater and water attachments, all just received and in good condition, and for sale cheap for cash. Call at once. CHAS. M. CAMPBELL, 409 K street. Upholstering and Repairing. POOMS! ROOMS!-No. 803, NORTHEAST corner of Eighth and K streets; handsome rooms, single or in suites; the best rooms in the city: prices reasonable; street cars from the depot pass the door every five minutes; strictly strictlyse in avery record.

rst-class in every respect.
n12-tf MRS. GRICE, Proprietress. FOR SALE. A VALUABLE RANCH LOCATED IN one of the best sections of the State; the ranch centains 331 acres, and has 10,000 growing Fruit Trees two years old. Termsone-quarter cash; balance in one-quarter payments each year, with interest at 6 per cent. For terms and particulars apply to RICHMOND DAVIS, Real Estate and Insurance Agent, 1002 J street, Sacramento.

FOR SALE CHEAP.

O40 ACRES OF FINE FARMING LAND, about 4½ miles from Galt, Sacrameuto county, with good Barn for 50 horses and small House; all summer-fallowed and seeded before the rains; this is a splendid purchase as the crop will nearly pay for the land. For further particulars address BOX 96, Stockfor Cal.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.

THE UNDERSIGNED OFFERS AT PRIVATE sale the entire stock of Groceries, Dry Goods, Hardware, Crockery, Boots, Shoes and General Merchandise, Safe and other effects of the late firm of J. S. GRISEWOOD &CO., at Oakthe late firm of J. S. GRISEWOOD & CO., at Oak-dale, Stanislaus county, Cal.

An inventory is at the store, and a duplicate at the rooms of the Board of Trade of San Francisco, open for inspection. Bids for said property as a whole must be submitted in writing to the undersigned, at the rooms of the Board of Trade, 202 Market street, San Francisco, on or before MONDAY, the 11th day of JANUARY, 1886, at 12 o'clock M. 1886, at 12 o'clock M. Each bid must be accompanied with a certified check for five per cent, of the bid as a guarantee of fulfillment. The assignee reserves the right to reject any or all bids. Property open for inspection at Oakdale daily.

December 16, 1885. J. C. SIMON, d19tojall Assignee for the benefit of Creditors.

FARM FOR SALE!

vineyard; 2 acres in orchard; 50 acres in grain; 10 acres will produce alfalfa; all but 10 acres sis creek bottom land; dwelling; stable for 12 horses; 15 miles north of Sacramento, on Dry Creek.

No. 54—60 acres, four miles south of Sacramento, unimproved. Price, \$65 per acre.

No. 80—160 acres good fruit land will be sold in tracts of 10 to 40 acres. Price, \$59 per acre; halr cash. Eight miles from Sacramento.

No. 82—For \$4,000, \$0 acres excellent grain land, 7 miles east of Sacramento. Always sure of a crop.

No. 83—For \$6,000, 30 acres of fruit land near Sacrament; 16 acres in grapes; 2½ acres orchard; ½ acre alfalfa; 5 acres summer purpose. The following Stock will be sold with No. 83—For \$6,000, 30 acres of fruit land near Sacramento; 16 acres in grapes; 2½ acres orchard; ½ acre alfalfa; 5 acres summer fallow, all fenced in two fields; house, 8 rooms; new stable; good out buildings; all farming tools go with the place.

For \$75 per acre, 39½ acres, two miles from the city limits.

Additional plenty of running water for the purpose. The following Stock will be sold with the farm or separate: Six Horses and 1 Mule; 10 good fresh Milk Cows; 1 Light Wagon and Buggy and Farming Implements. For terms or information inquire at J. S. MEREDITH'S Drug Store, southeast corner Second and K streets, Sacramento, or to MRS. C. M. JOYNT, on the premises.

> REAL ESTATE **INSURANCE**

AGENCY!

Money to Loan! W

325 J street, Sacramento, Cal.

WANTED-LOST-FOUND. WANTED.-TWO FIRST-CLASS PRUNERS day. Also, several girls for housework, for

AUCTIONS.

SHERBURN & SMITH, AUCTIONEERS.

OFFICE AND SALESROOM: No. 323 K STREET, SACRAMENTO.

We have just received and will sell

eheap: 1 Walnut Secretary and Bookcase.

6 Pairs Fine Lace Curtains. 1 Fine Walnut Wardrove. 3 Fireproof Safes.

2 Pine Walnut Chamber Sets, with Spring Beds. Four Fine Brussels Carpets.

1 Fine Square Grand Mathushek Piano. Cost \$650.

CALL EARLY AND SECURE BARGAINS.

CHANGE OF LOCATION. Price, \$15 to BELL & CO., - - Auctioneers, -HAVE REMOVED TO-NO. 831 J STREET, CORNER OF NINTH. THIS CHANGE WAS MADE NECESSARY on account of the limited room for the storage of goods at the old place, and for the further reason that many objected going there on account of a part of the building being occupied as a stable.

E. LYON & CO., 700 J Street.

A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF **Dress Goods**

REDUCED PRICES. d4-2plm CHARLES R. PARSONS.

REAL ESTATE AND INSURANCE AGENT UNION INSURANCE COMPANY. OF SAN FRANCISCO. MONEY TO LOAN. NOTARY PUBLIC. Corner Third and J Streets. dl-2ptf

NOTICE.

THE STOCKHOLDERS' REGULAR ANNUAL In meeting of the Germania Building and Loan Association, for the election of three Directors, and such other business as may come before the meeting, will be held at its office, 1011 Fourth street, Sacramento, MONDAY EVENING, January 11, 1885, at 7:39 o'clock.

H. J. GOETHE, Secretary.

d28-141

WAILY RECORD-UNION

CITY OFFICIAL PAPER.

.....JANUARY 1, 1886 The RECORD-UNION is the only paper the coast, outside of San Francisco, that re ceives to full Associated Press dispatches from all parts of the world. Outside of San Francisco et has no competitor, in point of numbers in its home and general circulat broughout the coast.

THE WEEKLY UNION.

The SACRAMENTO DELLY RECORD-UNION and the SACRAMENTO WEEKLY UNION (established in 1851) do not require an introduction to any one in the Pacific States or Territories They are Pioneer Journals which, from the early years in the history of the Coast, have main tained the very front rank in journalism, hav ing every news facility, and sustaining the fullest public confidence. The WEEKLY UNION has the largest circulation of any paper upon the Coast, its readers being found in every town and hamlet on the Pacific Slope, together with a very numerous and constantly increasing list in the Eastern States and Europe. It pays especial attention to the publication of full, truthful and unexaggerated statements of the resources of California and the entire Coast; of Public AND PRIVATE LANDS available for intended settlers; of the advantages and disadvantage to be met with by those looking to California for FUTURE HOMES: of the best methods of agridture, fruit and vine growing, etc. The Union also makes a specialty of furnishing promptly through its columns, or by letters, full information upon all subjects, in answer to correspondents, and in which manner a vest amount of information concerning the resources of the State, details as to location, etc., is constantly given. As a journal for home, farm and general news, and for information helpful to settlers, and those investigating the advantage offered by this State, the WEEKLY UNION has no equal on the Coast, and this fact is constantly testified to by appreciative letters received from all portions of the East. Subscription for WEEKLY UNION, \$2 per year. All Postmasters are agents it. Address SACRAMENTO PUB-LISHING COMPANY.

A CITRUS FAIR EDITION.

The RECORD-UNION will issue a special Citrus Fair edition at some time during the Northern California Citrus Fair, or at its close, giving a full report of this important exhibition, and other valuable information concerning the growing of citrus fruits.

CONTENTS.

Below will be found a summary of and brie reference to the chief features of this, the Nev Year's edition of the RECORD-UNION. It is no idle boast to say that the special articles apto home-seekers in the East and elsewhere who sources of California and the advantages offered here for the building up of happy homes. The writers are all men having wide experience in the several industries embraced within the confidently invite the attention of the public. In addition there will also be found a number of productions of a high literary character, tha will prove of interest to readers in general.

CENTRAL AND NORTHERN CALIFORNIA-The I ducements held out to those in Search Homes. Being descriptions of most of the cou-ties of Central and Northern California, the interesting letter concerning affairs at the metropolis. SAN FRANCISCO CORRESPONDENCE-An unusually

A DELIGHTFUL TRIP. Being a well written : SAN JUAN TEOTHULICAN—A Buried City in Mexico 20 miles square; Micoatli, the Path of the Dead, and Pyramids of Pre-Historie Ex-istence; Traditions of Ancient Mythology in that Strang: Land. Written by Fanny B. Ward, the RECORD-UNION'S speciaic orrespond-

fornia. Valuable hints to fruit-growers, show ing the varieties best adapted for long ship

TREE PLANTING-What can be Done by Forestry

Culture. Showing the kinds of trees bes adapted to our climate, their prospective value, etc. By Prof. E. W. Hilgard, of the California College of Agriculture. REVIEWS—On the Editoral page will be found a comprehensive Annual Review of European Affairs, and reference to other Countries; a Brief Glance at California in 1885; a Record of the Distinguished Dead of the Year; a Review of the Menoirs of General U.S. Grant.

irs of General U.S. Grant; News TRA CULTURE—An industry specially adapted to California soil and climate. What has already been accomplished in the Sierra foothills.

RAINFALL RECORD-Showing the annual averag precipitation for many years at 178 points i California. Data collected by State Engine

ECONOMY OF CLIMATE-Its importance to intend ing home-seekers. The saving in dollars an cents to dwellers in mild climates, over thos of colder regions. By Dr. H. Latham, Secretary of the Northern California Immigratio Association. THE GRAPE INDUSTRY-Its possibilities in Cal

formia. Growing importance of raisin-making and ytticulture, with valuable advice to vine-yardists. By Charles A. Wetmore, Chief Viti-cultural Officer for the State. BRIEF DIRECTORY of prominent business houses and the professions represented in Sacra

irths, deaths and divorces occurring in Sacamento city and county during the year 1885. BEET SUGAR MANUFACTURE IN CALIFORNIA AND ITS SUCCESS—Facts concerning an industrial can be made a source of wealth to

California — Her agricultural, mineral and other resources. Being a review of the his-tory, climate, resources, etc., of the Golden State. By Prof. Henry G. Hanks, State Miner-CALIFORNIA MARBLE-Relating to the marble

quarries of the State, and especially the discovery near Owens' lake. CALIFORNIA FISHES-An interesting article upor their varieties and value for food purposes. The art of angling. A review of the work of the State Fish Commissioners, etc. By Judge A. B. Dibble, Secretary and Treasurer of the

The Public Schools—Their prosperous growth, and present condition. Tabulated school statistics of the several counties. The city and county schools of Sacramento.

SILK CULTURE—As interesting open letter of the subject, from Elia Sterling Cummins. Nut-Bearing Trees—Their culture, varieties, value of product and adaptability to California soil and climate. An illustrated article that will be found of great interest and value to horticulturists. By Felix Gillet, of Neyada City, late member State Board of Horticulture. FOOTBILLS OF THE STERRA-A land of promise and future prosperity. Showing their geological formation, climate, area, character

of soil, e.c.

Story of Nellie Ramsey—Based on a legend of Onondaga Lake. A powerfully-written sketch of a Christmas Eve incident of nearly a century ago. This stogy will be found full of the deepest interest, equaling as it does the productions of the best authors of the present day. It is from the pen of Alice Locksley, and written expressly for the New Year's RECORD-UNION.

TELEGRAPHIC AND LOCAL INTELLIGENCE of the

MIGRATION—A review of the history of migra-tion since the Middle Ages. By Dr. H. Latham, Secretary Northern California Immigration

RAISIN-CULTURE—A brief glance at this impor-tant industry, with a statement of the raisin product of 1884. ANNUAL RECORD of temperature, rainfall, etc.,

year 1885. Prepared by Sergeant Barwick, U. S. Signal Service Officer. NEW YEAR GREETING.

has not visited us. The new-born year is Gordon perished in the Soudan; the False

THE YEAR AT HOME.

narked but by few important events. Perhaps not one stands forward with such prominence, or occupies so lofty a position mong all the schemes of men, as the splendid educational endowment of Governor and Mrs. Stanford. It is unquestionably the chiefest among generous gifts while at Philadelphia, in Novem- position of the Roman Church. He was genuine it means that he favors local legisfor the benefit of mankind, and the most distinguished of wisely and carefully bestowed benefactions. It has its supplement also in the generous intentions of Mrs. Stanford to devote a considerable portion of wealth to the erection and equipping of on the verge of a tragic crisis. The pioneer enough to wholly deprive the people of the out that power the grant of local governa museum for the city of San Francisco. journalism of Californiz lost in 1885 one right to worship according to the dictates ment to Ireland cannot affect for ill the These thoughtful and discriminating bene-Lauren Upson. factions have been accompanied by those of other citizens of wealth, such as the gifts of Messrs. Charles Crocker and James G. Fair, and the late William Sharon for

public benefit and deserving institutions. Sacramento was so favored within the year as to be made the beneficiary of a gift of rare and great value by the noble generosity of Mrs. E. B. Crocker, who transferred to the municipality the magnificent collection of paintings in and the building known as the E. B. Crocker Art Gallery. It was stipulated only that the California Museum Association might occapy the building and enjoy it for the purpose of its educational work, and that the management of the property should be tion. Thus there was given to the people million of value in the form of an institution of refining and elevating influence.

In commercial and industrial lines the year in California was one of general depression, but the people have borne up under it with a courage and hopefulness, characteristic of a brave and energetic citizenship. Late in the year the crusade against servile foreign labor by a non-assimilative class has received a renewed impetus, and the unanimity of the people in opposition to the unrestricted immigration of the Chinese laborer has been again emphasized. Politically it was an "off year." There were no notable elections, and the people had not their attention drawn from their vocations by campaign agitation. Soil production was limited in the year

by a cry season, and the produce markets were mainly inactive. While investment was somewhat limited, and material improvements considerably circumscribed, there has not been want of capital in the State. The year has witnessed an overplus of the unemployed in the State, and some consequent distress and agitation. At the same time the immigration of a desirable class to the State has been large. It has come here with means at command, and equipped for self-support. It is gratifying to record that the mass of this immigration has gone into the rural districts, and located consequent good results are already felt.

Fruit culture has received a new impetus in the year. More thorough organization has been effected among growers, and the promise is that in 1886 the fruit trade of the State will extend to markets where it has been unknown, and will in the future draw profits from all the populous centers of the East. The new year opens full of promise. The rains have been bountiful, and the climatic conditions in the highest degree flattering.

In railroad industries there has been but little activity, and but little demand for it so far as the construction of new lines is concerned. A better understanding has been reached between the people at large and the transportation companies, and it would appear now very difficult for the political demagogue or the professional agitator to disturb the condition of mutual many respects this State has fared better has promised her due reward. and there has been less of material injury to trade, production or industry than in most of the other sections of the country.

THE DEAD OF THE YEAR. The dead of the year, who, in life were famous, were many. Notable persons died rooted out. With the oncoming of spring in greater number in 1885 than for many a about the first to go. His death marked of one of the old guard of liberty. General Grant's was the most notable death of the year, and stirred the nation deeper than any loss since the fateful day when President Lincoln fell. Ex-Secretary Frelinghuysen, ex-Senator Gwin, B. Gratz Brown, ex-Secretary Jacob Thompson, ex-Senator Robert Toombs, and finally Vicewhose illustrious name is sufficient to quicken the heart beat; Richard Grant White, the scholar and critic; Helen T. S. Arthur, the authors; Dr. Alden, the distinguished educator; Cardinal McCloskey, the eminent divine : Rev. Br. Tyng, Sr., the distinguished clergyman; Rev. Dr. Tefft, the noted theolo-Burnaby, famous for the ride to Khiva; John McCullough, the actor: General George B. McClellan, the renowned onetime leader of the armies of the United Prime, the editor and author-all stroke. He was unhappy in ma the past year Myra Clark Gaines, who As a people we enjoy manifold blessings. by her wonderful perseverance in litiga-Pestilence has not dwelt with us; disaster | tion gained world-wide notoriety; General

The year 1885 in our own State was place Hon. Malcom Hay expired,

REVIEW OF NOTABLE EVENTS IN FOR-EIGN LANDS IN THE PAST YEAR.

to matters of immediate interest to Califorelaborate retrospect of events abroad. GERMANY.

age. His removal from scenes of activity in the most unselfish manner a half a has been the subject of much speculation. the approach of a wasting consumption. deeply diplomatic and far-seeing character even by the freest fancy. The House of years the policy of Germany has been favor- Spain be again revived. able to the peace of Europe. Occasion has more than once offered when the Empire might, with much show of reason, have fostered disturbances, and have even inhas been the result very largely of the personal desire of Kaiser William admits of no doubt. Old age has not made him querulous or sour, nor inclined him to quarrel. On the contrary, he has openly expressed his wish that his sun shall set in the tranquillity of a universal peace. Some efforts have been made to augment the foreign in the matter of the seizure of the Carolines, ence of arbitration. Her schemes for colochief policy of the Empire.

At this writing it is possible to say that the great peace conservator in Europe is the e several immigration societies an advanced southern frontier. Austria have been discreetly industrious, and have has shown a disposition not to favor barvantages has thus been disseminated, and the Slav territory. The stain upon Ger-Austrians-from Prussian-Poland

The Austrian-Hungarian Empire has been strengthened in the year by a better understanding between these two divisions gift of party favor at all. The opposition of the Empire, and greater sympathy between the people and the ruling classes has would, if they could, blot out the Republic resulted. The rejection of the American itself and substitute such undemocratic Representative by that Court has not been rule as the strongest among them might be conducive to friendly relations between able to maintain. In France it is the Re-Austria and the United States. Austria public on the one side and all its enemies unquestionably encouraged Servia to the on the other. If there is any division unprovoked and disastrous invasion of among the latter, it is not upon the ques-Bulgaria. While Servia can charge this to tion of opposition to republican forms of her, it owes the Emperor thanks also for government. Grevy has made a good Presthe armistice that saved Servia from the ident. He has been radical in nothing and sackcloth and ashes of repentance in defeat- conservative in all things relating to the Had Austria intervened in arms in the Balkan affair, Russia must have been and true to republican institutions, and the drawn into the conflict, and all Europe have been plunged into war. That Austria among the governed. He has handled the trust, or the conviction of community should have tamely consented to the bru- contending factions of monarchists and of interest that exists between producer, tality of Bismarck in expelling the Ausshipper and carrier. When all is said that trian-Poles from Posen is accountable only can be regarding the dullness of the past on the theory that she desired to thus get whom the Opportunists and Radicals year, it is to be noted that it has not been hold of a number of hated refugees, and exceptional with California. Indeed, in that for this pitiful acquiescence Germany

Spain was early the scene of the ravages of the cholera, and a fatality among her people are not yet fully up to due apprecipeople unprecedented. The nation has been bitterly scourged by disease and the convulsions of nature. It does not appear information that in America all voters do that the seeds of the plague have been we may look for a renewal of the horrors ple in the legislative bodies promising. preceding year. Schuyler Colfax, once of the summer of 1885. Confidence was Vice-President of the United States, was restored to a limited extent in the efforts of sanitarians to stay the course of the de-King, and his open indorsement of the precisely the former policy.

means taken to check the spread of the disease. Nevertheless, a base and most pitiable superstition prevails among the lower and middle classes regarding the employto be mobbed, and the sanitary inspectors and one of the prominent figures in the relief in religious processions, fasts, incanlicans have, by unpardonable cowardice.

Hugo, the head and front of French litera- with the mother country, and thus con- sion than this, that when the desire of ture, died at Paris, and Prince Frederick tributed to the binding of the island the Irish are made known through a con-Charles, of Germany, at Potsdam; James close to the crown from which it had been t stitutional channel, he will give them at-J. Barclay, the oldest lawyer of the Phil- rapidly drifting, a policy Christiana is al- tention. A month later he referred to this adelphia bar, was numbered among the ready improving upo., and with success. Very speech by saying that he had nothing dead; ex-United States Senator Cowan broadened the sphere of free thought and he has repudiated newspaper reports re-

ber, Commodore James M. Ferguson kappy in his effort to keep that insuence lation for Ireland by a local legislature; ioined the "innumerable throng," where, from plunging the country into a sea of but it does appear that this is to extend to bon, and that he possessed some re-The situation in Germany during the worthy character as compared to the unrest have died young and the victim and political disturbance that has charac- of inherited weakness and worse In the settlement of the Balkan complica- Should this baby Queen die before attainopen part—at least, such influence as it has battle-ground of revolution and the scene exerted has been concealed, and was of that of disorder that can scarcely be forecast,

In France the year has been marked by political disturbances, but the republic has not been shaken. The Oriental policy of volved the great Powers in war. That this the Government has been maintained and the status quo in Tonquin preserved in its integrity. France succeeded in her struggle with China, despite the jealousy of nearly all other Powers and their desire that she should fall. Not only has the treaty of 1872 been preserved, and all its compacts enforced upon the Anamese, but the commercial rights of the French have possessions of the Empire-as, for instance, been augmented and strengthened. While England and Russia were at odds over the but Germany yielded to the potential influ- Afghan frontier, France negotiated a treaty with Burmah looking to an offensive and nization are, however, many; it is now the defensive alliance, thus indicating that France contemplated extending a protectorate over Burmah, and possibly of gaining a firm footbold in that country. German Empire. So great has been the France has never abandoned the idea of an nation's desire to preserve peace that it is | Eastern empire-it is the hope of her peounderstood it went so far as to inhibit the ple and the core of her foreign policy. The transportation of arms through its realms deposition of Minister Ferry, which took for the combatants in the late Balkan dif- place within the year, and the formation ficulty. The relations, however, between in March of the De Freycinet Cabinet, Germany and Russia have been strained, checked whatever schemes may have been and that they may result in a rupture is entertained in this direction. But pearing in this issue of the paper are of unusual upon new lands, with a view to developnot improbable. The Czar is ill disposed the fall of the Ministry did not ing more and more the resources of the to remain quiet or to yield his schemes for materially change the policy of the or modify its Madagascan policy. succeeded in drawing attention to sections riers to the advance of the Russians if she is The year promised to be the last of the adof the State heretofore but little known conciliated by being permitted to prey upon ministration of President Grevy, but the abroad. A general knowledge of our ad- Balkan States and to assume power over Chamber and the Senate have made him his own successor, to serve for seven years many in 1885 was her expulsion with bar- longer, and the ambition of Brisson is thus barous severity, of 35,000 Poles-mainly crushed. The election of a President in France is not the occasion for such agitation as in this country. The office is not contended for as among our political leaders, and it can scarcely be said to be the

comes from party organizations that national policies. He has been firm for friend of democratic forms of expression Bonapartists admirably, and in his recent election was the only man upon could unite. A less discreet man in his position would long since have precipitated a revolution The career of the Republic in France leads the student of history to conclude that the ation of the benefits and possibilities of free government. Politically, they lack the or may possess. Nor is the wisdom displayed by the representatives of the peo-

since it is manifest in some of the most absurd actions, such, for instance, as over throwing a Cabinet for a military reverse the passage to the shades of another realm stroyer, by the personal courage of the late and the substitution of another to pursue ENGLAND, EGYPT AND AFGHANISTAN. In England the agitation of the year has been purely political. For a time it ap peared that Mr. Gladstone would be rement of remedial agencies. It has been turned to the head of the Cabinet, but that rather the order of the day for physicians hope may now be considered to be very distant. The true sentiment of the recent to be resisted and maltreated, while the elections is not yet sufficiently determined President Hendricks, a leader among men, gross superstition of the people has found to enable a positive judgment to be formed as to the probable result. Generally, howhistory of the Democratic party, fell be- tations, sacrifices, and the practice of al- ever, the result will probably be accepted fore the ruthless destroyer. Among phi- most heathenish rites to stay the progress as a decided victory against the Liberalslanthropists, the loss was that of Sir of the pest. The death of the King has though their minority will be small-and Moses Montefiore, the mere mention of involved the nation in political complica- as an indication that the party will be retions that have not yet indicated that their organized upon a more conservative basis. end is near. The regency has fallen upon The Irish Home-rulers have made great a woman who is a foreigner. The republadvances, and the hope of a government Hunt Jackson, the gentle spirit of Amer-lost a great opportunity, and the as at this time. Even to Mr. Gladstone is for the Irish people has never been so great rule of the monarchists seems to credited a plan for home rule which is morist; Hinton Rowen Helper and have been fastened more firmly represented as liberal as anything Mr. Parupon unhappy Spain, while the hope of a nell has, in his secret heart, expected from republic appears to have wholly faded. the present. This report, which at this Christiana is the appointed guardian for an writing is but a report, has roused the infant female that is to be reler, as a nobility and landed proprietors of both descendant of the weakest race of kings. Ireland and England to bitterly denounce gian of the Methodist Church; Franz Contemporaneous with this event came the scheme of an Irish Parliament, and to Abt, the composer; Dr. Nachtigal, the Af- the death of Serrano, whose matchless skill threaten civil war should the attempt be rican explorer; General McDowell, the had so long held Spain loyal to royal made to set one up. We do not give much distinguished Union soldier; Colonel blood. Without him Alfonso, unhappy as credit to the threat. A civil war must was his reign, would scarcely have re- needs be conducted with armies in the mained upon the throne. He came to field, and the people least disposed of all power with the people largely against his others to fight each other are the English. pretensions, and as the representative of a Nor can it be disguised that the tenantry ricious and weak house. His affiliation and yomanry of England are less attached States, and a man eminent for his soldierly with Germany brought upon him the to the Houses of England than heretofore ability; General Charles McDougall, the anger of the French, and this was made and that the nobility would have great distinguished officer; Dean Howson, of manifest in Paris by a personal assault difficulty in summoning them to open rethe Cathedral of Winchester; William H. upon him. After the early death of his sistance. The Englishman is among the Vanderbilt and William Sharon, the great first wife he formed an alliance, by mar- last of men to rebel-his conservatism is a great capitalists, and Dr. S. Irenæus riage, with Austria-a doubtful political system of loyalty to due authority. It is sing true that both Lord Hartington and Lord the nationality of Peru from extinction, and these fell in the year 1885. But there died also in the war of the there died also in the war of the there are the time able to some these at the country is upon the eve of civil war, but we look has been no notable political or commercial events in Brazil or other South Amerassassin, and was at no time able to com- upon these utterances rather as those of ican States in 1885 that are deemed of such mand the support of the entire body of the Spanish nobility. He quelled insur-Should it be definitely ascertained that Mr. tion here. rection, and gave a death-blow to the hopes Gladstone meant by his Edinburgh speech

expression and widered the scheme of garding his political schemes for Ireland. religious tolerance, despite the active op- If the scheme credited to Mr. Gladstone be

too Barili, the composer, died a few days trouble, conceding to it just enough to put commercial legislation. England will later. In the same month the death of it in an attitude before the world, as more never consent that the island may set up a King Alfonso, of Spain, placed that nation than selfish if it is refused, and yet not tariff against English manufactures. Withof its most notable men by the death of of conscience. Yet it remains that toler- government of that part of the Empire by ation in Spain is of a character that in the Crown. All the talk relative to home America it would be regarded as rule points to the scheme of Mr. Butts, as the tyrannous. King Alfonso was a clear that most acceptable to the home-rule of a buried city, twenty miles square, type of the weakness of the Bour- party. This plan gives the Queen the nomination of a portion of the proposed deeming qualities and did great good to Parliament, but to this section leading countries so extended or detailed as in the Spain and much for the cause of human Irish agitators are as bitterly opposed as New Year's issue for 1885. The judgment liberty, is to be attributed rather to the are the aristocratic and Crown influences has been exercised to accord greater space atmosphere of the age, than to any other of England. The dynamite explosions in cause. Alfonso came by his physical de- the houses of Parliament in January nia, and to narrow the usual extended and fects by natural descent from a line of were the food of only temporary excitedecrepit and profligate princes. That he ment. The difficulty between England and should have proved of such mettle as he Russia regarding the Afghan frontier has was, is surprising, when the sources of his been too familiar to our readers to call for year has not been one of especial note- being are considered. That he should any restatement at this time. The whole question has been referred to a joint commission, which is now engaged in considerterized some former recent years. The chief ills is not surprising, nor is it ing all the issues. Whatever the outcome topic has been the notable decline of the strange that the news should now come to Russia will not be satisfied. Her dream of joint between the city and the Associa- Emperor, who has now attained a great hand that his infant heir should already an advance Indiaward is not to be abanmanifest scrofulous tendencies, indicating doned, and no Commission will frame an agreement that she will not find it convenient to avoid when the proper occasion offers. tion his administration has not taken an ing her majority. Spain may become the The report at this writing is that the Ameer of Afghanistan is wholly indisposed to yield Maruchak to Russia. He declares that after the bloody conflict of March that distinguishes the attitudes of that Bourbon will possibly receive its death 30th he yielded Pendjeh in deference to

prince of diplomats, Bismarck. In recent blow and the possibility of a republic in English advice, but that it was then agreed that the whole region between Maruchak and Pendjeh was to remain in his possession. It is claimed that Lessar and Salisbury agreed that Russia should abandon her claim to Maruchak in consideration of the surrender of Pendieh. But this the Russian Government now denies, and thus the deadlock now on comes about. The Ameer expects England to support his view, and it is difficult to see how she can do otherwise. The Egyptian question has taken on a new phase since the death of Gordon, the abandonment of the Soudan, and the death of the False Prophet. A new El Mahdi has arisen; the terrible mistake make in abandoning Dongola is now realized, and England is fitting out a new expedition to the Soudan to co-operate with the Egyptian forces against the new fanatic. The conquest of Burmah has been accomplished within the year by England, and in the speediest possible manner, as also the effectual suppression of disorder in South Africa. The hanging of Riel was an incident of the close of the year which related to English rule upon this continent. It did myself in a scrape and sleep upon the not bring upon the Dominion officials the dire ills that so many feared would follow that severe punishment, nor lead to a prophesied new insurrection in the North- poked over nearly the whole twenty-mile

RUSSIA-THE BALKAN STATES. not been actively renewed, and the internal state of the country has been placid. In her aggressive and advancing policy, however, Russia has been in a ferment. She invited and encouraged the difficulties in the Balkan peninsula, but she is not at all gratified at the outcome. The father of the Czar was the friend of Prince Alexander. He made him what he was found to be at the outbreak of this year. His confidence in the man was not misplaced. He has been a wise and discreet ruler of Bulgaria. But the present Czar is wholly dissatisfied with the limitations set by the treaty of San Stephano, and his enmity to Prince Alexider has not been concealed at any time. In the past year he seized upon the first plausible excuse for striking him from the onorary rolls of the army, and has thus sought to fix the stigma of royal disfavor upon him. The act had a totally different effect. It was seen that the Czar had been unable to control the Prince to his own ends. or to aid the great scheme of Russia to advance her power in the Indian direction. Eastern Roumelia desired annexation to or fostered it. Servia roused herself to war at this declaration-being prodded to it by Austria-and marched to the front for the restoration of Roumelia, in the full expectation of crushing the Bulgarian forces. But the Prince, who is the great-grandson of a plebian German journalist, with never a drop of blue blood in his veins, proved to be as able a soldier as he was a discreet | The Pyramid of the Moon was doubtless ruler. He crushed the Servian forces, and brayery and vigor in a brief but bloody campaign. He did not permit his ambiterritory, respected the decree of the Conference of the Powers, and thus won the rainty he has admitted, and the respect of all Europe for his discretion. The Turk, in the warmth of his admira-faction of reaching a pozo, or well, about tion has made the Prince the ruler of Rou-fifteen feet deep. Further than this, no melia, without destroying the independence Alexander is now augmented, and will favorable opportunity. All the evidence in the whole Balkan trouble of the year that the aim of the former was to renew the effort she has never stricken from her

In 1876 Greece attempted to seize upon a share of the supposed booty that was to follow the dismemberment of Turkey, but tunity to renew the effort. The Balkan rouble appeared to present a fitting occaon, and she at once mobilized her army out, as events proved, she was again disappointed, and she must continue CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA.

to the ultimate fate of that bone of con-tention—Macedonia. In South and Central America the chiefly notable events of the year have related first to the obstructions and difficulties that have met the De Lesseps canal com-pany; the augmented cost of the scheme struggle between the Central American tates; the insurrection in the State of Panama and its quick suppression, and the moralization is the rule, and the effects of the late disastrous war with Chile are being now most seriously felt. These have been intensified by internal resistance to form of insurrection. The situation really appears to demand the intervention of

In Japan the introduction of Anglo-

SAN JUAN TEOTIHUACAN.

SQUARE.

Micoatli, the "Path of the Dead," and Pryamids to the Sun and the Moon.

[Special Correspondence of the RECORD-UNION.] Mexico, December 22, 1885. Within seven days' journey from New York, Chicago, or San Francisco, is San Teotihuacan, one of the most interesting places in the world to historian, the antiquarian curiosity-hunter. It is the site whose foundations were laid so long in the past that neither records nor traditions remain of the builders. It is proven to have been of pre-Toltec origin, and the Toltecs. we know, disappeared from the Valley of the coming of the Aztecs. According to Prescott, who closely follows the native historian, Clavigero, the Toltees arrived hereabouts in the year 648, and after four centuries vanished as mysterious ly as they came. Their capital was Tulaabout as far north of the city Mexico as this is south of but in some migration they found a city here and took possession of it, whether conquest or because the original habitants had deserted it there is no means of knowing. Shadowy accounts, that savor more of tradition than of history, tell us of the disruption of the Toltec nation and their final dispersion from the sacred city. Tula. This was long after their great hero. Quetzalcoatl, since deified as "God of the Air," or Plumed Serpent, had developed among them an advanced civilization for that early period, and had left them at the bidding of the evil-minded god, Tezcatlipoca, first to reign at Cholula and thence over the Gulf of Yucatan to some unknown eastern region called Tlapallan. The Indian historian, Ixtlilxochitl, tells us that seeds of disturbance were sown in the hitherto peaceful kingdom of Tollan through licit love of the then reigning mon arch, Tecpancaltzin, for the beautiful daugh ter of one of his nobles. Punishment came

caltzin's natural son THE TOLTECS WERE DESTROYED a nation. Most of them wandered southward, and finding at Teotihuacan some artificial pyramids, they made them the nucleus of a second sacred city, the name, Teotihuacan, bestowed by meaning "Habitation of the Gods." their kings came to be crowned, here dwelt their priests, and doubtless the spacious chambers lately discovered within the pyramids were the burial places of their ead. When one is in Mexico, the easiest way to explore Teotihuacan is to go ou way, returning at night to the capital, and repeating the process as many times as may be desired. To be sure there is a village called San Juan Teotihuacan, a couple of miles from the pyramids, and covering a portion of the buried city, but the accommodations are poorer than one cares to endure, unless necessity compels it. As for myself, when in the wilderness, when nothing better is procurable, I can wrap ground with greatest ease, but choice when the comforts of civilization are at hand. Betsy and I have spent many days prowling about the pyramids, have area with sticks and umbrellas, assisted by the gamin of the village, whom we emns, being so lucky as to find freshly plowed fields, were rewarded by discovering a great many arrow heads of obsidian faces for which this place is famous, earthed apparently for our benefit.

THE TWO PRINCIPAL PYRAMIDS Here were called Tonatiuh Itzacuatl, o the Moon. The former has a base of over 700 feet, and is 180 feet high. Its platform cylindrical monument of stone. The and the p Pyramid of the Moon, about 300 feet dis-clutches. visit this ancient Mecca. Both pyramids pottery, and the flight of centuries has by flight. oftened their outlines till to-day they are hardly more sharply defined than an ordinary steep-sided hill. The chaparral and century plants, which cover their sides, contribute to hide the pyramidal outline, and time has entirely removed the facing of dressed stone which probably once encased them. Three terraces are still distinctly traced around the Pyramid of the Sun, and two around that of the Moon. No vestige of image or statue remains, save a great carved block called a "sacrificial stone," lying about 200 yards from the Pyramid of the Moon, said to have been overthrown by order of the Spanish mythology pertaining to the place.

FANNIE B. WARD. Bishop, Zumarrago, whose vandal hands destroyed many treasures of antiquity A PLACE OF HUMAN SACRIFICE, won the admiration of the world for his And its interior a sepulcher for priests

or kings. M. Charney, the French explorer, is said to have found a wonderful idol inside of it, and poor Maxmilian ion to lead him on to conquest, but at the spent much time and money in searching for more. In the western face of the smaller pyramid is an opening, supposed by some to lead to hitherto unexplored treasure-vaults deep down in the body of admiration, of the Porte, whose suze- this vast structure. Fred Ober says: "By this narrow passage, down an incline for about twenty four feet, one has the satisone has yet penetrated; but it is safe to say that the aperture was left by the anof that State, and thus the question has cient builders of the pyramid, and not been settled without so much as asking the made by treasure-searchers, as shown by the carefully out and smoothed walls and that the Pyramid of the Sun has a similar opening, as yet unknown, because hidden the accumulated debris of centuries that a larger chamber will be discovered indicated that there was a secret under- than in the Pyramid of the Moon, owing standing between Russia and Austria, and to the greater length of base, approximating nearly to that of Cheops. peaks rise from the distant ridge of inclos-ing hills, one exactly south and the other ambitious schedule—the removal of all north, and a line drawn from one to the obstacles to the ultimate seizure of Constantinople.

GREECE.

GREECE.

HOTH, and a line drawn from one to the other of these pyramids passes exactly over the apices of both." One may ascend to the summit of either pyramid, if good at scrambling, by a winding path starting at the southern base. There are

MANY SMALLER MOUNDS And pyramidal elevations which nearly she was compelled to forego that treat, and surround the larger ones, and line a broad roadway called the "Path of the Dead," Micoatli, or in the language of modern neighbors, El Camino de los Muertos. This wonderful avenue is lined on both sides with tumuli, most of them having origin-ally been about twenty-five feet in hight. Their long-dead builders dedicated them to the stars and used them as places of varieties of raisin grapes.
burial; and all along this "Path of the It is not our intention a Dead" may be found an unusual number of a history of the growth of the raisin indusarrow-heads and broken blades of obsidian, or itztli, volcanic glass indigenous to the time. That subject has been quite exlocality, from which material were made the knives used by the priests in their bloody sacrifices. Antiquarians have puzzied themselves over these mounds more than over the larger pyramids, but it in the sacretary progress is being made in this important branch of industrial in the sacretary progress is being made in this important branch of industrial in the sacretary progress is being made in this important branch of industrial in the sacretary progress is being made in this important branch of industrial industrial in the sacretary progress is being made in this important branch of industrial industrial in the sacretary progress is being made in the sacretary progress in their bloody sacrifices. would seem that the appellation, Micoatli, explains their object. The Mexican archaeologist, Senor Cubas, says that from some of them human bodies have been taken; and it may be that some of the clay heads which we find scattered in such numbers over the plain are effigies of priests and monarchs. In this study of the place, the same author likens the insignificant Rio the Nile, and the Camino de los Muertos, he calls a second Memphis; and, in short, finds here a perfect duplication of the laws been greater. Following are the figures:

Course, include the raisins made in 1885, but in 1884. Otherwise the showing might but in 1884. Otherwise the showing might almost wholly to literary matters. A large number of popular writers contributed to the special edition. It was in all respects a

EGYPTIAN CONTACT WITH MEXICO. And argues that the people who constructed the American monuments, if they did not come directly from Egypt, were at least the descendants of others to whom the Egyptians had transmitted their knowlfull of promise; hope is buoyant, and in the glad acclaim that welcomes 1886 to the procession of the century the Reconption joins, with the sincere wish for "A Happy New Year" to all the people of the land.

In prophet, El Mahdi, followed him soon; the False occurred as important factors in that political arena. He abolished a system of slavery in Spanish possessions that had so long made that nation an object of scorn. He gave to Cuba broader rights, and of the Larlists, who may no longer be counted as important factors in that political arena. He abolished a system of slavery in Spanish possessions that had so long made that nation an object of scorn. He gave to Cuba broader rights, and of the land.

In Japan the introduction of Anglo-Saxon customs continues, and the adoption of American machinery and methods of accord home rule to the Irish on the decounted as important factors in that political arena. He abolished a system of slavery in Spanish possessions that had so long made that nation an object of scorn. He gave to Cuba broader rights, and delphic; James Reese ("Colley Cibber") that speech we can draw no other conclusions continues, and the adoption of Anglo-Saxon customs continues, and the adoption and methods of savery in Spanish possessions that had so long made that nation an object of scorn. He gave to Cuba broader rights, and broader rights, and of the Carlists, who may no longer be counted as important factors in that political arena. He abolished a system of slavery in Spanish possessions that had so long made that nation an object of scorn. He gove the counted as important factors in that political arena. He abolished a system of slavery in Spanish possessions that had so long made that nation an object of scorn. He gove the call arena arena arena. He abolished a system of slavery in Spanish possessions that had so long made that nation an object of scorn. He gove the call arena arena arena. He abolished a system of slavery in Spanish possessions that had so long made that nation an object of

these remarkable heads of clay, or terracotta, are some of them perfectly Egyptian in style, feature and expression, and others as plainly negro. It is said that no two of them have ever been found exactly alike, A BURIED CITY, TWENTY MILES which would seem to bear out the theory that they were designed as images of Toltec priests and rulers. So abundant are they, and happily so out of the route of the aver-age tourist, that one can scarcely walk over these fields without treading upon them, and a day's diligent search is sure to be well rewarded. The experience of other travelers is similar to our own. Says one Our energies were taxed to the utmost to keep away the horde of ragged juveniles who appeared with sacks full of clay heads obsidian knives and curious candeleros which they insisted upon our buying day, at the unlimited supply of these an tiquities,' as the fields are actually full o them, and we discovered many as we rode over them on our horses, and many more

> ARE AT A DISCOUNT Here, and dozens of them may be bought for a few cents. Every native hut has its collection awaiting a purchaser, and that they are not "made to order" their exceedlow price is sufficient proof. thought by many that the heads, which are always found without a body, whether idols or effigies of priests or kings, were given by the holy men of the sacred city to the crowds of worshipers who used t resort to this Mecca in olden times.

fact is that gods and goddesses

may be seen an immense idol, supposed to have formerly stood upon the top, and which M. Charney disinterred from the piles of debris with which the terrified Toltecs covered it in their final overthrow It is probably about ten feet high and some seven or eight feet through the head. face is not that of a monster, like the bloodthirsty gods of the Aztecs, Teoyaomi-Yui or Huitzilopochtli, but differs as much in its shapely and non-savage expression as the pastoral people who wor-shiped it differed from their fierce suc-The eyes are as large as a barrelhead, the nose flat, the ears like enormous pancakes and ludicrously flanged, the mouth in the shape of a watermelon, and half open, as if his majesty were about to whistle, and in the breast a square orifice is cut, into which a man might put his The whole is carved from a single block of trachite, and THE MYSTERY GROWS As to how the early Mexicans managed to

speedily—though neither the gods nor the people of that day were especially noted for the top of the pyramid, when they had neither iron tools nor beasts of burden. in memoirs, any appearance part of the pyramid, proving nothing but the count of his ancestry. ollowness of science and the solidity of the mound-we found great quantities They wielded the terrible 'mayuahuitl,' with its sharp and brittle blades of obsidian, or itztli." And again he speaks of "warriors whose spears and bludgeons, like pieces of black glass, averaging an inch wide by four or five inches long, so thin that one side is an edge-serrate but spear-head.

most superb view is obtainable of many villages, the white-walled City of Mexico, with its towers shining in the distance, and beyond the environing mountains which and he reiterates his conviction that "there shut in upon all sides the cup-like vale of Anahual. What better place can be found West after the capture of Fort Donelson. TRADITIONS OF THE ANCIENT BUILDERS.

reotihnacan, where from most ancient and sacrifices, an enormous demon, with assembled. Whirling through the crowd to-day is only about 75 feet square and the tees that came in his way and dashed them the Adjutant-General of the United States middle point of it is marked by a modern at his feet. A second time he appeared, army, as a West Point graduate cylindrical monument of stone. The Pyramid of the Moon, about 300 feet distant, has a hight of 137 feet and a base of 426x511 feet. The summit of each was beautiful child, sitting on a rock and gazin fact, snubbed by the United States Gov once crowned by a temple containing idols | ing at the holy city from a neighboring | ernment. Not long after came the second made of solid stone and wearing golden hilltop. As the people rushed in crowds to heart-plates, and we are told that outside examine the strange apparition, it was dispointed Grant at once to be Colonel of an the edifice on Tonatiuh Ijzacuati was a figure of the presiding deity, the Sun, covered that the child's head was a mass of ecorruption, the stench from which smote with burnished gold, which glowed with death all who approached. Finally so brightly in the sunshine as to guide the god, or the demon, appeared again and worshipers on their way to the valley to informed the terror-stricken Toitecs that their fate was sealed as a nation, and that | face the enemy, and frankly are composed of rocks, stones, cement and the remnant could escape destruction only

But though encompassed by marvel, mystery and tradition, the most zealous antiquarian cannot forget the requirements of the "inner man." tear himself away from the "Path of the but the depot and a small saloon for the sale of pulque and poor wine. On our next visit we will explore the village aforement of the sale of pulque and poor wine. On our and restoration to command, the fighting at Shiloh, the battle of Corinth, the Viakshurg campaign and the surrender

FANNIE B. WARD.

RAISIN MAKING. An Industry that is Becoming Prominen in California.

That there is a future for California as a raisin-producing country is no longer a situation that had greatly imperiled the matter of doubt or speculation. The in- Union cause. Whoever enters dustry has, indeed, passed beyond the ex reading of this singularly attractive book perimental point, and is assuming considerable proportions. Merchants on this tale, dealing with the most momentous coast, and also in the East, are evincing a events, to release the reader from its indesire now to handle our home raisin pro- fluence for a moment; one that, by its very duct, instead of the foreign article. During the last season there was a special of an interest as a narrative, independent demand for California raisins to take the of its historical value, that is not surpassed place of those usually imported from districts in Europe where, during the raisin season of 1885, cholera prevailed. Thus California raisins got into the hands of of the London Times, which concludes a persons who might not, otherwise, have sampled them for years to come. The general verdict was that the California article outranked in quality those from the famed the keenest personal interest, and the furraisin districts of foreign countries. are several counties in the State in which grape-growers are turning their attention to the raisin industry; and wherever the experiment has been made, under favorable conditions, it has been successful, The soil best adapted for raisin raisin culture is a deep, rich, sandy loam, with capacity for the retention of moisture during the season of grapematuring. Some of the leading low subsoil irrigation-in the valley secsoils of the foothills it will probably be narrator could so effectively tell bis story found that irrigation of any description who had not broad capacity and the great will not be necessary. The foothilf soil seems to be well adapted to raisin-culture. Some of the largest and finest grapes ever exhibited at the State Fair were grown

without irrigation in the foothill regionthe clusters sometimes reaching a weight of six pounds, and the berries full and large. Soil that will produce such grapes without the aid of artificial irrigation, should certainly be valuable for the choices It is not our intention at this time to give

try. In a very few years the raisin product of California will cut an important figure in the list of exports. From the reports of the Assessors of the several counties for the year and another representing coasting, and a 1885, filed in the office of the State Board of Equalization in September last, we take the following figures relative to same author likens the insignificant Rio (river) Teotihuacan, which flows near, to the Nile, and the Camino de los Muertos course, include the raisins made in 1885,

> Calaveras.. El Dorado. Santa Clara. Sacramento San Bernardino. . 2,640 . 18,000

BOOK KEVIEW.

Personal Memoirs of U.S. Grant, Two volumes. Volume I. New York: Charles L. Webster & Co. The first volume of the long-expected

work of the late General Grant enhances

the estimation in which that illustrious chieftain was held by the people of the republic. The preface is remarkable for its conciseness and directness. There is no concealment that the work was not one of willingness. It was labor for those he loved, a last effort to do his duty to those dependent upon him, and done in the face of the certainty of death soon claiming This remarkable preface begins with the epigrammatic statement that "There are but few important events in the affairs of men brought about by their own choice. He declares that, though often urged to write his memoirs, he had determined never to do so, nor to write anything for publication. But at the age of nearly sixty-two the great soldier met with an accident, confining him by its result, closely to his house. In this enforced retirement he turned to study as a pastime, and shortly after, the rascality of a business partner involved him in debt, and threatened name with dishonor. Hard times following on the heels of this event, he was forced to borrow money to meet his daily necessities. Thus depressed, he accepted the offer of a magazine publisher to write articles on the late war. He found the abor congenial, and he was thus led up to the preparation of these volumes as a eans of providing for his family. And here we prefer to quote in full one section this frank and touching introduction :

In preparing these volumes for the public, I have entered upon the task with the sincere desire to avoid doing injustice to any one, whether on the National or Confederate side, other than the unavoidable other than the unavoidable injustice of not making mention where often special mention is due. There must be many errors of omission in this work, because the subject is too large to be treated of in two volumes, in such way as to do justice to all the officers and men engaged. There were thousands of instances, during the Rebellion, of individual, company, regimental and brigade dock of stances, during the Rebellion, of individual, company, regimental and brigade deeds of heroism, which deserve special mention, and are not here alluded to. The troops engaged in them will have to look to the detailed reports of their individual commanders for the full his tory of those deeds.

Concerning the text of the volume it is to be said that it is not or-nate. General Grant appears to have been effortful in the cut it from the solid rock and convey it to and directness of his narrative, and to have avoided, in so far as possible In the mountain of rubbish beneath laudation. The first chapter is devoted to which the Toltees buried their god—it to a simple, straightforward recital of the which Charney tunneled, thinking it was a notable events of his boyhood and an acyoung life he frankly states that he dis of obsidian. This natural glass, melted a to be industrious he did as much work thousand years ago in the furnaces of Po- while young "as grown men can be hired pocatipetl and Orizaba, was used by the to do in these days, and attended school a ncients for their weapons. Says Prescott: the same time." In the second chapter we have an account of his West Pe while the story of his army and Mexican war experiences embrace the next twelve chapters. The fourteenth brings rmed with blades of volcanic glass, his narrative to the Pacific coast and his gleamed in the morning light." The majority of bits to be picked up to-day look. Then follows the story of his brief career upon this slope, his resignation from the army and his retiracy first to St. Louis and then to Galena, Ill., where he served nomikeen, immediately recognizable by the nally as a clerk on a stipulated salary, most determined skeptic as knife, razor or During this time the issues between the North and South culminated in the seces From the summit of either pyramid a sion of the Southern States, and the War of the Rebellion. Grant then believed that the war would be over in ninety days, and he so held until after the battle of Shiloh would have been no more battles in the if all the troops in that region had been under a single commander who would have An Indian historian, where data was followed up that victory." When the call principally compiled from picture writings, for volunteers came, he was constrained to range for raising troops. After that meeting the gods were angry with the Toltecs, and to avert their wrath a meeting of all the business. He had declined the Captaincy wise men, priests and nobles was called at of the Galena company, but pledged him-

times the gods have been wont to hear the | drill-master, and accompanied the comprayers of men. In the midst of the feast | mand to Springfield, where Governor Yater bony arms and long fingers, appeared the State militia in fitting the Illinois dancing in the court where the people were troops for the field. He superintended the mustering in of ten of the State regiments. in every direction he seized upon the Tol- He then formally tendered his services to He gives a graphic account of his march to the scenes of conflict and his first call to despite his long service in Mexico and the many battles in which he was an actor, that he felt fear, but never after that hour did he experience any trepidation on confronting an enemy. From eighteenth chapter) to the close of the first tear himself away from the "Path of the Dead" and set about the four-mile walk before him to the modern village of San Jack Brand San Jack Br Juan Teotihuacan, or toward the railroad station, where are no buildings whatever but the depot and a small saloon for the but the depot and a small saloon for the

> the Vicksburg campaign and the surrender of the place, and the order requiring Grant the second volume will take up the thread of the well-told tale of war, and open with the meeting between Grant and Secretary Stanton which led to the dispatching of General Grant to Chattanooga, relieved General Rosecrans and saved a will scarcely abandon it. forward, and simply, yet forcibly, told a simplicity and lack of effort, is

Perhaps no better judgment has been pronounced upon these memoirs than that lengthened account of the volume with the statement that it is one of those rare works which combine historic value with ther remark that it is "never dull and never sensational." An English correspondent makes a novel and just criticism when he says that "the personality of Grant is visible on every page. notion of him may be got from his book than it was possible to get from casual intercourse. One thing the work settles for all time, and that is the question of the intellectual power of General Grant. man of common ability could have written so well; no man subject to the weaknesses of ambition or selfishness could have But in the decomposed granite-slate borne himself so well in memoirs, no

ness of modesty.'

We are in receipt of a neatly-printed volume of 100 pages, entitled "The Orange; Culture in California." Spaulding. The contents of the book are arranged from a series of articles that originally appeared in the Riverside (Los An geles county) Press and Horticulturist The volume is issued by the publisher of that journal L. M. Holt. It is intended to be a complete manual for the guidance of orange growers, and the publisher claims for it merits that no other like publication possesses. The price of the book, which is neatly bound in cloth, is \$1.

For its holiday edition, the Montreal Witness published a "carnival number, filled with beautiful colored lithographs representing winter scenes and customs in and about the Canadian metropolis Among the illustrations is one entitled "Storming the Ice Castle by Moonlight," torchlight tramp on snowshoes, scenes which are calculated to recall pleasant memories of boyhood days to dwellers in

The Ingleside (San Francisco) for the holi-

days comes to us in covers, enlarged, illustrated and made more varied than usual by the introduction of several pages of music, poems and stories specially prepared for the number. The Current (Chicago) closes the year with a fine number and an index to Vol-

ume IV.

There is a honeycomb three feet long de-pendent from the branch of a mulberry tree at Los Angeles. .110.857

DAILY RECORD-UNION

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Subscribers served by Carriers at FIFTERN CENTS per week. In all interior cities and towns the paper can be had of the principal Periodical Dealers, Newsmen and agents. THE WEEKLY UNION

Is the cheapest and most desirable Home, News and Literary Journal published on the Pacific coast. Terms, One Year.....

WEATHER REPORT. All Observations Taken on the 75th Meridian (Eastern) Time.

SIGNAL ÖFFICE, U. S. ARMY
SACRAMENTO, December 31, 1885.
10 P. M. (Eastern time), 75th meridian;
P. M. (Pacific time), 120th meridian.

	Bar	om.	TI	ner.	Dire	Rain	Weather
Place of observa- tion.	Hight	Change in 7 hours	Exposed	Change in 24 ho'rs	ction wind velocity	7 hours	ther
Tatoosh			-			-	
Olympia	30.27	+.10	29	+2	Calm 0		Cloud
Sp. Falls	30.10	+.14	23	-25	W. lt		Clear
W. Walla	29.07	+.09	30	-2	S.W. It		Clear
Ft. Canby.	30.23	+.09	35	+1	N. lt		Clear
Portland		+.06	32	-2	Calm 0	.01	Clear
Rosehuro	20 94	1 00	95	- 1	Calma	10000	Clans

Maximum temperature. 50.7; minimum tem perature, 40.7. JAMES A. BARWICK, Sergeant, Signal Corps, U. S. A.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

DELIVERY OF PAPERS.

The Business Office of the RECORD-UNION will remain open to-day until 2 P. M., for the delivery of papers to those who have ordered, and to supply such as desire to secure copies of the New Year's edition.

Those Who Will Receive. The following list of ladies who will receive New Year's calls to-day has been handed in : Mrs. and Miss Stoneman, at Ninth and F streets, will receive their friends on New Year's Day, with Mrs. William G. Elliott of San Fran-cisco, Miss Emma Felter and Miss Lilly Wilcox of Sacrama

Mrs. E. B. Crocker will be pleased to see her Mrs. E. B. Crocker will be pleased to see her gentlemen friends January 1st. assisted by Mrs. Rhodes, of Cleveland; Miss Crouch, Miss Ella Bender, of Carson, and Miss Mamie Crouch.
Mrs. H. C. Chipman, Mrs. J. B. Hall, Misses Laura and Kittie Wehrreich, Jennie and Mirrie Govan, and Mrs. Charles Neale, will receive their friends at the residence of Mrs. H. Weinreich, 1110 N street.
Mrs. N. D. Goodell, assisted by Mrs. R. C. Devine, Mrs. Wells, Mrs. J. B. Gilbert, Mrs. L. M. Prentice, Miss Duggan, Miss Goodell, will receive their friends from 12 to 9 o'clock, at 911 O street.

Fifth street, between L and M. The building being of old and inflammable material, the flames soon reached the roof, and the neighborhood was lighted up for blocks around. On top of the building was a platform, above which, on numerous lines, were hung out to dry the washing of several families. As the flames would ignite and burn a shirt, or an arron, the assembled hundreds would shout, "there goes my shirt," etc. At last the flames took hold of and consumed some feminine underwear, of consumed some feminine underwear, of good. rather pretty design, when the shouts that went

he case of Mrs. Cullen, for having been drunk, was continued until to-morrow......Ah Wing, arwas continued until to-morrow....Ah Wing, arrested for stealing posts from the Puget Sound Lumber Company's yard, was convicted of petit larceny and sentenced to sixty days in the County Jail. There have been thefts of lumber from the yard lately, and, on a watch being set Wednesday night, the Chinaman was captured.....Joe Kelly was charged with burglary in entering a house of ill-repute on L street, between Front and Second, through a window, Tuesday night, with intent to rob a man who was visiting the place. The charge was reduced to petit larceny, however, he pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to 100 days in the County Jail,

have been filed in the Secretary of State's office of the Mutual Land Association of California. to get homes for its members by taking lawful possession of public lands and lands held by possession of public lands and lands held by land-grabbers, to which they have no title, and to raise funds for sustaining members in lawful possession of such lands as may be designated by the Association. Principal place of business, Salinas City, Monterey county. State of California. Directors—Daniel K. McDougall, James Thomson, A. H. Metcaif, W. B. Thompson, Solomon Hosking.

yesterday afternoon the trotting race was very closely contested, and resulted in Kate Bender and Cleveland each winning two heats, Lucy one, and there was a dead heat between the latter and Bender. The race will be finished at 1 P. M. to-day. The yearling filly Daisy's attempt to beat the record—2.286/2—was not successful, she being rather, rank, but she paced a mile in 2.384/2. This afternoon there will be fine sport, including a pacing race between Shaker, Ackerman and Prince.

terday signed the following military commissiens: R. P. Hammond, Major and Ordnance

WEATHER STATISTICS.

Showing the Monthly Rainfall, etc., at Sacramento for 1885. [Prepared by Sergeant Barwick, United States Signal Service Officer.] January, 1885-Mean temperature, nominal; rainfall, 2.16 inches, which is 1.61 meches less than the average precipitation for 35 years; frost was deposited on six days; highest water in the

river, 23.5 feet: lowest, 17 feet; earthquake shock

on the 30th. February-Mean temperature, 4° higher than the average for 33 years; rainfall, .49 of an inch, being 2.44 inches below the average for many years; killing frost twice and light frost four times; highest river, 18 feet; lowest, 16.1 feet.

March—The mean temperature was about 4° warmer than the average for 33 years. This was the dryest month of March known here since 1849. The rainfall was but .08 of an inch, while the average of many years was 3 inches: highest river, 16 feet: lowest, 13.9 feet; partial

while the average or many years was inches, highest river, 16 feet: lowest, 13.9 feet; partial eclipse of the sun on the 16th.

April—The mean temperature was 1.4 above the average for many years; rainfall. 68 of an inch, which was 1.23 inches less than the average for 35 years; two earthquake shocks—one on the 2d and one on the 11th; frost on four occasions; highest river, 15.2 feet; lowest, 13.5 feet; last frost of spring, April 20th.

May—The mean temperature was 1.5 above the average for 33 years; rainfall only a sprinkle, which was .74 of an inch below the average precipitation for many years; highest river, 13.9 feet; lowest, 11 feet.

June—The mean temperature was 4.2° below the average for many years; rainfall very near the average for many years; rainfall very near the average for many years; rainfall very near the average, the latter being .13 of an inch, while the rainfall for this month was .11 of an inch; solar halo on the 24th; highest river, 11 feet;

solar halo on the 24th; highest river, 11 feet;

solar halo on the 24th; highest river, II feet; lowest, 9 feet.

July—This was the windiest month on record, giving from 8.6 to 2.149 miles more wind than is usual for this month: mean temperature, 2.2° below the average of 36 years; average rainfall for many years, .03 of an inch; this month gave only a sprinkle; two solar hales, and two parhelias, or sun dogs, on the 9th; highest river, 9 feet; lowest, 7.8 feet.

August—The mean temperature was 1.4° above the average for 33 years; the highest temperature recorded occurred this month, and was 105°; rainfall, none; the average of many years being a sprinkle; highest river, 7.8 feet; lowest, 7.3 feet.

7.3 feet.

September—The mean temperature was 1.2° warmer than the average for 33 years: the average rainfall for many years is .11 of an inch; this month gave .08 of an inch, or a very small amount below the mean; l'ghtning on the 5th and 6th; highest river, 7.19 feet; lowest, 7.3 feet; solar halo on the 8th.

olar halo on the 8th. October—The mean temperature was 1.9° October—The mean temperature was 1.9° warmer than the average for 33 years; the average rainfall for many years was .72 of an inch, while this month only gave .02 of an inch, (which is .70 of an inch below the average for many years; sheet and forked lightning on the 6th; solar halo on the 12th; corone around the moon on the 23d; highest river, 7.7 feet; lowest, November—The process.

November—The mean temperature was 1.10 greater than the average for 33 years past; there was 2,705 miles more wind than usually sweeps over this station during November; this month was warmer, and gave more wind and a higher velocity, more rain and more cloudy and rainy days than are usual for the third month of the rainy season. There were 9.44 inches more rain than the average for 25 years; rainfall for the month, 11.34 inches—the average for many years being only 1.90 inches; there were three frosts; highest river, 21.2 feet; lowest, 7.5 feet; first frost of autumn, November 12th.

December—The mean temperature was 2.10 warmer than the average of 33 years; the rain-

December—The mean temperature was 2.1° warmer than the average of 33 years; the rainfall was 5.76 inches, which is 1.11 inches more than the average precipitation of 36 years. There was a lunar halo on the 24th, and five light frosts; highest river, 23.9; lowest, 17.2 feet, We find by the above annual review that the mean temperature for each month was above the average of many years, except June and July. These months were below the average.

The mean temperature for the year 1885 is 62°, while the average for 31 years is 60°, showing the year 1885 has been a warmer one than usual. The rainfall from January to June was the least ever known to have been percipitated and the rainfall from September to December 3d was the most ever percipitated. except in 1852, when 19.41 inches was measured, against 17.21 inches for 1885.

The control of the co

their friends at 724 N street.

Mrs. W. B. C. Brown, assisted by Mrs. C. H. Ross, Miss Susic Russell and Miss Georgia Wilburn, will receive, at 1100 H street.

At 1123 H street, Mrs. James Faris, Miss Carrie Bean, of Missouri, and Mrs. J. L. McCord will receive their friends, assisted by Mrs. William Dunlap, of Auburn: Mrs. L. O Stevens and Miss Meadows, of Woodland; Mrs. L. O Stevens and Miss Meadows, of Woodland; Mrs. L. O Stevens and Miss Meadows, of Woodland; Mrs. L. O Stevens and Miss Meadows, of Woodland; Mrs. L. O Stevens and Miss Meadows, of Woodland; Mrs. L. O Stevens and Miss Meadows, of Woodland; Mrs. L. O Stevens and Miss Meadows, of Woodland; Mrs. L. O Stevens and Miss Mrs. Jange J. V. Armstrong and Miss Mrs. Jange J. V. Armstrong and Miss Mrs. Jange J. V. Armstrong and Miss Tot Cutter, Miss Hannah Hanson, Miss Ellista Mrs. D. Huntington, Mrs. George Gale, Miss Tot Cutter, Miss Hannah Hanson, Miss Ellista Mrs. D. Huntington, Mrs. George Gale, Miss Lottie Wilsey, Miss Hattie McKillip and Miss May Bakkeney will receive at Horizon Lottie Wilsey, Mrs. W. C. Chamberlain and Mrs. F. L. Julian will be happy to see their friends at 1638 M street, from 2 to 8 p. M., on New Year's.

Mrs. W. K. Cothrin will receive at their residence, 252 N street, from 2 to 7 20, assisted by Mrs. H. I. Willey, Mrs. E. L. Whipple, Miss Knoos, Miss Julia Sullivan, Miss Stevens and Miss Length Miss Mandol Willis and Mrs. Et al Thompson, Will receive their friends from 12 M. to 8 p. M., at residence, corner Land Eleventh.

Mrs. S. C. Denson and Miss Denson will receive their friends from

water is rushing in such a torrent that its roar can be heard for a long distance. We also learn that Mr. Reed's land is submerged, and that he has given up the fight as a bad job for this season. These wet seasons are very disastrous to river farmers, and cause great loss of crops and expenditure of money." expenditure of money."

Frank S. Spencer, of Sugar Notch, Pa., has written to Chief Jackson asking for information concerning a locomotive engineer named Albert H. Casort, who left the service of the Denver and Rio Grande Railroad Company in Angust, 1884, and wrote to his wife from San Francisco, under date of August 29th, that he had got a job to take some engines from Sacramento to South America, and would be gone three or four months. Since then he has not been heard from, though he promised to write from the first place he reached after leaving California, and his wife and other relatives are greatly worried in consequence. They have written in every direction, but cannot find any trace of him. METROPOLITAN THEATER.-Mr. Chas. L. Davis as Alvin Joslin has talent as a character actor, but his play is in so many respects so absurd as to disgust average intelligence—as instance the Court-room scene, while other scenes are very good. The scenic effects are all fine. The

good. The scenic effects are all line. The orchestra is very fine, and the soloists more than superior. The display of diamonds as advertised is dramatically humiliating, but dazzlingly attractive. A matinee this afternoon and a final performance this evening. 'Dreams' kept his audience in the merriest of humors last night. This afternoon a matinee

support is admirably adapted to the call upon them.

FHE CANTATA.—The cantata of "St. Nicholas," which was given in such an admirable manner at the Sixth-street M. E. Church last the stated that the electric light mast at Fifteenth and 0 streets did not light that portion of L street from Thirteenth to Sixteenth. on account the shadow of the Exposition building. He asked that a change be made in the location of Tuesday evening, will be repeated there again to-night, commencing at 8 o'clock, and the performance is expected to be even more satisfactory than on the previous occasion, because of the experience gained then and the opportunity for rehearsal since. Besides, there will be an orchestra accompaniment and other new features. The price of admission will be 25 cents; children, 10 cents.

NEW YEAR'S EVE BALL -- The Sacramento Verein-Eintracht gave their annual New Year's ball at Turner Hall last evening. The hall was appropriately decorated, and the affair an unusually pleasant one. The committees in charge were: Arrangements—Robert Reuter, Charles Schmitt, George Bernhard, Carl A. Hofmann, Edward Dieterle. Floor Director, Carl A. Hofmann. Floor Managers—Jacob Links and Fritz Schnermann.

Relief Corps, No. 11, gave an entertainment and dance in Grangers Hall last evening, for the benefit of their benevolent fund. Songs were suing by the Excelsior Quartet (Messrs. Desmond, Mctaslin, Genshlea and Hubbs); duet, Mrs. G. Hansbrow and Mrs. Wilbur Smith; recitations, Miss Blanche Spear and Mrs. James Seadler. Re-

freshments were served?

we always have among us," and it is safe to say that in no city of the Union are they better signs: R. Hammond, Major and Ordnance commanding Second Brigade: H. H. Kohler, Major and Praymaster, same staff; Z. P. Clark, Major and Praymaster, same staff; Z. P. M.—Stocks dull and steady from midday until just before the closury Board of Examiners as thom principals in Kentucky were disposed to buy. Mr. Rose has since received a dispatch from the intention of purchasing him. The protest of the second extended and managed at the Clumic Operation of the purchase money was paid down to bind a bargain in case the principals in Kentucky were disposed to buy. Mr. Rose has since received a dispatch from the major and managed at the Clumic Operation of the Second of Examiners as thom the performance of that character which part of the major and the performance of the county of the

of the Central M. E. Church will have a short lecture. Year's greeting at the church, to which they invite their friends. A fine musical and literary programme will be rendered prior to the distribution of the gifts. These can be left at the church between the hours of 3 and 4 P. M., when a committee will be present to receive and place them on the New Year's tree. Admission, 25 cents.

Auction Sale.—Bell & Co. will sell at auction at 10 A. M. to-morrow, at their salesroom, No. 831

Auction Sale.—Bell & Co. will sell at auction at 10 A. M. to-morrow, at their salesroom, No. 831

Also, horses, buggies, the contract of solid gold and silver watches, diamonds, but the contract of solid gold and silver watches, and solid gold and silver watches, diamonds, but

AUCTION SALE.—Bell & Co. will sell at auction at 10 A. M. to-morrow, at their salesroom, No. 821 J street, corner of Ninth. furniture, carpets, stoves, raisins, etc. Also, horses, buggies, wagons, harness, etc. Sale positive and without reserve.

HANS, bacon and shoulders, fresh cured in ice ellars, at reasonable rates, at Mohr & Yoerk's.*

HOLD A. M. to-morrow, at their salesroom, No. 821 J. Hyman, Jr., & Bro., 506 J street. Watches and jewelry carefully repaired by experienced workmen.

**

THE finest quality of ladies' French kid button boots, made with cork bottoms; price, 55. Curacoa kid button boots, cork bottoms, \$3 50.

His new Wine Rooms are the 110st elegant in the city. J, between Sixth and Seventh.

**

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

BRIEF NOTES.

pal jockey during the last season, will, it is said, ride for Theodore Winters next year.

The Postoffice will be open to-day from 12 m

long, and weighs about 400 pounds. He was

The raffle at the Golden Eagle billiard-room

The New Year was ushered in with considerable noise last night, but not as demonstratively as has heretofore been the case. Possibly the coolness of the weather, which a strong norwester made noticeable, had something to de with it

Proposals will be received at the office of the

The Board of City Trustees met in extra ses-

The electric light companies and the Capital

for street lighting. All the members present.

Gas Company were each represented by their

D. H. Cook appeared before the Board and

gas.
All made lengthy arguments in favor of their

The amendment was lost by the following vote: Aye—Brown; no—Nielsen, Jones.

The original motion was then adopted by a unanimous vote. The electric lights will be located under the direction of the Street Superin-

The street lighting for the ensuing year, according to the terms of the contract, will cest; Gas, \$8,190; electric lights, \$8,316; total, \$16,506.

eaught near Freeport.

this section by several weeks.

of the case to-morrow.

J. W. Arnold, brother of M. Arnold, of this city, died a few weeks ago in Kentville, Nova Scotia. The Sacramento river rose to 23 feet 11 inches yesterday, and then showed a determination to EX-SENATOR SHARON'S LISTATE IN WASHINGTON. The Plaisar Social Club will entertain their friends with a full-dress invitation party at Tur ner Hall to-night.

Holleway, who was Lucky Baldwin's princi-Henley's Seat in Congress-Gould's Gold-Stockholders' Fun-Affairs Abroad. to I.P. M. The only delivery at other hours will be of letters bearing special delivery stamps. There is a sturgeon at Jones & Anderson's fish market which is between eight and nine feet

SPECIAL DISPATCHES TO THE RECORD-UNION.

DOMESTIC.

last evening for the \$60 prize ended in ticket No. 542, the lowest shake, 14, taking the \$10 prize, Nos. 392 and 570 tied on 48 for the first prize, \$50. Sharon's Estate in Washington.

Washington, December 31st.—The agents of the estate in this city of the late ex-Senator Sharon, of Nevada, to-day placed on record a deed, which was made by Sharon November 4, 1885, a short time before his death, by which he transfers all his property in this city and elsewhere to his son. Fred. G. Sharon, and his son in-law, Francis G. Newlands, in trust for the heirs, who are mentioned in the deed by name, and the division of the estate described. All of Sharon's property in this city has been withdrawn from the market, but as soon as the trustees notify the agents here, the property belonging to this estate, which consists of unimproved property lying entirely in the heart of the most fashionable part of the city, and valued at a quarter of a million dollars, will be placed again on the market. Most of this property was acquired by Sharon in satisfaction of a trust which he had given to ex-Senator Stewart and Judge Sunderland, members of the famous California syndicate which in 1871 bought large blocks of land in the northwestern section of the city. Sharon's Estate in Washington. Mr. F. R. Girard, the piano dealer, corner of Seventh and J streets, will shortly remove to San Francisco, as he has been offered an interest in the music house of Kohler & Chase, the largest on the coast. A lady's cloak was stolen on Wednesday from Mrs. J. B. Pierrepont's, K street, between Eighth and Ninth. Yesterday the property was recov-ered and the thief, J. H. Demerest, arrested by officers Farrell and Kent. DeBernardi & Co. had on sale at their market yesterday green asparagus, grown on the ranch of J. Olsen, near East Park, in the open air. This, it is claimed, is the earliest ever known in The steamer San Joaquin, No. 2, arrived from San Francisco yesterday with merchandise, and returned with a barge, light. She will make a few more trips in place of the No. 4, which is laid up here receiving repairs. A carload of oranges was yesterday shipped from Newcastle to Denver, Colorado. This is the first carload ever shipped from that place, and is but the beginning of what promises to be a heavy and lucrative business.

ern section of the city. The House Committees.

Washington, December 31st.—Speaker Carlisle has not completed the organization of his committees, but it is reported that the following Chairmanships have been agreed upon: Elections, Henry G. Turner, of Georgia; Ways and Means, Morrison of Illinois; Appropriations, Raudall of Pennsylvania; Judiciary, J. Randolph Tucker, of Virginia; Banking and Currency, B. H. Wilkins, of Ohio; Coinage, Weights and Measures, Richard P. Bland, of Missouri; Commerce, John H. Reagan, of Texas; Rivers and Harbors, Albert S. Willis, of Kentucky; Agriculture, Wm. H. Hatch, of Missouri; Foreign Affairs, Perry Belmont, of New York; Military Affairs, A. G. Curtin, of Pennsylvania; Naval Affairs, A. S. Hewitt, of New York: Postoflices and Postroads, A. M. Dockery, of Missouri; Public Lands, Thomas R. Cobb, of Indiana, Indian Affairs, W. S. Holman, of Indiana, or Olen Welborn, of Texas; Public Paridia. The House Committees. Eight special officers were appointed by the Police Commissioners yesterday, for duty last night, to look after the gangs of young men with hoodlumistic tendencies who have heretofore done a great deal of mischief New Year's eve. Quong Soon has sworn to a complaint in Jus-tice Post's Court against Ching Hung, accusing him of grand larceny in appropriating \$290 in coin. The latter has been arrested and put under \$1,000 bonds to appear at the examination of the case to marrow. Cobb, of Indiana; Indian Affairs, W. S. Holman, of Indiana, or Olen Welborn, of Texas; Public Buildings and Grounds, Samuel Kibble, of South Carolina; Pacific Railroads, James W. Throckmorton, of Texas; Education, D. Wyatt Aiken, of South Carolina; Labor, John J. O'Neill, of Missouri; Militia, Nicholas Muller, of New York; Patents, Charles L. Mitchell, of Connecticut; Invalid Pensions, C. C. Mattson, of Indiana; Claims, Benton McMillan, of Tennessee; Private Land Claims, John E. Halzell, of Kentucky; District of Columbia, John S. Barbour, of Virginia. Secretary of the State Agricultural Society, up to 12 M. of January 15th, for the rent of the buildings at Agricultural Park, with the privileges connected therewith, for one, two or three years from February 1st. In Department One of the Superior Court yes-terday Gim Yuen, recently convicted of an as-sault with a deadly weapon upon another Celes-tial, whom he stabbed with a butcher-knife, was sentenced to eighteen months' imprison-ment in the County Jail.

Interesting to French Brandy Drinkers Interesting to French Brandy Drinkers.

New York, December 31st.—The Times says:
M. Girard, Chief of the Municipal Laboratory of
Paris, established for the detection of adulteration in food and drink, declares, in a report to
the French Academy of Sciences, that very little
genume brandy is now made anywhere in
France. The greater part of the alcohol now
produced is made of grain, beet root, molasses
and potatoes. Grain spirit is never sufficiently
rectified. The other forms of alcohol are charged
with dangerous acids and oils. The Times adds:
These facts ought speedly to reduce the quantity of French brandy imported into this country. Its place should be supplied by the pure
home product if it can be obtained.

Fun of the Stockbrokers. The white cigarmakers who are coming to the coast from the East to take the place of Chinese workmen will arrive to-morrow morning, en route to San Francisco. A committee of San Franciscans will receive them, and they will have a hearty reception on arriving at their destination.

Rogers; G. R., W. A. Mott; S. C. R., E. A. Curtis; Treas., F. Colegrove; Sec., G. C. Mitchell; S. W., M. H. Blue; J. W., H. C. Woods; S. B., W. H. Greenlaw; J. B., F. S. Oliver; Court Surgeon, Dr. G. B. Clow; Auditing Committee, W. P. Dickson, E. A. Curtis, W. B. Rogers; Trustees, H. C. Woods, A. Eckman, W. H. Greenlaw.

The Sheriff has figured up the amount delinquent on the State and county tax list, and finds that it will be between \$8,000 and \$9,000, instead of \$15,869, as stated yesterday, the difference being accounted for by the fact that certain agents and large property owners had given their cheeks for the amounts they desired to pay, but neglected to designate the property accurately. The delinquent list is the smallest for so many years that the memory of the tax-collecting man "runneth not to the contrary."

A citizen was in conversation with an intelligent Chinama and ch which troops have been ordered from San Fran-cisco is merely to keep the Indians from threat-ened attacks by the lawless white element. Governor Zulick says his appeal to the Govern-ment for troops was for the protection of the lives and property of Arizonians from the at-tacks of the murderous and thieving renegade Apaches. "No people on earth," he adds, "have exhibited a higher sense of the law-abiding qualities than the Arizonians have A citizen was in conversation with an intelligent Chinaman relative to the "situation" yesterday, when the Celestial said, referring to a well-known firm which is taking an active part well-known firm which is taking an active part in the acti-Chinese movement: "Those men say the 'Chinaman must go,' and tell everybody else to drive them out. The Chinese have a talk in Chinatown, and now two China boys stay on K street and tell all Chinamen not to buy in that store. And notices have been put up, telling Chinamen that those people are their enemies, and not to go there." Evidently John Chinaman has heard something about boycotting. abiding qualities than the Arizonians have shown in their terrible affliction of the pas

Henley's Right to a Seat in Congress Henley's Right to a Seat in Congress.

Washington, December 31st.—The report is current in political circles here that the proposed attack upon Henley's right to a seat in an American Congress, of which so much was heard previous to the commencement of the session, owes its delay to the sickness of Senator Miller, who is alleged to have all the documents in his keeping, and will present them through a friend in the House as soon as he regains his health. The report, however, is doubtful at best, as not a word of such a plan has been breathed by any of Miller's intimates.

Railroad Expringes. from a gentleman just from the Sacramento river that the levees are so badly broken that almost the whole country near the river is submerged. There are five breaks on the west side above Colusa—one on District 108, above Knights Landing, and several below that point. Through one of the latter, our informant states that the water is rushing in such a torrent that its roar

Railroad Earnings. New York, December 31st.—The New York Central Directors to-day declared a dividend of one per cent. Lake Shore has decided to pass a dividend. The statement for the year 1883 partly estimated, shows a surplus of \$949,000, o nearly two per cent. on the capital stock.

Prepared for Trouble in Detroit. DETROIT, December 31st—The police are in readiness for trouble in the Polish quarter at any hour. While to morrow is generally believed to be the time when watchfulness will be most needed, officers are on duty to-night, and have on hand a supply of stretchers and other things needed in the event of a serious disturbance.

Washington, December 31st.—Among the persons receiving New Year's calls to-morrow are he families of Senators Miller and Stanford and Representative Markham.

Kelly's Friends Win in the Election. New York, December 31st.—The result of the Tammany primaries last night was a victory all along the line for the old crowd. All but one of the twenty-four district leaders who have been associated with John Kelly's boss-ship ware realected. sion at 10 A. M. yesterday to consider the bids

New York, December 31st.—Jay Gould retire om the street to-day, says the Mail and Express-rith \$48,000 000 regular dividend-paying stock i Western Union, Missouri-Pacific and Manhat

tan Elevated, to say nothing of a very large amount of stocks and bonds of other corpora asked that a change the mast.

J. O. Coleman, President of the Pacific Thomson-Houston Electric Light Company, argued in favor of the adoption of that system.

J. M. Avery, of the Sacramento Electric Light Company, urged the adoption of his company's system. Collision of Vessels. New York, December 31st.—The propeller Pequot crashed into the side of the ferryboat Alaska this morning driving her sharp prow twenty feet into the hull, and cutting it to the water's edge. Fortunately there were few peo-ple aboard the Alaska, and the panic which en-sued was soon overcome. No one injured. System.

J. R. Watson and B. U. Steinman, of the Capital Gas Company, claimed a better and cheaper lighting could be accomplished by the use of

Morteary. Brownwood (Texas), December 31st.—Colonel Edward Wallace, brother of General Lew Wallace, and son of Governor Wallace, of Indiana, died here last night of pneumonia, aged 52. He was a veteran of the Mexican war, and served with distinction in the Federal army during the rebellion.

New York, December 3ist.—11 A. M.—Stocks opened ½ to ½ lower, advanced ½ to ½, led by New York Gentral, and then declined ½ to ½

claimed over the others, and the defects in the systems of their rivals.

After listening to all the arguments pro and con, Trustee Nielsen moved that the Capital Gas Company be awarded a contract for 175 lamps west of Twelfith street at \$3 %0 per lamp per month, and 33 electric light lamps of the Pacific Thomson-Houston system for the balance of the city at \$21 per month.

Mayor Brown moved to amend by making the award for 300 gas lamps at \$3 50 per lamp, and appropriate \$4,000 per annum for electric light masts. ow the opening figures. below the opening figures.

New York, December 31st.—Noon.—Stocks are quiet, the principal activity being in Lake Shore and St. Paul. New York Central sold exdividend. Since 11:30 Texas and Pacific was the decided exception to the general list by showing a gain for the hour of 1½. At noon the market was dull and steady, generally a shade lower. New York Central is strong and is selling, ex-dividend, within ½ of the opening price.

New York December 31st.—Courted Pacific. ing, ex-dividend, within ½ of the opening price.

New York, December 31st.—Central Pacific, 25%;
43½; Burlington, 137%; Northern Pacific, 25%;
perferred, 61¾; Northwestern, 110½; New York
Central, 165½ asked: Oregon Navigation, 196½;
Trancontinental, 33½; Pacific Mail, 66¾; Panama, 98; St. Louis and San Francisco. 21½; Texas-Pacific, 14½; Union Pacific, 57½; Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express; 118 asked; Western Union, 73.

New York, December, 21st.—2 p. w.—Stocks

Perkins entertained a large number of friends at his rooms, 328 J street, last evening. He delivered a short lecture on the "Wonders of the Human Voice," illustrating it with songs, readings and ventriloquism.

There is no use of your going to the oleomargarine stores to buy your jewelry, when you can find at J. Heyman, Jr.'s, such a fine assortment of solid gold and rolled gold plate jewelry. Also, fine gold and silver watches, diamonds, etc., and at such low prices. Call and see for your self and be convirsed in the prospect of hard The British and the Arabs. The British and the Arabs.

London, December 31st.—Since the battle the retreating Arabs are collecting beyond Atoab, where a large army has been gathering for an attack on the British forces, and another Arab army is advancing north from Khartoum. Geueral Stephenson is marching beyond Atoab, where he hopes to find the enemy in force, and bring on a decisive battle. The British are in high spirits at the prospect of hard fighting, the long inactivity of the army having caused much discontent at the front. General stephenson now commands 17,000 troops of all arms.

The Bishon Explains

informed from different sources that a wrong interpretation had been given to my words. So that none of you may be defluded by these exaggerations. I here declare that I have no intention of discussing the political objects of the agitators against whom I warned the population. I do not at all enter the political arena. I deplore those whose methods of tumultuous demands have a revolutionary aspect. Scenes which were enacted in Montreal on the subject of vaccination, and what followed therefrom, and other scenes which Montreal and several places in the country have witnessed, and in which effigy-burning was practiced on a large scale—all of these spectacles are of those which we must deplore. This is what I have done, without attempting to enter into the political significance which wirepullers wished to give them."

Another Quarantine War.

PACIFIC SLOPE.

PACIFIC SLOPE.

The HOSTIC ACHON REGARDING

The Hostile Apaches—Suicide of a Farmer—Fire in San Francisco.

[Sepecial Dispatches to the Record-Union.]

Abother Quarantine War.

MONTREAL, December 31st.—A special to the Post says: The suburban municipality of St. Cunegonde having refused to comply with the regulations of the Central Board of Health, it has been quarantined. All its streets connecting with Montreal have been barricaded, and policemen placed to cut off all intercourse. This morning the Cunegonde people showed fight, and commenced pulling down the barricades and assaulting the police. A strong detachment of officers has just been ordered out, and, as the quarantined people are very indignant, a free fight is anticipated.

Forster's Condition.

Another Quarantine War.

Forster's Condition.

General Land Commissioner Sparks denies that he has any intention of resigning.

It is expected that the public debt statement for December will show an increase of about \$2,000,000.

Charges of crookedness have been made against Jacob Mueller, United States Consul at Frankfort-on-the Main. An investigation reveals the fact that the death of Mr. and Mrs. Patrick Rooney, at Seneca, Illinois, was accidental.

A special from Austin, Tex., says that Eustacio Martinez, a Mexican, about 40 years of age, was arrested last night on suspicion of being implicated in the mysterious murders which have recently startled the citizens of Austin. Considerable speculation was indulged in on Wall street yesterday as to the amount of the next New York Central dividend. The dividend on several thousand shares was sold Wednesday afternoon at seven-eighths of one per cent., the purchasers expecting a one-per-cent. dividend. Intelligence received from Lebanon, Tenn., is to the effect that the fire, after consuming five of the most prominent business houses, was subdued about 3 o'clock yesterday morning. No estimate of losses can as yet be given, though they are quite large and almost entirely covered by insurance.

Grevy accepted the resignation of Brisson, Premier, Wednesday evening, and yesterday morning summoned De Freycinet, Minister, to form a new Cabinet. De Freycinet, however, is reluctant to accept such responsibility at the present moment in view of the gravity of the political situation in France. The New York Shipping List says . To whe the exports of wheat are responsible for the unfavorable foreign trade balance may be gathered from the fact that the total exports from the whole country, up to date from the commencement of the crop year in September, are 20,365,926 bushels less than for the same time less year.

les are similarly represented in that body. The pool the royal family as iteroy of Ireland would be a mistake, as Ireland requires a statesman of tact and brains to dminister the Government, not a royal show.

SOCIAL AND PERSONAL.

Miss Jeannie W. Govan returned yesterday Miss Carrie Bean, of Woodland, is visiting Miss Mamie Rhatigan left yesterday afternoon Hon, W. W. Moreland went to San Francisc Dr. Todd and Geo. Morgan, of Auburn, came

Mrs. J. O. Chalmers got back yesterday from a visit to friends at Colfax. The Misses McConnell, of McConnell's, are visiting Mrs. Hansbrow, 725 Seventh street.

Wilber F. Smith, J. A. Goldsmith and Judge S. C. Denson came up from the Bay yesterday

C. E. Burnham, Captain Page and wife, Dr. J. H. Parkinson, and Dr. W. R. Cluness left by yes-terday afternoon's San Francisco train. Rudolph Crist, of Oakland, who returned Robert B: Smythe, one of the Record-Union's typos, goes to San Francisco to-day, and will leave there to-morrow for the Sandwich Islands and Australia.

Capital Hotel: Peter Woolcock and wife and Thomas Bray, Mill City, Nevada; R. G. Calvin, Miss Spencer, Woodland; J. L. Wall, Oakland; William Ash, city. Sergeant Russell and cadet private Chapin left yesterday afternoon for Oakland, to resume their studies in the California Military Academy.

after a month's vacation. State House: W. J. Marston, Phil Oyer, Dr. Gibbs, Cosumnes; H. A. Gear, Galt: Charles Elliott, Pleasant Grove; Joseph Jacobs, John Charles, city; H. Marks and wife, Delta; Frank Johnson, Boston.

In the city yesterday: C. A. Cooper, Michigan Bar; John M. Rhoads, Frank Murray, Thomas Jacobson, H. C. Ross, Cosumnes; J. Wyman, Buckeye Valley; John Maloney, Shingle Springs; J. H. Yates, Oleta.

J. H. Yates, Oleta.

Arrivals at the Golden Eagle Hotel yesterday:
George A. Ott, C. A. Lilly, A. Saunders, John A.
Thornton, George Dennenwitz, Carl Boothman,
Charles P. Lowe, Daniel J. Sprague, J. M. Hyde,
W. K. Rutter, Miss May Clare, Miss May Jackson, New York; R. W. Abbott, J. W. McCarthy,
H. A. Powell and child, John A. Goldsmith, San
Francisco; Jacques Kruger, Miss Hattie Grinnell,
Miss Lela Vernette, New York; W. D. Tupper,
Fresno; A. D. Scroggy, San Francisco; A. M.
Stevenson and son, Vacaville; W. W. Robinson,
Los Angeles; Charles L. Davis and wife, H. P.
Keen, Warren Noble, H. C. Stanley, T. T. Rook,
L. J. Roden, Frederick Butlers, E. E. Nickerson,
New York.

PASSENGERS FROM THE EAST.

NEWHALL, I ecember 31st.— The following overland passengers passed here fo-day, to arrive in San Francisco January 1st: A. F. Andrade, Wm. Cohen, W. H. Perry, Mrs. M. Sansewine and daughter, Mrs. S. S. Smith, San Francisco; E. Barney, San Bernardino; R. D. Carrill and wife, Minneapolis; George Clifford, J. A. Smith, Chicago; A. Cooper, Arizona; W. Chapman, Mrs. C. A. Jones, Los Angeles; O. B. London, Newton, Yt.; Mrs. L. Phillips and daughter, Spadra: A. S. Pomeroy, Michigan; Charles Schnel, New York; F. Watson, Texas.

Promontony (Utah), December 31st.— The PROMONTORY (Utah), December 31st. - The

PROMONTORY (Utah), December 31st. — The following overland passengers passed here to-day, to strive in Sacramento January 2d: J. K. Allison, Beaver, D. T.; Mrs. L. Braton, Chicago; E. T. Brown and wife, Portland, Me.; Mrs. James Breeman, Austin, Nev.; F. A. Bense, Beardstown, Ill.; Miss T. Clausen, San Francisco; W. S. Caster, Sycamore, Cal.; John S. Clark, Des Moines, Ia.; W. Drum and wife, Edenburg; W. Everett, Red Bluff; M. Fagan, Woonsocket, R. I.; Chan Foo, Worcester, O.; W. Gallant, Prince Edwards Island; Peter Holte, Denver, Col.; V. M. Hollenbeck, Red Bluff, Cal.; John Jerman, Tulare; Mrs. M. E. Jacks, Lemar, Mo.; A. Koehler and wife. Chicago; Wm. Krimmel, Fort Wayne, Ind.; F. Kellan, San Francisco; Thomas Kelly, Boston; A. Lathrop, Syracuse, N. Y.; A. McLean, Edinburgh; T. H. Miller, Glasgow; Miss A. Mack, San Francisco; Miss M. J. Miatt, Brooklyn, N. Y.; P. McNutt, Truro, N. S.; C. Mund, Sacramento; A. W. Morris and wife, Woodland, Cal.; Mrs. A. Moore, Valley Springs, Cal.; A. Manger, San Diego; W. A. Murray, Somersville, Cal. E. Patson, Atlantic, Ia.; Mrs. H. M. Stebbins, Eureka, Cal.; W. A. Sumer, Coldwater, Mich., Miss F. G. Smith, Curtis, N. Y.; O. L. Seely and wife, Girard, Pa.; Miss E. Sefton, Butte, Mont.; F. H. Shaw, Dakota; C. A. Sinclair, Ogden; P. Tampsett, Omaha; George Van Wert, Nebraska; W. H. Weiler, San Francisco.

SUPERIOR COURT. Department One-Van Fleet, Judge. THURSDAY, December 31, 1885.

People vs. Gim Yuen, convicted of an assault with a deadly weapon—Defendant sentenced to eighteen months in the County Jail. Department Two-McFarland, Judge THURSDAY, December 31, 1885.

Sacramento Transportation Company vs. W. C.
Smith—Default of defendant entered. Judgment in favor of plaintiff according to the prayer of the complaint.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS. discontent at the front. General stephenson now commands 17,000 troops of all arms.

The Bishop Explains.

Tobonto (Ont.), December 31st.—Bishop Fabre has addressed the following circular to his clergy: "Since the publication of my mandament on the 15th instant, I have been stated in the publication of my mandament on the 15th instant, I have been stated in the following circular to his clergy: "Since the publication of my mandament on the 15th instant, I have been stated in the following circular to his clergy: "Since the publication of my mandament on the 15th instant, I have been stated in the following circular to his clergy: "Since the publication of my mandament on the 15th instant, I have been stated in the following circular to his clergy: "Since the publication of my mandament on the 15th instant, I have been stated in the following circular to his clergy: "Since the publication of my mandament on the 15th instant, I have been stated in the following circular to his clergy: "Since the publication of my mandament on the 15th instant, I have been stated in the following circular to his clergy: "Since the publication of my mandament on the 15th instant, I have been stated in the following circular to his clergy: "Since the publication of my mandament on the 15th instant, I have been stated in the following circular to his clergy: "Since the fo

CALIFORNIA. The Sharon Case Once More.

San Francisco, December 31st—The Supreme Court to-day filed an opinion in the case of Sharon vs. Sharon, bearing upon the appeal from Judge Sullivan's order allowing alimony. The Court decides that any number of undertakings on appeal may be contained in the same instrument, and several appeals be contained in the same instrument. tained in the same transcript · Pratt Captured.

Forster's Condition.

London, December 31st. — Although W. J.
Forster is reported convalescent, his death is expected by every one.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

Rosecrans has again been vilifying General Grant.

General Land Commissioner Spark's denies that he has any intention of resigning.

It is expected that the public debt statement for December will show an increase of about.

Pratt Captured.

San Francisco, December 31st.—Chief of Police Come telegram from Detective Coffey, who sailed recently to bring from Japan a prisoner who was supposed to be Charles Calvin Pratt, the civil engineer who obtained by forged checks a considerable sum of money from the Pacific Bank:

To Chief of Police, San Francisco, Cult.: Calvin Pratt arrested. Proceeds of forgery secured. Will know Tuesday when I leave with him.

John Coffey.

Dr. Bowen's Plea. SAN FRANCISCO, December 31st.-Dr. J. Milton SAN FRANCISCO, December 31st.—Dr. J. Milton
Bowers, accused of murder for poisoning his
wife by means of phosphorus, appeared in the
dock of Department Twelve, Superior Court,
this morning, before Judge Murphy, for arraignment. Messrs. C. N. Fox, Perry and Colin Campbell appeared in his behalf and entered the
plea of not guilty, with the privilege of withdrawal. The case was continued until the 7th
proximo

An investigation reveals the fact that the death of Mr. and Mrs. Patrick Rooney, at Senetal ed. Illinois, was accidental.

The British Cabinet will propose a tariff imposing duties on imports from countries which impose duties on goods from Great Britain.

The marriage of C. M. Grosvener to Misson Mitchell, has caused a social sensation at Louistile, Kentucky.

A complimentary benefit was given to Senator Beck Wednesday night at the Phoenix House, Lexington, by the representative men of the blue-grass region.

James Kincaid, a prominent citizen of Mahonington, near Newcastle, Pa., was fatally intend by an unknown burglar at an early hour Wednesday morning.

It is said that when the Servian troops evacutated Widdin district, they devastated the country and looted the cattle and corn belonging to the Burglarian farmers.

The Directors of the Denver Chamber of Commerce and Board of Trade passed a vote of thanks to Senator Beck for his advocacy of the continuance ef silver coinage.

Eugene Scharren & Co., of London, West India merchants, have become bankrupt. Their liabilities are reported at \$500,000, and their sates are said to be shadowy.

Transurer Jordan will assume charge of the New York Sub-Treasury to-morrow morning, and immediately begin to count the cash, aided by several employees in his office.

A Paris dispatch says: Pasteur has finally incubated the four children from Newark, N. J. Pasteur says the children are progressing tavorably, and he is confident that all of them will escape hydrophobia.

A special from Austin, Tex., says that Eustacio Martinez, a Mexican, about 49 yeans of age, was arrested last night on suspicion of being implicated in the mysterious murders which have recently startled the citizens of Austin.

A special from Austin, Tex., says that Eustacio Martinez, a Mexican, about 49 yeans of age, was arrested last night on suspicion of being implicated in the mysterious murders which have recently startled the citizens of Austin.

A special from Austin, Pex., says that Eustacio Martinez, \$15,000. The cause of the fire is unknown to the

authorities, but it is very sus Signal Service Indications. SAN FRANCISCO, December 31st-8 P. M.-Indi SAN FRANCISCO, December 381—8 P. M.—Indi-cations for the succeeding 32 hours, or the period ending at 4 A. M. Saturday: For California, fair weather, with increasing northwesterly winds, slightly cooler in the northern portion, and nearly stationary in the southern portion.

The State Teachers' Association. Association closed its nineteenth annual convention this afternoon. The event was a grant success throughout the four days session. It was decided to hold the next annual session in San Jose. SAN JOSE, December 31st .- The State Teacher

A Farmer Hangs Himself. MENDOCINO, December 31st.—E. Bartlett, living four miles north of Point Arena, committed suicide, presumably on Saturday night last, by hanging himself with a bale rope attached to

The Indian Campaign

sisting of one company of troops and one hun-dred Apache scouts. As Captain Davis has not been heard from in a long time, grave fears are entertained regarding his own and the safety of

Bayard, Private Secretary of Governor Zulich has telegraphed parties in this city that the Governor denies having sent a dispatch to Washingion asking for troops to protect Indian against the whites, and pronounces the dispate to that effect "a willful and deliberate forgery, but in view of the widely conflicting statement already made by Governor Zulick in his recen proclamation and dispatch to Arizona, the peo ple hesitate to accept his denial until he firs proves the dispatch in question was a forgery.

The Carson Mint. Carson, December 31st.—This afternoon General Clarke, attorney for the Citizens' Committee to secure the reopening of the Carson Mint, called at the Mint with a bar of gold and silver bullion, and \$500 in \$20 pieces. He asked that the bullion be coined and was refused by Superintendent Garrard. He then asked that it be parted and refined, and run into bars. This was refused. He then demanded subsidiary coin for the \$500, and that the Superintendent appoint a Chief Clerk, Weighing Clerk and Cashier, as the law directed. All the requests were refused, on the ground that he had orders to close the Mint and discharge all the officers from Secretary Manning. H. S. Mason, Chairman of the Citizens' Committee, acted as witness, and a mandamus suit, will be commenced Carson, December 31st .- This afternoon Ge of the Citizens' Committee, acted as witness, and a mandamus suit will be commenced to compel the Superintendent to comply with the demands made by the Citizens' Committee through their attorney. This is part of the fight being made by the silver men to compel the Government to obey the law regarding Mints. The suit will come up before Judge Sabin, in the United States Court, and, if necessary, will be taken to the Supreme Court of the United States.

WASHINGTON TERRITORY. SEATTLE, December 31st.—During the year 1885, 193,175 tons of coal were shipped from Seattle, principally to San Francisco and Port

SAN FRANCISCO STOCK SALES. SAN FRANCISCO, December 31, 1885, MORNING SESSION. ...60e Kentuck.

....2 20 Jacket. AFTERNOON SESSION. .50c/C. C. Va50c H. & N... .55c Jacket... .40c Nevada. 50@55c Scorpion. 90@85c

MARRIED. Elk Grove, December 30—By Rev. John Chis holm, at the Methodist Parsonage, Charles F Meagher, of Sacramento, to Effic Watland, o Elk Grove.

nto, December 17-Wife of J. G. Mar daughter. utó, November 25-Wife of Thos. Cotter, a daughter nto, December 25-Wife of Oscar Ros

Sacramento, December 29—Eva, wife of B. Ruhl, a native of Germany, 18 years, 1 month and 17 days. vited to attend the funeral, which will take place from her late residence, K street, be tween Fourteenth and Fifteenth, this afternoon at 2 o'clock.]

noon at 2 o'clock.]
Sacramento, December 31—Mary Henrietta, daughter of Henry and Celestine Fuchs, 6 years, 5 months and 14 days.
Sacramento. December 31—Alexander McKenzie, a native of Picton, Nova Scotia, 53 years, 7 months and 13 days. {Funeral notice hereafter.}
Elk Grove, December 80—Miltie, only son of D. H. and Elizabeth Sheerwood, a native of California, 2 years, 4 months and 12 days.
Willow Slough, Yolo county, December 25—May S. Murray, 24 years and 11 months.
Colusa, December 15—Nathaniel Anderson, 61 years and 5 months.
Moore's Station, Yuba county, December 29—Joseph Lazotte, 27 years.
Woodland, December 25—Jacob Rupley, 64 years and 11 months.

When she was a Child, she cried for Casteria, When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria, When she had Children, she gave them Castoria

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria,

Stylish Fall Dress Goods. Wraps, Millinery, etc., from the leading Markets of the World. Also choice things in Ladies Gloves, Neckwear, Corsets, Hosiery, Underwear, etc. Send for samples of any Dress Goods you may desire.

Our ready-made Clothing for men can be depended on for quality, service, style and fit. Also, sterling attractions in Men's Shirts. Neckwear, Underwear, Hats and Caps, Hosiery, Boots and Shoes. Get our prices.





We keep everything in Infants', Children's, Misses' & Youths' wear. Also, School Supplies, Velocipedes, Bicycles, Baby Carriages, etc. In all these lines we carry heavy stocks, and offer advantages in styles and qualities as well as prices.

Kitchen Supplies and Household Goods, ineluding Window Draperies, Lace Curtains, Cornice Poles, Upholstery Goods, Mats, Matting, Piano and Table Covers, Bed Spreads, Sheets, etc. Samples sent when practicable.



ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE WEINSTOCK & LUBIN,

400, 402, 404, 406, 408, K Street,

SACRAMENTO, CAL.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS. Stated Meeting of Sacramento Lodge, No. 40, F. and A. M., THIS (Friday) EVENING, at 7 o'clock. Visiting brethren cordially invited to attend. F. E. LAMBERT, W. M. W. D. KNIGHTS, Secretary. jal 1t* The Orleans Dramatic and Social Club

will meet at the Eureka Cigar Store, 3 7K stree SUNDAY AFTERNOON, January 3d, at 20'cloc Fines will be entorced for non attendance. order [jal-lt*] BUSINESS MANAGER WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPE-tent person, on a fruit ranch; also, can handle horses and make himself generally useful. Address "H. B.," Postoffice, Sacra-mento, Cal. OST. - \$5 REWARD - HANDKERCHIEF

handsomely embroidered, with Valen-iennes lace edge, going to Reception on Tues ay evening, on Third, J or H streets. Return o MRS. E. B. CROCKER Third and O streets. ja1-tf JOHN HAGLEY.

THE MAGNETIC HEALER, HAS REMOVED from 915 Fifth street, to 1916 I street, between Nineteenth and Twentieth, Progress of E. ROSCOE MERRILL,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, 521 J STREET, Room 1, first door to left. Hours—10 to 12; 2 to 4; 7 to 8. d28-tf

THE BEAUTIFUL CANTATA,

Fanny Crosby), at the SIXTH-STREET E. CHURCH, Friday, January 1st, at 8 P. M. st. Nicholas, Jack Frost, Long Ago; Storm King, Autumn, Queen Winter, The Winds, Aurora, mow, Hail. Ice, Shepherds, Reapers, etc., in character. Chorus of 2 0 Voices.

Ray Proceeds for S. S. Library Fund. jal-lt ELOCUTION.

DRIVATE OR CLASS INSTRUCTION GIVEN

in the science and art of Reading, Oratory esture and Bramatic expression, by HELEN E. CARLETON. At Room 11, I. O. O. F. Temple.

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT AND LARGE stock of Fruit and Ornamental Trees and Plants for sale at low prices. Orange and Lemon Trees.

Tree Yard Second street, near R. R. Depot. jal-2plm

BELL & CO., AUCTIONEERS. SATURDAY, JANUARY 2, 1886, At 10 o'clock A. M., at Salesroom, No. 631 J street, corner Ninth,

FURNITURE, CARPETS,

STOVES, RAISINS, ETC. ---ALSO---Horses, Buggies, Wagons, Harness, etc. Sale Positive and Without Reserve. BELL & CO., Auctioneers. H. L. ECKMAN,

--- DEALER IN-AMILY GROCERIES, PRODUCE, Wines, Liquors, Tobacco & Cigars, Northwest corner Fourth and P Streets SACRAMENTO, CAL. ja1-1t

I. LUCE, 611 K street, between Sixth and Seventh, ----WHOLESALE DEALER IN----MARBLE AND MANUFACTURER OF MON-uments, Headstones, Tablets, Mantel pieces and Plumbers' Slabs, etc.

jal-lt

S. H. DAVIS. 704 J StreetSacramento --DEALER IN-

teur Specialties.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

AGAIN ENLARGED. Nord California Herold HAS AGAIN BEEN ENLARGED, AND IS now the largest German newspaper pub-d on the Pacific Coast. It has more than

Double the Circulation German newspaper published in Central Of any German newspaper published in Central or Northern California, entside of San Francisco. The "HEROLD" is published in two separate editions—one for the northern counties (published at Red Bluff), and one for general distribution (issued at Sacramento). A large number of copies are also distributed to German-speaking immigrants on the railway trains by the agents of the lumigration Association of Northern California.

ern California.
The "HEROLD" offers superior advantage as an Advertising Medium.

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CHAS. SCRMITT. Publisher.

AGRICULTURALPARK

SACRAMENTO, CAL. PROPOSALS. DIDS WILL BE RECEIVED AT THE OFFICE of the Secretary of the State Agricult ety, Sacramento, Cal., up to 12 o'clock Noon, January 15, 1886,

for the rent of buildings at the Agricultural cark, with the privileges connected therewith, rom February 1, 1886, for one, two or three cars. Rents payable monthly in advance, and accepted security given for total amount of the case.

A certified cheek, payable to the Secretary, for one month's rent, at the rate proposed to be given, must accompany each bid, to be returned if the bid is not accepted, and forfe ted to the Society if the bidder fails to execute the lease and give required security.

The Board reserves the right to reject any or

all bids. Further informatian will be given upon application to the Secretary

JESSE D. CARR, President.

EDWIN F. SMITH, Secretary.

Sacramento, December 26, 1885. jal-2p2w

SPECIAL NOTICE. Dissolution of Copartnership.

SWEETER & ALS:P, in the Real Estate and Insurance business, is this day dissolved by mu-Sacramento, January 1, 1886.
ALBION C. SWEFTSER,
EDWIN K. ALSIP.

In retiring from the firm I tender thanks to my friends for their patronage, and ask a continu-ance of the same to my late partner at the old stand. A. C. SWEETSER. I would add to the above notice that I shall continue the Real Estate, Insurance and General Agency business at the old stand of Sweetser & Alsip, No. 1615 Fourth street, between J and K, Sacramento, under the name of EDWIN K. ALSIP & CO., where I shall be pleased to meet our former patrons and friends, and those who have business to transact in our line, and will attend to it with the same promptness that it has been done in the past.

jal-1m EDWIN K. ALSIP.

MORPHINE AND Whisky Habit positively cured by DR, KEELEY'S Chloride of Gold Remedy. Books on habit and genume testimoni-

cured, that you can easily prove, mailed free.
Call or write and you will be convinced. All
communications confidential. C. G. STRONG,
M. D. 21 Third street, San Francisco, Agent for
Pacific Coast. McMUNN'S ELIXIR OF **OPIUM**

rice, 50 cents. All druggi ts. n5-lyTuTh Received Since Christmas

NEW DECORATIONS IN LINCRUSTA WALTON. MEDALLIONS, representing Cupids, Kuizhts in Armor, and many Antique Figures. May be finished in color or bronze; mounted with Plush, Gold or Oxydized Metal, used as Mantel, Table or Wall Ornaments, Chair Backs, Screens, etc.

WHITTIER, FULLER & CO., 1020 and 1022 [n12-201ml Second street.

See Them! They Are Entirely New!

Hardware, Cutlery, Mechanics' Tools, Scroll Saws, Tool Chests and Aman28 lptf

ECONOMY OF CLIMATE.

HOME-SEEKERS.

Winterless Countries.

are seeking to locate where moderate means, with industry and energy, will give you the comforts and luxuries of a home, and provide you with the means of support in the evening of life. You will want information as to the soil, timber and climate, so the soil timber and climate, so the soil, timber and climate, so the soil timber and climate, so the soil timber and climate, so the soil time.

ECONOMY OF CLIMATE. This is the subject of climate and its relation to the net annual products of farm labor, and the accumulation of sufficient widest contrast between cold and warm results will be. For more than a hundred years the people of the East have been settling the lake basins and the upper Mississippi and Missouri valleys, the climates of which give less than twenty-six weeks for field work, and which make imperative demands upon the purses and storehouses of the settlers. This climatic condition affects your stock of horses, sheep and cattle, and all your domestic animals on the farm. The cost of rearing such animals is much more expensive than in milder climates. In all the country of the United States, north of the fortieth parallel, and as far west as the eastern base of the Sierra Nevada, winter reigns supreme for six months in the year. In that time no field work can be done. It is impossible to figure, in dollars and cents, just how much these rigorous winters

AFFECT THE FARMER'S PURSE. We can arrive at it approximately, however. Twenty-six weeks have 156 working days. If your individual labor is worth \$1 net each day (and that is about the average price of farm labor in this country), you will be \$156 loser on your personal labor alone by each winter. Your teams are alone by each winter. alone by each winter. Your teams are idle also. The labor of each pair of horses, working in the field, should be worth 75 cents net per day. If you have one pair your loss for each winter will be \$117. If you have two pairs of horses you will be \$217. If you have two pairs of horses you will be \$217. If you have two pairs of horses you will be \$200.000 each winter will be \$200.000 each will be \$200.0000 each will be \$200.0000 each will pairs of horses you will lose \$234; if three pairs, \$351, and if four pairs, \$468, each year. There are many farmers in winter countries who have many more horses there are region has only five and one-half people to the square mile. There is room, there fore, for millious more people, and

these rigorous winters

have to feed each one of your cows and young horses upon an average of more than two tons of hay each winter. That is worth, one winter with another, say \$16. If you have ten head of such stock, one winter's hay will cost you \$160 and ten.

the loss of labor of yourself and teams, and in the expense of keeping your stock that extreme cold affects your purse unfavorably. The shelter for man and beast must be much warmer, and therefore more expensive than in mild climates. The dif-ference of cost of structures to resist the hose structures required in a winterless ountry will represent a considerable sum. In countries where the mercury marks 20° and 30° below zero, the houses, cellars, barns and other shelters of a good farm will cost \$2,500. In a winterless country two-thirds of that sum will furnish the required buildings. The difference in the building investment will, therefore, be \$832, upon which you lose the interest (and principal, too,) when the buildings are destroyed by time and have to be reaced. This interest in ten years amounts \$666 40. There are other expenses ich winter demands. You must have azing fires for long months in every in-ibited room in your houses. It will be believed by those reared in cold countries that the excess of fuel costs \$50 per year more there than it would where flowers bloom at the door-step through the winter months. In ten years, with simple interest this will appear to \$500.

THE INCREASED COST Of a family's clothing will average \$50 more each year, and for ten years it will mount to \$594. Then there is the ques-ion of clothing to enter into your act. To protect a family from the eratures that mark from zero to 40° low that point for months, will require the warmest clothing. This will cost a family \$50 a year more than would be required where there is no ice nor snow, nor cold winds. This at the end of ten years will add \$594 to the amount already on

est, this will amount to \$594, which you

ist charge up on your ledger against

will add \$594 to the amount already on your ledger.

This is not all that winter demands of you. It demands costly heat-making food to resist the intense cold that is chilling your life's blood. It must have animal fats that contain high percentages of carbon, from which animal heat is evolved. It demands them three times a day, too, and they are costly. You will find, if you should keep an account, that this food, through six months of winter, will have cost you fully \$50 more than it would cost you to feed a family in a winterless countyou to feed a family in a winterless country, where fruits and vegetables make the principal part of the diet. All animal foods are high-priced, and nearly all vegetable foods are low-priced. For ten years this food item alone will amount to \$500. In this matter of climate and dollars and cents [4, will say to year that items the control of the con In this matter of climate and dollars and cents, I will say to you that in countries without winter the greater number of days for field work will enable one man to till fully twice the number of acres that he can in a cold country, and his production, will, therefore, be double what it is in a cold country. There are other facts that it may be well for you to take into account. In cold countries, with long winters, you have only half a year for stock to grow in. It is susceptible of demonstration that the majority of growing stock in our Northern States does not increase in weight or size during the winter, although they are housed and fed at great expense. It requires all the feed given them to keep up the animal heat. In fact, it does not even do that; and the animal, in addition to its winter food, has to draw on the stores of fat laid up during the summer. In warm countries, stock will grow through the whole twelve months, and will make as much growth in two years, at less expense, as they make in cold countries in four years. This applies to your horses, cattle, sheep and hogs. I have said this much upon

THE ECONOMY OF CLIMATE,

THE ECONOMY OF CLIMATE.

country you have never fully realized that of all tax-gatherers Wint r is incomparably the hardest one. The amount which ITS IMPORTANCE TO INTENDING
HOME-SEEKERS.

you pay on his account every ten years
would buy you a good farm in a warm
country, and stock it, in addition.
There are other considerations in this question of climate which are worthy of your attention before you decide upon a Some Facts for Eastern People to Consider—The Advantage of Consider of Conside comforts of life. That is the prime object and end of life. You labor for years [Written for the New Year's RECORD-UNION by Dr. H. Latham, Secretary Northern California Immigration Association.] that you may enjoy yourself thereafter. In a winterless country, where there are no extremes of heat and cold, and where there is no inexorable winter pressing upon you To a Home-Secker: You are only one of and consuming the major part of your hundreds of thousands who are anxious to seek homes in newer countries. You are tired of the worn-out soils of the Atlantic year, and where ice, snow and blizzards slope, the oft-divided homesteads of the prairies, or of the crowded cities, where there is a superabundance of labor. You

LOVE FOR FLORAL BEAUTY, far as it relates to production. And we delight in all the thousands of va-You will want to know all about the means of transportation for your products, and all about the mail facilities, schools and churches. These are important products, and all about the mail facilities, schools and churches. These are important products and robs the earth of its green carpet, and chills the tender flowers and sets the seal of chills the tender flowers and sets the seal of the product of the pr ant subjects of inquiry: and unless the replies from any country are satisfactory you will be justified in not making a location. There is another subject of inquiry, which may not have suggested itself to your mind, which is perhaps more important to your welfare than all the foregoing.

chairs the tender howers and sets the seal of death upon every green thing; and we rejoice when spring returns and the first flowers come forth, and Mother Earth revives from winter death. This is true of all cold countries. In a winteriess climate you will find an infinite variety of vegetable forms, and there is no death nor destruction at the approach of winter. The earth tion at the approach of winter. The earth wears her mantle of beauty through the

means during a working life to make you independent of labor in your declining years, and as it relates to your health, comfort and long life. To the field-worker, fort and long life. To the field-worker, climate is a two-edged sword, cutting both ways. If the winters are long and rigorous you cannot labor more than one-half of the year in the field. In other words, you lose one-half of your life, so far as producing the means for the support of your family, and so far as the accumulation for old age is concerned. On the other side of this sword long winters cut down summer earnings, and reduce the net product of the year. The longer and colder the winter, the less the net annual results will be. For more than a hundred results will be. For more than a hundred | the world and built the most lasting em

imposes a less tax upon the human body is also true. That a race with the same civil-

-HERE IT IS. each year. There are many farmers in winter countries who have many more horses than this, and their losses on horse-teams alone, by enforced idleness in winter, is proportionately large. The loss on the labor of one man and one pair of horses for one year is therefore \$273; the loss for ten years is \$2,730, and if simple interest at 8 per cent. on each year's losses were added, the total loss for ten years would be \$3,417 70—a sum sufficient to buy quite a nice farm.

There are other items which you will have to charge up to Winter, if you live in his dominions. Every head of stock will require shelter and feed through long months. You will be lucky if you do not have to feed each one of your cows and

of such stock, one winter's hay will cost you \$160, and ten winters \$1,600. This sum, with simple interest at 8 per cent. for ten years, will amount to \$2,000. If you have more than that amount of stock, the cost will be in proportion.

You will find that the same is true on all the stock you have. It is not alone in the loss of Jabor of yourself and teams, and in the carrence of kerician structure. The health statistics show a remarkably low percentage of sickness and death. The markets are good, and transportion facilities rapid and cheap. You will find all the comforts and luxuries of life here—schools, churches and printing presses. schools, churches and printing presses. There is no locality without its district There is no locality without its district school, and all parts of the country are within easy reach of the higher institutions of education, A small capital of \$1,000 and upward, with industry and economy, will lay the foundation of a home that will be an Eden on earth. Here you will escape the burdensome taxation of winter; and that alone—as you have seen in the above—will be enough to buy and stock a farm. You will, in addition, enjoy a climate that will be a revelation to you. Come and try it.

THE BALANCE SHEET.

Another year has passed away: A New Year's morn has now begun To most, it comes with joy and glee-To me, with none!

It comes with solemn face and grave, And whispers of the buried Past; And bending low, it asks of me: "How spent, the las:?

Where is the record of the work? Where is the ledger, kept for heaven? How has the book been posted up? What statement given?"

I open it, and turn the leaves, And pondering, page by page explore; Here, on the first, its title—clear, It needs no more!

The next is fairly ruled and lined, And even a wish for good is penned; How, without prayer to God for help, Will such wish end?

Here is a page bears careful trace, Written with firmest hand and true; No surface-reading critic, sure, Finds fault with you!

What stands upon this blotted page? Scarce the calligraphy I know. Ah! I remember! Late I wrote— The light burned low.

But what now follows? Startling fact! I turn the pages o'er and o'er.
Each after each contains a blank,
And nothing more!

Ah! here at last, a well-filled page, Its lines in full, traced through and through: You must contain some treasure trove— Some good in you.

And isit so? Ah no! ah no! I find of earth, what's earthly here; Earth's joys, earth's pleasure, earth's renown On you appear.

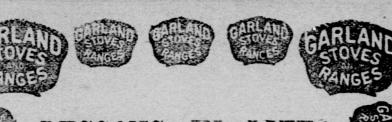
I read its lengthy-worded tones, Its boast—what "I" have done and do; How shall I on its pompous page Strike balance true?

No! Close the book and seal it up; Anew I dare not through it go; The lesson which it well has taught, By heart I know!

Could we but blot out of our lives
The days and hours we've spent in vain,
How easily might be summed up
What would remain!

bloom to ripe ones. What do our Eastern friends think of this for Christmas?

As it relates to your pocket. The items on your ledger charged up to winter during ten years amount to \$8,366. I may presume that you have never looked at this question of climate in this light before, and that so long as you have lived in the cold



The Man or Woman who will strictly follow these Precepts will live to a good old age.

Young man, the whole world is before you, and as the Poet well says: "It's a stage, where every man plays his part." Your first part, if a single man, is to bunt around and find a companion for life. This is one of the most important parts of the play-for on this act alone depends your success or failure in the drama of life. Then, as an old actor, heed well this advice: It matters not whether the girl you are after is high or low born, rich or poor, if you find, after a courtship of at least one year, that she has these qualifications: First-That she is kind and loving to her father and mother. Second— That she has a sweet and loving disposition. Third—That she is a GOOD COOK, and thoroughly understands housekeeping, an I knows the meaning of the word "Feonomy." Fourth-That she has a good strong constitution. Fifth-That she does not worship dress, still always is tidy; nei her is the ballroom and orera her only place of amusement. Sixth-That virtue and woman's modesty is one of her highest aims. Young man, find such a wo ran, and cling to her with all your heart and soul-'or she is one of God's own Master

That man lives longest who wisely divides the occupation of life between brain and muscle, and who e food is cooked on a "GARLAND" RANGE. The almost universal cause of dyspepsia is esting too fast, too often,

Pieces, and with such a companion (and a "GARLAND" RANGE

at \$28), prosperity is bound to attend you.

When you are well, let yourself alone; you can never be better than well. Still you might improve it a little by using a "GAR-LAND" RANGE. Fither cold feet or constipated bowels attends a large majority of human ailments, the cure of which would be effected by the removal of the causes. This can only be done by using one of our world-famed "GARLAND" RANGES.

Marriage is the natural condition of man, and without it no man or woman ever feels se tled in life. 3332 CEES - 600 "Early to bed and early to rise, makes a man healthy, wealthy and wise!"—This is the old sa-ir g: but if a me geutlemen in Sacramento will venture to get up some morning (we mean, of course, after his wife has built the file, and about ready to broil a nice steak), that he will confess that the "GARLAND" beats them all.

The three great elementary principles of every healthy community, as well as individuals, are: Pure Air and plenty of it, Perfect Cleanliness, and Well Cooked Food. Never eat when you are not hungry, nor drink when you are not thirsty; it imposes on Nature. But food cooked on a "GAR-LAND" RANGE can be eaten at any time, not withstanding the

above injunction.

"Drop by drop in time will make a river;" but the drop we are about to relate was one too much. At a hanging recently in England, the vi tim, who had been liberally supplied with whisky, was asked by the Sheriff if he would have anything. "Just a drop," he replied. He got it; it was six feet, and broke his neek. You see he took a drop too much. We venture to say, in this case, if that man had had a "GARLAND" RANGE in his house he would be alive and well to-day.

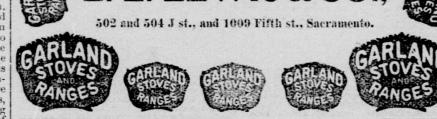
It would be an utter impossibility for us to enumerate the many advantages our "GARLAND" RANGE has over all others. Suffice it say that no house should be without one. It costs less than any of the ordinary Ranges so'd throughout the coast to-day for first class, as we sell the No. 7 "GARLAND" RANGE (all complete) for \$28, and delivered free at your door for that price. Ask your Dealers for them, and take no other.

We sell CROCKERY, GLASSWARE, and everything that is needed for housek-eping, at the

very lowest prices. Send to us for anything you need, from 25 cent; worth up, and be sure and get one of

L. L. LEWIS&CO.,

our Catalogues—sent free to any address.



Nos. 709, 711, 713 and 715 J st., Sacramento,

-IMPORTERS OF-

LUMBER.

Wagon and Carriage Woodwork (finished and unfinished). -ALSO, DEALERS IN-

BOLTS, MALLABLE IRON, AXLES AND SPRINGS.

The JOB FACTORY manufactures all kinds of work finished for Blacksmiths to Iron. The Factory also contains a SPECIAL DEPARTMENT for the manufacture of WOOD HUB, "SARVEN PATENT," and "BROWN'S SHELL BAND" HUB, "SARVEN PATENT," and "BROWN'S SHELL BAND" WHEELS.

Billingsley & Co.,

WOODENWARE! BASKETS, BROOMS, BRUSHES,

FEATHER DUSTERS, STATIONERY. Etc. Nos. 311 and 313 J STREET,......SACRAMENTO, CAL.

MEBIUS & CO Importers and Wholesale

GROCERS!

EXPORTERS OF CALIFORNIA HOPS!

109,111,113 & 115 K st. SACRAMENTO, CAL.

MOHR & YOERK. RITCHERS DOIGHTH

-MANUFACTURERS OF-CHOICE SAUSAGES OF ALL KINDS!

NATIONAL MARKET!"
Nos. 1024 and 1028 J street, near Eleventh.

OUR "EUREKA" HAMS HAVE NO SUPERIOR! IS GENUINE PURE LARD. NO MIXTURE OR ADULTERATION OF ANY KIND.

43 Call for the "EUREKA" HAMS, and MOHR & YOERK'S BRAND OF LARD; and, after a trial, you will use none other.



Freight to all points in Southern California and Arizona Territory are the same from Sacramento as from San Francisco—while all Northern and Eastern freight is dollars cheaper per ton from here. Our trade now extends through all the States and Territories, as shown on the map, and any one located within the boundary of the map can be supplied with goods and usually at an enormous saving to themselves.

-IMPORTERS OF-

TINNERS' STOCK!

Pumps, Wire, Lead and Iron Pipe, PLUMBERS' AND GASFITTERS' GOODS!

GENERAL HOUSE-FURNISHING HARDWARE!

---MANUFACTURERS OF--Carriage Hardware, Trimmings, Tin, copper and sheet iron ware!

Nos. 221 and 223 J street, Sacramento. CORNER MARKET AND BEALE STREETS, SAN FRANCISCO.

GROCERS,

SACRAMENTO.

Paper, Paper Bags, Twine, Liquors, Tobacco and Cigars!

SPECIALTIES:

"JUST RIGHT" OYSTERS,
"JUST RIGHT" MACKEREL,
"JUST BIRHT" HAMS,
"JUST RIGHT" BACON.

CORNER FRONT AND L STREETS. jai-

LYON & CURTIS, Commission Merchants,

California Farm & Dairy Produce Nos. 126 and 128 J street, Sacramento, Cal. SEEDS AND FRUITS.

Carload lots a Specialty!

AND THUMERO, ALFALFA IN LOTS TO SUIT.

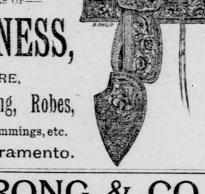
Nos. 117 to 123 J street, Sacramento, Cal. Green & Dried Fruits, Nuts, Honey

CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.

Holbrook, Merrill & Stetson, A. A. VAN VOORHIES & CO.,

SADDLERY HARDWARE,

Collars, Whips, Horse Clothing, Robes, Leather & Shoe Findings, Carriage Trimmings, etc. 322 and 324 J street, Sacramento.



W. R. STRONG & CO., Fruit and Produce Merchants

Packing and Forwarding in Car Lots for Eastern Markets a Specialty.

We claim to be the Oldest House in our line of trade, and with our experience and facilities for the disposal of the FRUIT AND PRODUCE OF CALIFORNIA, we can and do work for the best interest of both the producer and consumer.

WE DEAL LARGELY IN California and Tropical Green Fruit.



ESTABLISHED 1852.

GREGORY, BARNES & CO.,

California Produce and Fruit!

FULL STOCKS OF Butter.

Eggs, Cabbage,

Vegetables, POULTRY,

ALFALFA, GRASS AND FIELD SEEDS.

SPECIAL RATES IN CAR LOADS.

fortunately also similar samples of the highpriced imported articles referred to.

from the vineyards now beginning to pre-

a dupe, if he continues to be deceived.

IT IS A COMMON NOTION

s, imagines that if there can be so much dispute among wine drinkers he could not

correct judgment. The mistake is in sup-

osing that fine wines need dissection, or

lelicate palates—using all care in satisfying

them—they will find it impossible to reach over-production. On the contrary, they will

find a greater demand for wine than there

is for beer, which is now consumed to the

extent of five hundred million gallons an-

OVER-PRODUCTION

During the next few years may be tempora

rily encountered; if so, it will be the fault of imperfection in fermentation and cellar

cessity and experience will cure these de-fects rapidly, and distillation will be the

safety-valve. Already there is a marked demand for fine varieties to graft upon in-

ferior stocks, and this alone may work

quite a revolution in our prospects in two

years time.

There must be a change made in the method of gathering grapes, especially of varieties which often bear a second crop of unripe grapes while the first is ready to fer-

the field work, must by necessity be re formed. In the meanwhile, however, n

other industry shows so many opportuni-

ties for "tiding over" hard times. Unde the worst circumstances, resulting from in

experience and lack of facilities, and

capital, an average crop of ordinary grapes will pay through distillation at least the cost of production, which is a far better showing than grain growing can make during its seasons of drought. While there will probably be some who will be forced to "make shifts" during the next force.

make shifts" during the next few years,

owing to underestimates of cost of devel-

opment, and pressure of debts, there will be many of those who have capital, who

must stake their properties firmly and who will, by individual or associated capital, organize for carrying stocks and providing

agencies for increasing markets. Our Com-mission has repeatedly cautioned the pub-

lic against planting inferior varieties of vines, and urged them to prepare for suf-ficient cellar facilities. The vintage of 1886

will enforce these recommendations, and those who have had foresight will not be

caught napping. It cannot be expected, however, that a rapid and irregular increase

of production can be met without some confusion. Mercantile facilities will not be

offered until stocks are in existence in excess of present demands. Producers must first produce and hold for time enough to

induce much new capital to become inter-ested. There will be need of co-operation

in many cases, and the capitalists of this State should

STUDY THE BUSINESS QUESTIONS

involved, so as to be ready with timely aid

when circumstances call for them. It is mainly to engage the attention of the latter

class, and to cause them to look into the reasonable prospects of viticulture, that I

write so frankly concerning our impending temporary difficulties. If our business statement is a good one, they can have no excuse for not lending their aid freely, with

sufficient margin of time to meet the necessities. No matter what troubles individu-

als may meet, viticulture is progressive, and in a few years will be the largest source of income to the State, requiring the in-

vestment—in perfecting vineyards, cellars and mercantile affairs—of many million

Contracting to pick by the ton and selling to wineries, which cannot supervise

nually throughout our country

.Sacramento

SILK CULTURE.

AN INDUSTRY SUITED TO THE WOMEN OF CALIFORNIA.

Open Letter on the Subject, from labor, but they are wild to earn a little money for themselves. They can spend One who has had Experience in the Art.

[Addressed through the medium of the RECORD-UNION.]

San Francisco, December 28, 1885. MY DEAR RUTH: Your experience as a makes a big difference in the quality farmer's wife in the California foothills is very interesting. You say that you do your own housework, and look after the training and educating of five children, that you do training and educating of five children, that you have the constant of the cons from 3 to 16 years of age; that your daughter is a practical girl and anxious to make a little pocket money.

Solution of the season of the season's solution of the season

You say you have heard of silk culture, work is very discouraging if only a pound and would like to know if there is anything or two is sent to the city. Two or three in it: that your nearest neighbor declares dollars is a miserable result, but what can in it; that your nearest neighbor declares it to be a swindle and a fraud, and that it would be the same as raising several dozen would be the same as raising several dozen.

AREA OF VINEYARDS—PROSPECTS OF VINTis nonsense to waste time on it. You ask | eggs to send to market. In this way silk

and I will try to make the thing clear.

To begin with, the work of introducing

atter, the appropriation was given by the coons produced in the State are reeled, and young women taught the process. They silk-culture, are now devoting themselves

more skill than before; and when the new machinery arrives next week. with its re-reelers, the silk will be produced in a marketable condition. There is a faint suspicion that the cocoons raised in California are being sold at some other market, on account of the sudden decrease in the returns made to the State Board. For this year they received but 200 pounds, of which the largest amount received from any one person was 40 pounds, and for which \$47 was given in return. The amount of cocoons necessary to make one pound of silk is four pounds, and to be of good quality should not include more than 300 cocoons. In this way we see how many are necessary for the producing of one pound. Thirty-five days should be sufficient for the worms to mark the angular and pass into the chrysalis stage, as after that time they are not worth feeding. But all these particulars are to be obtained amount received from any one person was 40 pounds, and for which \$47 was given in But all these particulars are to be obtained

from the Ladies' Society, and need not be

The second division of the work is carried on by the United States Commissioner and under the supervision of the Ladies Society. The appropriation was devoted to the erecting of an Experimental Station at Piedmont, and all efforts are being made to concentrate the forces of all in preparing it for the work for which it is intended. By earnest endeavor the Ladies' Society secured a special fund granted by the State Board for the purpose of stocking it with mulberry trees, and here, in time, will be order that disease may not creep in and ruin the industry in its infancy.

The third, the Ladies' SUL 2.

The third, the Ladies' Silk Culture Asso ciation of California, the source from whence these other two departments de rived their birth, maintains a singular position in being a mere social organization, answering letters from all over the country and encouraging the growth of the silk industry. At the same time, the great part she plays is in keeping a motherly eye on her two children, to see that they are not allowed to die from inattention, but the moment they are in danger to come to their relief, and by influence brought to bear on our legislative bodies, to keep them in existence. At the same time, she pays her own bills, receiving nothing from her able-bodied children, ephemera as they are, for her own support. It is truly a peculiar part that she plays. If she secures an appropriation or has a sum of money granted her for any purpose, there is always some one appointed to spend it for her so that whatever also were her so that whatever also make the second of th her, so that whatever else may be said, eventually, of her success or failure in introducing silk culture into California, i can never be said that she handled any of the money. You see, my dear Ruth, that the political world is a strange one, and that there are within its boundaries many strange things not dreamed of in our

hilosophy.
I wish I could explain to you what strange disease the silk-culture enthusiasm is. Here ladies have become united by silken thread on this one subject. The talk silk-culture, they work and they fight for it. A member joins at first out of mer curiosity. But in a little while one is told that silk-culture is a fraud, and the women are all fools to think of introducing it; and then very defiant feelings come to the surface, heroism becomes rampant, and war is declared. Not knowing much of silk-culture, or whether she is right or wrong, the new member goes to the President in search of answers to these arguments. Like Cas sandra of old, our President becomes in spired, and speaks with a tongue of proph ecv, and soon the searcher for truth is vinced that for once the men are wrong and the women right. You must be pre-pared beforehand to understand that advocate silk-culture you must brave and confident and willing to lieve that the clean newspaper is more highly prized to-day than it was four or five fight all enemies. We are in the plight of the flying-fish, which leaps from the waters to escape some monster below, only to find

a winged enemy ready to seize him above.

There is a bitter prejudice against this movement from personal interest—an undercurrent of vailed malicious persecution finding vent in ugly newspaper notices and even misstatements. "Sericulture has our best wishes for its failure," is a sample. When, in trepidation, some of the ladies come flying to the President to know what they shall do, what they shall say to such cruel things, she assumes a sphinx-like patience and says: "You must be thankful that they do not burn us, as they did the witches." See what the Philadelphia paper says of Mrs. Lucas, the President of the Philadelphia Branch of Silk Culture: "She should be hung as high a Herna"." "She should be hung as high as Haman."
After this we are quite silent, but none the less resolved to go on.

Now, what do you think, my dear Ruth,

emong those classes who precase ago that the ravens declared silk manufacturing an impossibility in this country, and now see what a great interest this has become, and the employment it gives to thousands and thousands.

Maricopa county has over four times as much land under cultivation as any other cannot compete with foreign cheap labor.

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Maricopa county has over four times as much land under cultivation as any other cannot compete with foreign cannot compete with fo cessfully as it is in foreign countries, in the home, and not in monopolies. The silk-worm was sent into the world for women, and not for men. It is ordained that no success shall attend their efforts in making it a business vocation. It was discovered originally by a woman—a Chinese Empress—and to the end of time it will not yield nor be worth anything as a man's industry.

ally employed.

Idaho Territory expended \$115,097 last year to support the public school system. There are 15,399 children of school age in the Territory, and 10,037 enrolled scholars.

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The population of Tybo, Nye county, Nevada, has dwindled down to about a dozen,

The population of Tybo, Nye county, Nevada, has dwindled down to about a dozen.

It is one of the little things that naturally falls to woman's share.

Thus it is that we mention that silk culture

her wand. Your daughter and smaller children have no value attached to their

thirty-five days, all working together, each

spring, bringing mulberry leaves to feed the ravenous gourmands that have just

come into life and are preparing for a long fast. They can learn the best methods and

THE OLD MAN DREAMS.

O for an hour of youthful joy!

Give back my twentieth spring!
I'd rather laugh a bright-haired boy
Then reign a graybeard king.

Off with the spoils of wrinkled age! Away with learning's crown! Tear out life's wisdom-written page, And dash its trophies down.

One moment let my life blood stream From boyhood's fount of flame; Give me one giddy, reeling dream Of life, all love and fame.

My listening angel heard the prayer, And calmly smiling said, "If I but touch thy silvered hair Thy hasty wish has sped.

"But is there nothing in thy track
To bid thee fondly stay,
While the swift seasons hurry back
To find the wished-for day?"

Ah, truest soul of womanhood

Without thee what were life? One bliss I cannot leave behind I'll take—my—precious—wife

The angel took a sapphire pen

'And is there nothing yet unsaid

Before the change appears? Remember all their gifts have fled With those dissolving years."

Why, yes." for memory would recall My fond parental joys; 'I could not bear to leave them all— I'll take my girl and boys."

The smiling angel dropped his pen.
"Why, this will never do;
The man would be a boy again
And be a father, too."

And so I laughed, my laughter woke
The household with its noise,
And wrote my dream when morning broke
To please the gray-haired boys.
—[Oliver Wendell Holmes.

The Clean Newspaper.

There is a growing feeling, in healthy

communities, against journals which make it their special object to minister to a per-

become more conscious of the pernicious

influence of a certain class of journais, called

enterprising because they are ambitious to serve up dirty scandals, they will be careful to see that the journals that they permit to be read in the family circle are the class that never forget the proprieties of life.

Already men and women of refinement and

healthy morals have had their attention

called to the pernicious influence of bad literature, and have made commendable

efforts to counteract the same by causing sound literature to be published and sold at popular prices. These efforts are working a silent but sure revolution. The best authors are more generally read to-day than at any provious date.

at any previous date. The sickly senti-mental story paper, and the wild ranger and pirate story books, are slowly but sure-ly yielding the field to worthier claimants.

And wrote in rainbow dew The man would be a boy again And be a husband, too.

should become a home industry—not to find a place in the homes of the rich, but in the homes of the poor and industrious. In just such as yours, my dear Ruth, will the fairy of the silk-worm smile and wave

study all the silk-worm habits, and endeavor to raise the very best cocoons-for it which would be more or less interesting to the public. Such matters require, however, too much elaboration for the present occasion. I will therefore confine myself to concise statements bearing directly upon practical results of development achieved and now in progress.

if I will inform you on the matter, and if it is worth while then to go to work.

It is with pleasure that I respond, for you are the very woman for whom silk culture was intended from the beginning. Your location and your circumstances make you the typical woman who is to make silk culture a success. Therefore, you, above all others, ought to be posted, and I will try to make the thing clear.

He happened that we had on exhibition a sample of an experimental vintage of the sample of an experimental vintage of Semillon (one of the true Sauterne varieties), from H. W. Crabb of Oakville, to productive labor into the productive by means of the silk industry.

Now, would it not make all the difference between the pinch of poverty and a little come into the family each year, just by employing the children's spare moments between times? I could write you many instances where this is being done, both instances where this is being done, both here and in Philadelphia. One is of Bayard largely used for the fruit market, because Taylor's mother. She was old and feeble they will not endure transportation over Into three distinct parts. One results from the State appropriation, one from a United States appropriation and the third from the Ladies' Silk Culture Association—the latter being the mother of the other two, though in position very much like the old woman who went "over the hill to the poor-house." By the special efforts of the latter the appropriation one from the Called into her collection.

Scales appropriation, one from a United day she had her chair rolled into her room the purpose, and there, with purpose, and there, with sea apart for the purpose, and there, with latter being the mother of the other two, though in position very much like the old worms, receiving \$90 for her labors from the Philadelphia branch. I have myself seen one of the cocoons and a sample of poor-house." By the special efforts of the latter the appropriation and the third from the purpose, and there, with purpose, and there, with years have been planted during the last four years, so it may be said that not more than one-third are in full-bearing condition; the remainder are so proportioned, as to proportioned. This incident is not quoted to show that California wines may be superior to the so proportioned.

Scales appropriation over the supplied from the wine vineyards. About two-thirds of the vineyards. About two-thirds of the vineyards. About two-thirds of the vineyards have been planted during the last four years, so it may be said that not more than one-third are in full-bearing condition; the remainder are so proportioned. The purpose and there, with year of fairly, and the judgment in each case days that the imported wines were actually view common, and in one case even in four years, so it may be said that not more than one-third are in full-bearing condition; the remainder are so proportioned. The purpose and there, with a portion over the propose and there, with year of fairly, and the judgment in each case days that the imported wines were actually very common, and in one case even in four years, so it may be said that woman who went "over the hill to the poor-house." By the special efforts of the latter the appropriation was given by the State, and a State Board created for the purpose of making a market for cocoons and fostering the silk industry. Under the supervision of the Board is the Reeling School in Sau Francisco, where all the cocoons produced in the State are reeled, and state are reeled, and selected by the state are reeled, and selected and sold show a steady ratio of progress. It is producted in the steady ratio of progress. It is specified and sold show a steady ratio of progress. It is specified and sold show a steady ratio of progress. It is specified the timerease of 1886 had been an average one—would show a steady ratio of progress. It is specified the timerease of 1886 where an average of 1886 where an average of 1886 where an average of 1886 will represent the increase of production—if the timerease of production—if the timerease of past active life, and who know all about silk-culture, are now devoting themselves under favorable circumstances, at least young women taught the process. They also give the silk-worm eggs freely to those who wish to embark in the enterprise, and either buy back again the cocoons they have raised, or reel the silk free of charge, and return. The prices free of charge, and return. The prices are: For first quality, \$1 40 per pound; second quality, \$1 25 per pound; third quality, \$1 per pound. During the past year, since the 27th of June, the Reeling School has been in operation. It may be of some little interest to you to hear what they have done. A class of twenty girls has been taught of which six are ready to of mulberry trees dotting the footbills. buying of cocoons, with a plentiful growth of mulberry trees dotting the foothills, product is more uncertain, but will show a product is more uncertain, but will show a render it profitable to attempt the careful

they have done. A class of twenty girls has been taught, of which six are ready to claim first-grade certificates. Under the new teacher, an experienced Italian, recomply the demand, the industry of silk culture will run itself, and become in time the many the footbills, with farmers' wives and daughters to supply the demand, the industry of silk culture will run itself, and become in time the will run itself, and become in time the many time to attempt the careful product is more uncertain, but will smow a marked increase each year as new vines come into bearing. It is impossible to fore tell the growth of the raisin industry, for the Muscatel grape of continuous contents. source of great wealth to our State.

The ravens still croak, and will to the end; but we must remember that all new industries provoke opposition, and that the silk manufacturers consider that home silk-culture is their worst enemy. They fear that if it succeeds an extra tariff will be placed on raw silk to protect the home succeptible to local influences as to profitable placed on raw silk to protect the home succeptible to local influences as to profitable placed on raw silk to protect the home succeptible to local influences as to profitable placed on raw silk to protect the home succeptible to local influences as to profitable placed on raw silk to protect the home succeptible to local influences as to profitable placed on raw silk to protect the province of greater part of the raisin industry, for which the greater part of the raisin are made, is largely used in shipments of fresh fruit, and also this variety is exceedingly succeptible to local influences as to profitable provinces. cultivated, and this saying is apparently justified by the disputes that so often arise over a bottle of wine when being tasted. The American, who has had little or no be placed on raw silk, to protect the home over to wine varieties. This difficulty with industry, and that this will involve an adraisin culture is not peculiar to California; pretend, with his experience, to form a ditional outlay and larger capital in their there is only a small part of the European vineyard lands where it is successful.

(for China is nothing if not paternal in her safely be separated from vine-growing comm government affairs) then, perhaps with manufactories closed for lack of material, they will see the wisdom of our course.

Those who have anticipated fortunes to result from the sale of wine grapes, and who most inexperienced persons have invariably commended with positive promptness. they will see the wisdom of our course. have reserved no lunds for the constructor all samples of truly superior wines; the disputes as to taste have arisen over ordiand be glad that we have accomplished even so much.

Now I hope you understand the silk question as it stands in California. If we could get a thousand women like you to take it up, persuading their husbands to take it up, persuading their husbands to making the new wine which comes in durnal mulberries and every spring raise.

Ol factifies for wine-making, are the real cause of truly superior wines; the disputes as to taste have arisen over ordinary and inferior products, where the effort has been to reconcile the palate to some impression not quite agreeable, and which they must get educated to. For instance, making the new wine which comes in durnal mulberries and every spring raise. take it up, persuading their husbands to plant mulberries, and every spring raise the cocoons, the same as chickens, with patience and intelligence—then the silk culture would have a fair start, and make a grand record for itself.

at least one year, with summent room for making the new wine which comes in during that time. It is true that a large part of the vintage of ordinary wines will always find a market during the year following the vintage; but it is the inability of the same; but for all their preaching taste, the delicate of whent educating taste, the delicate of the same; but for all their preaching taste, the delicate of the same in the producers in state of the same in Remember me kindly to your daughter, and believe me, my dear Ruth, your earnest well-wisher and friend,
ELLA STERLING CUMMINS.

Ing the vintage; but it is the mathing of the producer to carry one crop until it is ready for consumption, that compels forced sales to capitalists, who can easily calculate the amount that must be thrown upon the market within a given time. The producer this will never be a great wine-cons generally is not expert enough to prepare country. I have frequently seen the

wines for direct shipment to the consuming markets within the year following the vintage, and must wait for the following year. It is part of our plans to encourage throughout the Eastern States the estab lishment of wine cellars, under competent management, so that new wines may be received in them, and kept until ready for the retail and jobbing trade; but at present there are few places in Eastern cities where such wines can be taken and nursed during their youth. Until such cellars (which might be called nurseries) are to be found our wines must stay either at the place of production, or in the cellars of San Fran-cisco capitalists, until ready for consump-

Those who may read these remarks will be able readily to see in what lines new capital should be invested during the coming few years, viz: First—Increased facilities for wine-making and storage at the places of production, Second—More wineries for the purchase

of grapes from many who will not be pre pared to make their own vintages. Third-Increased wholesale business in or near San Francisco and southern shipping points, for the purchase and storage of

Fourth-In all cities and towns of five thousand or more inhabitants, throughout the Eastern, Middle Western and Southern States, the development of a legitimate and exclusive wine trade, with cellars and competent cellar masters, to become immediately connected with wine-makers. Fifth—Necessarily in connection with the Eastern trade the creation and educa-tion of a critical and trustworthy corps of

wine brokers, as well as commission mer-Sixth-The temporary diversion of capital seeking investment in vineyards away from unimproved land to properties already planted, so that by partial sales vine-growers may acquire the means to con-struct wineries and cellars, when they have otherwise no funds for the purpose. verted taste by seeking out and serving up in a seductive form disgusting and licentious revelations. There is good reason to be-NO DANGER OF OVER-PRODUCTION, BUT FEAR

OF INSUFFICIENT FACILITIES. There has been much talk about danger highly prized to-day than it was four or five years ago. It is also safe to predict that, as people in all ranks of life who protect their own, at least, from contamination, become more conserved to the contamination, the contamination of t — of the grades generally required for stocks, capable of competing against ordinary imported articles—cannot be overproduced by any development now in prospect. But I must not be understood to mean that competition of producers will mean that competition of producers will permit extraordinary profits. In all business affairs there must be some approximately legitimate relation between cost of production and income. That extraordinary profits will surely follow most skill-ful work based on intelligent selection of location and varieties of vines, for many years to come, I believe can be easily demonstrated. Exceedingly fine wine, now unknown to our markets, can be produced, but not indiscriminately, nor without sufficient capital and patience. The United States alone offers a large market for such wines at good prices. We must in this respect correct popular use of and read between the lines: The United States imports more silk than any other country in the world, and thereby sends millions of gold dollars out of circulation every year. Does it not seem a grand idea to think of keeping all that money at home for the hard times? Look at the employment it would give our people, especially women!

"It can't be done! It can't be done!" croak the ravens. Why not? It was but ten years ago that the ravens declared silk-manufacturing an impossibility in this country, and now see what a great interest this has become, and the employment it gives to thousands and thousands.

and pirate story books, are slowly but surely vielding the field to worthier claimants. To the praise of the decent newspaper, it to the praise of the decent newspaper, it is respect correct popular use of adjectives; because a wine is devoid of positive objectionable qualities and is agreeable to the taste is not sufficient sate, that the life-nature of the slums has no admirers. Fortunately, the number of families is increasing in the land, and as they increase the journal that devotes itself to sickening revelations of immorality will be compelled to find its supporters solely mong those classes who practice vice and crime, or are ambitious to learn to follow such ways.—[Printer's Circular.

Maricopa county has over four times as priced men gradually acquire critical products.

Maricopa county has over four times as place in the decent newspaper, it will be decent newspaper, it is the family yielding the field to worthier claimants. To the pass at good prices. We must in this respect correct popular use of adjectives; because a wine is devoid of positive objectionable qualities and is agreeable to the taste is not sufficient sate, that the life-nature of the slums has no admirers. Fortunately, the number of families is increasing in the land, and as they increase the journal that devotes itself to sickening revealations of immorality will be compelled to find its supporters solely are not only new to the ind

THE P3SSIBILITIES OF GRAPE

CULTURE IN CALIFORNIA.

Wine among all the dealers that we approached; but not one sample of a high-classed Bordeaux claret, Sauterne or Burgundy! We selected, however, the best of the kinds to be found in San Francisco—goods selling at from \$12 to \$20 per case (French wines), such as no doubt regale the senses of our wealthy citizens—and kept the records, but destroyed the false (Panel Laitter) as "Haut-Sauternes," and "Chateau Yquem" as "Haut-Sauternes," and which grades, at least, they should have been, judged by the prices. Although these high-priced goods had been in bottle for a long time, they suffered in comparson with some of the choicest samples from experimental wines. Although these high-priced goods had been in bottle for a long time, they suffered in comparson with some of the choicest samples from experimental wines. Although these high-priced goods had been in bottle for a long time, they suffered in comparson with some of the choicest samples from experimental wines. Although these high-priced goods had industrial, advantage. The millions of dollars annually staken direct from the cask, and not exceeding two years old. A Haut-Sauterne from the bon ton grocery of San Francisco, sold at \$18 per case, was found to be a good-worth far more than a dozen reciprocity treaties and the public health would be worth far more than a dozen reciprocity treaties, and the public health would be worth far more than a dozen reciprocity treaties, and the public health would be worth far more than a dozen reciprocity to be worth far more than a dozen reciprocity treaties, and the public health would be worth far more than a dozen reciprocity to the consumer; should suffice the consumer; should suffice the consumers should suffice the cast, grape-growers should suffice the least, grape-growe

industries in this State much might be written by way of comment or discussion upon questions that are debatable, and which would be more or less interesting to which would be more or less interesting to the bon ton grocery of San Francisco, sold at \$18 per case, was found to be a good-tasting but highly and artificially flavored common wine, such as no vine-grower here could sell by the barrel to the trade for fineness and showing evident traces of doctoring.

It happened that we had on exhibition a sold.

S. GERSON.

S. GERSON & CO., took the opportunity to have them all test-..Sacrament GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS, dealers in Imported and Domestic Fruits, Vegetables, Nuts and Dried Fruits. d23-tf PACIFIC MARKET,

French, but to explain how difficult it is to form standards of critical taste in a market where inferior foreign importations pass for "fine" wines. I predict that in three to five years from to-day critical American the market. Constantly on hand wild Game, palates will know an undreamed of enthu-

D. DeBERNARDI & CO., GENERAL COMMISSION MER-chants, and Shippers of all kinds of Fruits, Vegetables, Fish. Game, duce, and from which we have seen the first experimental samples. When that result is achieved we shall see whether the wealthy men of this country are not will-ing to pay high prices for native wines of Poultry, Eggs and General Produce.

high class. Heretofore the market has been played with labels and impostures. In Careful attention given to the Selection and Packing of Choice Fruits for Distant Markets. uture the American will be a fool, and not

K st. Sacramento, Cal. EUGENE J. GREGORY, C. C. CARNES. FRANK GREGORY That our people are lacking in taste, and GREGORY, BARNES & CO.. (Successors to Gregory & Co.). Nos. 126 and 128 J Street

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN PRODUCE AND Fruit. Full stocks of Potatoes, Vegetablez, Green and Dried Fruits, Beaus, Alfalfa, Butter, Eggs, Cheese, Poultry, etc., always on hand, or ders filled at lowest rates.

12-tf LYON & CURTIS, pportunity to know what truely fine wine

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN Vegetables, Fruits, Seeds, Butter, Eggs,

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W. R. STRONG & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS AND DEALERS SEEDS, FRUITS & GENERAL PRODUCE Proprietors CAPITAL NURSERIES, Sacramen-to, Cal. Seed and Tree Catalogues set I free on application. Nos. 6, 8 and 10 J street, Sac-

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THOS. BROMLEY, Morchant Tailor, 516 J STREET.

AS A LARGE STOCK OF IMPORTED goods he is now offering at a reduced rate. all and examine his goods and get a first-class it twenty-five per cent. lower than any other irst-class house in the city.

MILLINERY.

about educating taste, the delicate palate of the American woman can never be induced to accept such beverages, and without her consent SPECIAL SALE OF HATS! country. I have frequently seen the con-trary effect from frequent tasting of real good wines made after great care has been FOR THE NEXT TWO WEEKS, AT BARBER & PEALER'S in order to reduce stock betaken in the vintage, and am sure that MRS. BARBER & PEALER, when our wine-makers consult refined and

621 J st., bet. Sixth & Seventh, Sacramento n29-1p3m 1358!

of imperfection in fermentation and cellar care, inferior varieties of vines, bad locations for planting, careless picking, and immaturity of goods offered for sale. Necessity and experience will cure these de-

Thirty-second Year.

1885!

Portuni-Under NOCHINESE

OUR CIGAR FACTORY AND STORE, 923
Second street, next to Wells-Fargo's, employs only white labor. Will you smoke a fitthy Chinese-made Cigar when you can get the "Little Giant," Hayana filled fur compared to the compared to Havana filled (my own make J. G. KNOWLES, Proprietor. dl8-3ptf

ROI

WASHES WITHOUT RUBBING.

A GIRL TWELVE YEARS OLD CAN DO the family washing with it in two hours. The KING OF SOAP is equal to a servant in the family on wash days. Many women who are not physically able to do their own washing by the usual methods with other Soaps can with the KING do it with ease. TRY A BOX OF THE

'Le Roi Des Savons!'

STEINWAY & SONS' PIANOS. A Street, bet. Sixth and Seventh, opposite Court-house. Planos TO LET. Planos and on installments.

GENERAL NOTICES.

Baths.—For all kinds of Baths, Electric and Magnetic Treatment for Ladies and Gentle nen, go to the New Hammam, 922 9th st. d22-t Mary S. Cowger. - Carpet Weaving don first class at No. 8/2 M street. n20-2m* S. S. & E. L. Southworth, Dentists, Sac

They Will Surely Find You.-They are oking for you everywhere. Drafts of air in t pected places going from hot rooms to ed-es, carelessness in changing clothing expected places going from hot rooms to comes, carelessnies in changing clothing—short, anything which ends in a "common or in the head." Unless arrested, this kind of cobecomes seated in the mucous membrane of thead. Then it is catarrh. In any and all stages this disease always yields to ely's Crea Balim. Applied to the nostrils with the fing Safe, agreeable, certain. Price, 50 cents.

BANKING HOUSES.

SACRAMENTO BANK, THE OLDEST SAVINGS BANK IN THE CITY, Corner J and Fifth streets, Sacramen GUARANTEED CAPITAL, \$500,000.—PAID (UARANTEED CAPITAL, \$500,000.—PAH J up Capital, \$250,000. Loans on Real Estate July 1, 18-5, \$2,044,818. Term and Ordinary De-posits, July 1, 1885, \$1,965,521. Term and Or-dinary Deposits received, and Dividends paid is January and July. Money Loaned upon Res Estate only. This Bank does exclusively Savings Bank business. Information furnishe on application to W. P. COLEMAN, President. Etc. R. Hamilton, Cashier. d24-is6m

NATIONAL BANK

D.O. Mills & Co., SACRAMENTO CAL.

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N. D. RIDEOUT. FREDERICK COX,
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Office-No. 400 J street, Sacramento. Capital Stock Paid Up \$225,237 00. Interest Paid on Deposits Semi-Annually. WM. BECKMAN, President.
WM. F. HUNTOON, Secretary. d29-6m WM. F. HUNTOON, Secretary.

PEOPLE'S SAVINGS BANK ON AND AFTER JANUARY 1, 1886, THE PEOple's Savings Bank will receive Term Deposits in sums not less than \$50 for term not less than one year, on which the rate of dividend will be one-third more than on ordinary deposits. Depositors wishing to change their account will notify the Bank before the date mentioned. dl8-4p2w WM. F. HUNTOON, Secretary.

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MONEY TO LOAN.

MONEY TO LOAN

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Sweetser & Alsip, REAL ESTATE AGENTS, io. 1015 Fourth st | n12-tf] ... Sacramento

LAVENSON'S "Waukenphast" FIVE MILES ANHOUR

WITH COMFORT—THE ONLY GENUINE
Imported Waukenphast sold in Sacramento. Persons who are troubled with tender teet will find them the most comfortable, as well as the most durable SHOE that has ever been sold in the State. Also, just received a large invoice of MEN'S AND LADIES' SHOES AND SLIPPERS FOR THE HOLIDAY TRADE.

EF Ladies, Call and Examine our \$4 FRENCH KID SHOES, in "Common-sense" and "Opera-toe" styles. They are the finest and best goods ever brought to this city. GUS LAVENSON, FIFTH AND J STS., SACRAMENTO. P. S.—A HANDSOME CHRISTMAS CARD given to every purchaser of a Pair of Shoes. dl-3plm

A. LEONARD & SON, No. 1014 FOURTH STREET, OFFER FOR SALE A

SPLENDID

AT A SACRIFICE.

IT CONSISTS OF 15 ACRES VINEYARD, ORchard and Garden; 40 acres Alfalfa Land; 100 acres have been in Grain; 280 acres Pasture, all tillable; large two-story House and Furniture; large Barn and Sheds; large Wine Cellar with Tanks and Casks and all implements for manufacture of wine; three Wells of excellent water; private Irrigation Ditch; 125 cords cut Wood; about 2,000 cords standing Wood; 4 Work Horses; 2 yearling Colts; 2 fine Cows and Calves; 100 Hogs; 200 Chickens: 3 Wagons; 1 new Mower; 1 new Rake; 1 Hay Press and all farming implements; 35 miles east from Sacramento; stages pass the door daily; the place has been kept as a public house over 25 years, and is for sale on account of the death of owner; a portion of purchase price can remain secured by mortgage. Price, \$8.506.

John Breuner, Furniture Dealer,

604 to 608 K STREET.

Extraordinary Display of Holiday Goods!

"LONE FISHERMAN." HP. FINEST FIVE-CENT CIGAR IN THE Market. Also, a fine line of Imported and ry West on hand, at 225 K street. 16-isim R. H. PETTIT, Proprietor.

Wm. M. PETRIE, Clothing and Gents' Furnishing Goods, Kid Gloves, 622 J ST., BET. SIXTH AND SEVENTH. Ties, Scarfs, Shirts, Collars.

Nos. 1028 and 1030 J street, Corner of Eleventh.

W.B.MILLER WATCHMAKER and JEWELER. CALL AND SEE THE NEW LINES OF

628 J ST., NEAR SEVENTH. HOLIDAY NOVELTIES.n4-3p2m KLUNE & FLOBERG.

WATCHMAKERS & JEWELERS, 428 J street. bet. Fourth and Fifth WATCHMAKERS & JEWELERS, 428 J street. bet. Fourth and Fifth Panches a Specialty, under Mr. FLOBERG. Agents for ROCKFORD WATCH COMPANY. d9-3ptf NATIONAL GROCERY STORE! CHRIS. EHMANN, Proprietor.

CHOICE FAMILY GROCERIES, GENERAL PRODUCE, GRAIN & FLOUR. We buy for CASH, so that no House can undersell us. Produce taken in exchange at n13-3p H. WACHHORST,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

LEADING JEWELER OF SACRAMENTO. SIGN OF TOWN CLOCK.

JAS. G. DAVIS. Furniture, Carpets, Etc. * Country orders solicited, and satisfaction guaranteed.

HOLIDAY NOVELTIES! AN IMMENSE ASSORTMENT OF

PRICES LOWER THAN ANY OTHER DEALER!

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CRONAN MI. (OF THE LATE FIRM OF CASEY & CRONAN). No. 280 M STREET, COR. OF THIRD. CONSTANTLY ON HAND A LARGE AND FINE STOCK OF Whiskies, Brandies, Champagnes, Cordials and Liquors of all kinds.

SOLE PROPRIETOR OF THE SACRAMENTO SODA WORKS. ON-416in MISCELLANEOUS. HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS.

A WATCHES: A PEOPLE'S SAVINGS BANK. DIAMONDS AND JEWELRY

> J. HYMAN, Jr., & BRO., No. 506 J Street, AVE NOW IN STOCK A FULL LINE OF Goods for Holiday Presents. d12-3pim

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UNIVERSAL VEGETABLE PANACEA OF CONCENTRATED EXTRACTS. Prepared from the Active Medicinal Properties Contained in Mandrake, Dandelion, Butternut, Black Root, Bog Bane, Bitter Root, Blood
Root, Calisaya Bark, Barberry
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For the Speedy and Permanent Relief of the most hopeless cases of Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Chills and Fever Disordered Digestion, Sick Headache, General Debility, And all other diseases arising from a Biliots State of the Stomach, or an inactive or Diseased Liver.

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TO MY OLD PATRONS.

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if you are so unfortunate as to require them.
With a mind matured and enriched by studies of
an advanced order, I can safely say that there is
herdly a disease in the catalogue of human ills
that I cannot treat to a successful issue.

LADIES—I am always ready to assist you. My
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the certaintyl of success. No case peculiar to
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My Female Monthly Medicines are superior to
any offered heretofore, and will be warranted to
have the desired effect in all cases.
Those of the public who need my services can
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I address particularly those who have been injured by youthful indiscretions, and those who
have contracted local diseases.

Persons afflicted can if they prefer, consult
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street, San Francisco, Cal.

Cure warranted in all cases, or no pay re-STILL OFFER MY VALUABLE SERVICES

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Purchase my Essay on Physiology and Marriage. For sale by all newsdealers.

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These goods must be seen to be appreciated.

ANNOUNCEMENT.

DESIRE TO ANNOUNCE THAT I AM NOW associated in business with M. L. HAMMER, Music Dealer, No. 820 J street, where I shall be the FINEST FURNITURE ever dis- pleased to receive my friends and the public generally. [d21-1m] C. A. NEALE. WATERHOUSE & LESTER,

> WAGONLUMBER AND CARRIAGE TRIMMINGS. 709, 711, 713 and 715 J Street, Se Nos. 16 to 22 Beale Street......San Francisco No. 159 Front Street.......[dl-tf]......New York

PIONEER LIVERY STABLE. HACKS ON CALL AT ANY HOUR,
day or night. Ocapes, Phaetons, and Rockaways, Barouches, Buggies, with the best roadsters to be found in any livery stable on the coast, for hire. Horses kept in livery at reasonable rates. Livery Stable on Fourth street, between I and J,

d7-tt

Hotel of Sacramento, Cal. Board and Room, \$1 and \$1.25 per day. Board, \$4 per yeek. Meals, 25 cents Free Bus to and from No Chine e Employed. Th d23 1m W. A. CASWELL, Proprietor. CENTRAL HOUSE, 818 and 820 K st., bet. Eighth and Ninth MEALS .. HORNLEIN BROS., Proprietors Street Cars from Depot pass the door every d21-tf FISHER'S

PACIFIC HOTEL.

Corner K and Fifth Streets, Sacramento.

MENTRALLY LOCATED AND CONVENIENT

to all places of amusement. The best family hotel in the city. The Table always supplied with the best the market affords. Street cars from the depot pass the door every five minutes. Meals, 25 cents.

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INTERNATIONAL HOTEL.

320 to 326 K s reet, opposite Postoffice.

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RESTAURANT AND CONFECTIONERY, ## The Sacramento Branch Office for the bove Corporation is located in the Orienns and Suppers for Parties. Fine Wedding Cakes made to order. Ice Cream Oysters and other business under the management of JOSEPH STEFFENS, agent for Sacramento City and vicinity.



GOLDEN EAGLE HOTEL Corner Seventh and K streets. STRICTLY FIRST-CLASS. Free 'Bus to and from the Cars.



STATE HOUSE, K and Tenth streets, Sacramento

25 Board and Lodging, 86 to 512 per week; Single Meals, 25 cents; Single Rooms, 50 cents. Fine Wines at the Bar. Billiard Room attached. Free Omathus to and from the House. Street Cars pass the door every six minutes. di5-tf CAPITAL HOTEL. SACRAMENTO.

CORNER SEVENTH AND R STREETS. BLESSING & GUTHRIE, Proprietors. Free Omnileus to and from the Cars to

WESTERN HOTEL, NOS. 209 TO 219 K STREET, THREE BLOCKS FROM RAILROAD DEPOT. Leading Business and Family Hotel of Sacramento, Cal. The most convenient to Postoffice, Express and Land Offices, all Courts and Places of Amusement. Meals, 25 cents. First-class in all its appointments. Free coach to and from the Hotel.

WM. LAND, Proprietor. AMERICAN EXCHANGE HOTEL,

CANSOME STREET, SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
This hotel is in the very center of the business portion of the city. The traveling public will find this to be the most comfortable and respectable Hotel in the city. Board and room, \$1, \$1 25 and \$1 50 per day. Hot and Cold Baths Pree. Free Coach to and from the Hotel.

ols CHAS, MONTGOMERY & BRO., Props ST. DAVID'S,

715 Howard St., near Third, San Francisco.

A FIRST-CLASS LODGING HOTEL, CONtaining 190 rooms; water and gas in each
room; no better beds in the world; no guest allowed to use the linen once used by another; a
large reading-room; hot and cold water baths
free. Price of rooms: Per night, 50 and 75 cents,
per week, from \$2 upwards. Open all night. F.
HUGHES, Proprietor. At Market-street Ferry,
take Omnibus line of street cars for Third and
Howard.

FIRST PREMIUM. THE LIGHT RUNNING DOMESTIC SEWING MACHINE. FOLLOWING IS A COPY OF THE REPORT of the committee composed of three practical machinists: "The committee has decided that, considering points of simplicity, of construction, durability and style of finish, the Domestic Sewing Machine is entitled to First Premium." A. J. Pommer, Agent, 505 J st., Sac n9-3pt

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A DDRESS, 527 J STREET, SACramento. or Chico, Butte
county. Orders by mail promptly
attended to. Nore.—Mr. Stevens
has tuned more than one hundred pianos for me,
and his work is first-class and gives enture satisfaction. J. F. Cooper, Music Dealer, Sacra
mento.

d21-4ptf



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Blocks Ninth and Tenth, W and Y streets.

SACRAMENTO BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

List of the Leading Establishments, Wholesale and Retail Merchants, Manufacturers, Frofessional Men, Tradesmen, Etc.

re list of prominent business houses in Sacramento. merchants, manufacturers, artisans, and represents vari-It will serve as an excellent guide—especially to persons

	fes	siona
*	Below is given an embraces wholesale a	nd retail
	ous lines of trade and residing outside of the or members of the lea	ne city-
	ATTORNEY	
	A. L. HART, AT-	D. J.
	torney-at-Law, south- west corner Fifth and J	Attorney fully pr stead, Pr Mineral
	streets. Rooms 12, 13	for filing States La fice, sou Fourth a
	BEATTY & DENSON,	CHARI
	Attorneys and Coun- selers-at-Law. Office	Attorney selor-at-l
	rooms in Metropolitan	in all
	Block, over Theater. ELWOOD BRUNER,	State. ED. M.
	Attorney-at-Law, 403	torney a at-Law.
	J street, up stairs. No-	business in the St
	tary Public. A P. CATLIN, AT-	I street.
	torney-at-Law. Office,	torney-a
	1007 Second street, be-	streets,
	tween J and K. DEVLIN & CLARK-	house.
	en, Attorneys and Coun- selors-at-Law. Office,	Attorney
,	southwest cor. Fourth and J streets, over Cal-	or-at-La
	ifornia State Bank. CLINTON L. WHITE,	State.
	Attorney and Counsel-	Attorney
	or-at-Law. Office, Sut- ter Block, Fifth and J	
	streets, Sacramento (up stairs).	in all United 8
	Rankin, Attorneys- at - Law, Sacramento and San Francisco, Of-	C. w.
	FREEMAN, BATES & Rankin, Attorneys- at - Law, Sacramento, and San Francisco. Of- fices, 918 Fifth st., Sac- ramento, and 409 Cali- fornia st., S. F. A. C. Freeman, George E. Bates and George E.	torney-at
	Rankin,	in City H
	ARMSTRONG & Hinkson, Attorneys and	W. A.
	Counselors-at-Law, 627 J screet (up stairs). Pro-	Attorney
	bate business a spe- cialty.	in City I
alas	TILDEN, ALEX- ander & Brown, Attor-	
	neys-at-Law, 521 J st.,	
	up stairs. D. E. Alexander, Notary Public.	
	C. N. POST, ATTOR-	GROVI
	ney-at-Law and City	son, At
	Justice of Peace, 614 I street.	mento. A
	J. C. TUBBS, ATTOR-	
	ney-at-Law, northeast	
	corner Sixth and I sts., Sacramento.	street (u
	W. A. GETT, AT-	Marine Marine
	torney-at-Law, north- east corner Sixth and I	Attorney
		Lewis B
	A. A. COOK, ARCHI-	WM.
		TON
	tect, 403 J street	J street
	(up stairs) Sacramento.	-
	SHERBURN & Smith, Auctioneers and Dealers in Furni-	D. J. 8
	ture, Carpets, Stoves, Crockery, Glassware, Table Cutlery, Kitchen Furniture, etc. 323 K	street. and Gen eers. Of
	Furniture, etc. 323 K street. Consignments solicited and promptly attended to.	eers. Of ers for county.
	BELL & CO., 1004 and 1006 J street. Attend to all sales of	THERE
	Ranches, Stock, etc. Vehicles on hand and	and
	for sale. Regular sales, Wednesdays and Sat- urdays at 10 A. M.	ing medi
	GRICULTURAL CRANGERS' CO-OP-	
	erative Store, cor- ner Tenth and K sts.	STANT SON & ers and Hardway
	Agricultural implements of all descriptions. Agency for the celebrated Oliver	cultural 209, 211 a Sacrame full line
	Single and Gang Steel Plows. BAKER & HAMIL-	approved chinery.
	ers and Importers of	1
	Agricultural Implements and Hardware. Sacramento and San Francisco, Fastern	reach
	Sacramento and San Francisco. Eastern Office, 88 Wall street, New York.	on the P
	H. S. CROCKER &	HEN Pure
	CO., 208 and 219 J street, dealers in all	Variety Store an
	kinds of Stationery. Miscellaneous Works, School Books, Writing	K street.
	Material Fancy Goods. HOUGHTON, C. S.	spoken.
	615 J street, Whole-	· stree
	seller and Stationer and	Statione
	dealer in Fancy Goods. SACRAMENTO SUB-	Books at
	scription News Co., Stationery and News Depot, Fourth st., bet. J and K, Sacramento.	
	American and Foreign Newspapers furnished by the year at publish-	UNIO
	ers' rates.	cessful c

D. RYAN SIMMONS neral Auction EMENTS. ON, THOMP-Dealers in and Agri Implement and 213 J stree ECORD-UNION RY FUCH'S asingAgency and Station nd General Bu ncy. Office, 529 English and German

to those having business to transact with city merchants, BANKS HNSTON, CALIFORNIA STATE PEOPLE'S SAVINGS nd and Mines Will care-epare Home-e-emption and Bank. Does a gen- J street, corner Fourth, eral banking business.
Officers: N. D. Rideout,
President; Frederick
Cox, Vice-President;
A. Abbott, Cashier.

J street, corner Fourth,
Wm. Beckman, President, Wm. F.
Huntoon, Secretary and
Cashier. Money to loan on Real Estate. Applications in the United nd Office. Of-LES T. JONES, NATIONAL GOLD SACRAMENTO Bank, a Savings National Goll B Bank of D. O. Mills & Co., corner Second and J streets. Ex-change bought and sold on all the princi-pal cities of the United States and Europe. Ca-ble and telegraph trans-fers made.

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Officers: W. P. Cole-man, President; Ed. R. Hamilton, Cash-ier; F. R. Dray, Sur-veyor reet. Practices Courts of the fers made. MARTIN, AT-BOOTS AND SHOES. A. CASSELLI, 216 J
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on hand a large supply
of Leather Findings of
our own importation.
Selling at very low
prices. Boots and
Shoes made to order.
A trial order is asked
for.

U U S LAVENSON,
dealer in and importer of Ladies', Gents'
and Children's fashionable Boots and
Shoes, southeast corner
Fifth and J streets.
Hand-sewed work a
specialty. Orders from
the country solicited. nd Counselorin any Court ate. Office, 607 Y STARR, AT-FARMERS' AND ME- WEINSTOCK & LUt-Law. Office. chanics' Store, 924 J Seventh and street. Call and exam posite Court BIN-Boot and Shoe ine our prices in Boots and Shoes before buy-F. JOHNSON ng elsewhere. THOS. HARPER, 623 J and Counsel street, between Sixth . Will pra and Seventh. Manu-Courts of the facturer and dealer in all kinds of Ladies' advertise in the WEEKand Gents' Boots, Shoes & DUNN. and Gaiters. s - at - Law BUTCHERS, ETC. t corner Fifth PULTON MARKET, R. WEBER, PROeets. Practice southeast corner of prietor St. Louis Fourth and M streets, Meat Market, southeas Courts in th F. Biewener, proprietor. Fresh and Salt Meats of all kinds constantiy on hand, and delivered free of charge to any part of the city. BAKER, ATt-Law. Office HENRY GERBER, C. WEISEL & CO., L. street, between Butcher, south- Seventh and Eighth, west corner Tenth and Salt Meats of all kinds, J streets. Dealer in all Hams, Bacon, Lard, etc. ANDERSON kinds of Fresh and Salt Pork Packing. Goods delivered. free of Hall:

GOLDEN GATE
Market, corner Seventh and N streets. S. Gottlieb, Butcher and Pork Packer. All kinds of Fresh and Salt Meats. Pork Packer. All kinds of Fresh and Salt Meats and Sausages on hand. Best in the market. etc. Orders delivered free to any part of the office. OR & HOLL, A. HEILBRON & NEW YORK MAR- kinds of Foreign and Bre., City Market. 1020 and 1022 K st. Butchers, 120 J street, Wholesale and Retail WARREN STARR, WALTER'S CANDY Factory, 824 J and K streets. Wholesale with the streets of the street of the stre L. JOHNtween Front and Sec- Butcher. Highest cash STREET MARKET.
corner Seventh and
streets. Llewellyn &
hwartz, proprietors.
eat packing a spealty, and the trade
upplied. Also dealers
corned Meets Henry oplied. Also dealers Corned Meats, Hams, JOSEPH, ATnd Salt Meats. Free Bacon, etc. G. Phil. Hartman, proprietor. MOHR & YOERK, Butchers and Pack- Wholesale and Re-

rs, manufacturers of tail Dealer in Beef, choice Sausages of all kinds. National Market, 1024 and 1026 J belivered to any part of the city free of charge.

Horacl In Beef, Sausages, etc. Delivered to any part of the city free of charge. L. H. Todhunter, proprietor. EMPIRE MARKET, TAHOE MARKET, southeast corner of en Front and Sec- Seventeenth and M tains, Paper Hangings, Curtains and Window ond. Frash and Corned streets. Best of Fresh and Corned Meats of all kinds, and delivered to any part of the city free of charge. John Cooke, proprietor.

Seventeentn and Meats always on hand in House-furnishing in House-furnishing line.

Shades; manufacturer of Tents, etc. 318 and 320 J street.

CARPET FACTORY, 802 M street. Car-PARK MARKET, corner Twentieth and fi streets, M. Steinkoenig, proprietor.

Cunningham, proprieCunningham, proprieCunningham, proprieSpecial widths to order.

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Dealer in all kinds of
Fresh Meats, Hams,
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Steam Sausage manufactory a specialty.

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Fourteenth and P sts.
Choice Meats fresh every day and delivered in any part of the city.

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CITY BREWERY, SACRAMENTO COLUMBUS BREW- UNION BREWERY,

CHAS. OTT, TELE-graph Blacksmith shop, J street, between Twelfth and Thirteenth, Blacksmithing, work first class and horseshoeing and general jobbing a specialty. Agricultural implements made and repaired. L. ELKUS & CO., MECHANICAL Jand K, Sacramento, Dealer in Tobacco, Ci manufacturers of Gents
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Blankets, Boots and
Shoes. 101, 103 and 105
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Goods, Boots, Shoes,
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our store.

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FurnishingGoods, Hats,
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One price only. All orders filled with care
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EAGLE STEAM PIONEER BAKERY.

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Spring Wagons, Trucks, etc. Horse-shoeing and all kinds of Repairing done. South side of I street, between Fourth and Fifth. CRONKITE & JONES, 1013 and 1015 Ninth street. Wagons and Buggies made to order and repairing done at lowest prices. Horseshoeing done by A. Sherwood.

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Carriage Manufacturer, southeast cor.
Sixth and L streets.
Constantiy on hand a
full assortment of Buggies, Phaetons, Carriages and Wagons.
All work guaranteed.

PALM BROS., PRACtical Carriage-makers and Manufacturers
of Wagons, Buggies,
Plows, etc. Repairing
done at shortest notice,
and all work warranterth and Twelfth sts.,
north side. dealer in Drugs and Family Medicines, Perfumery, Toilet Ar- cines, northwest corner K streets. Prescriptions a specialty.

Choice Perfumeries,

A NOTHER GOLD GRANGERS' CO-OPfrom the State of Ne. erative Store, vada. In all, 9 gold ner Tenth and K sts. and 8 silver medals, Dea'ers in Farm, Road and 123 first premiums and other Vehicles. A for best work. H. M. full line of Studebaker Wagons of all kinds. P. C. O. F. F. E. Y. E. T. Fourth street, between I and J. Carriage and Wagon - maker. Trimming and Repairing. Second to no man in the State in the knowledge of his business. Repairing done with dispatch.

A. INGHAM & CO. Carriages, Buggies, Phaetons, Spring Wagons, etc. 1913 and 1915 J street, between Tenth and Eleventh, Sacraments. Repairing a specialty. Country orders promptly filled. J streets. Agent for Merrill, Thorp & Lloyd's Specific Tinc-ture. Proprietor of Meadow's Magic Lini-Fifth. J. S. MEREDITH, THE WEEKLY J. F. DAVIS, WHOLE- BROWN BROS. Apothecary and

gy and Gig Dealer, Second street, between I and J. Factory, Twenty-second and Ostreets.

Larre and complete stock always on hand. Druggist, southeast UNION has no con DRY GOODS. CARRIAGE PAINTING & TRIMMING CLUNIE, KILEY & S. LIPMAN & CO. EUGENE NUTTER, W. C. OLIVER, CAR-Co., corner Eighth Portland, Or. Whole-Carriage Trimmer, 920 riage Trimmer, and K streets. Dry goods, gloves, hosiery, underwear and small wares, wholesale and retail. Goods fresh and Eleventh st., bet. I and Tenth street, between J. Sacramento. Country J and K, Sacramento. Fifth and J streets. ly on time. E. LYON & CO., THE WHITE HOUSE,

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street. Especial at-

omplete Stock of Dry

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Importers and Dealers

n Fancy and Staple

attention paid to or-

ders. Samplessent free. P. O. box 291.

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Goods. .

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Dry Goods. Particular newspaper-the WEEK

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DALE & CO.—PIO-neer Music Store, established in 4853, No. 625 J street. New music Zephyrs, Wools, Silks,

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JAMES G. DAVIS, THE MOST RELIA-

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M. D. Office and respect (up stairs). Street.

S. J. & J. M. J. C.

W. A. HUGHSON, M.
D. Physician and Surgeon, northwest corner Sixth and K sts., up stairs. Hours: 10 to 12 A. M.; 2 to 5 P. M.

W. D., Homeopathic proprietors. Sixth and K sts., up stairs. Hours: 10 to 12 A. M.; 2 to 5 P. M.

W. D., Homeopathic proprietors. Sixth and K sts., up stairs. Hours: 10 to 12 A. M.; 2 to 4 P. M.

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paid. Established, 1869.
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Fine Wines, Liquors
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COTHAM SALOON,

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very near to the Terrestrial Paradise, which
was peopled with black women, without
any men among them, because they were
accustomed to live after the fashion of
Amazons. They were of strong and
hardened bodies, of ardent courage and
of great force. The island was the
strongest in the world, from its steep
rocks and great cliffs; their arms were
all gold, and so were the caparisons of the
wild beasts which they rode, after having
tamed them: for in all the island there is
no other metal. They lived in caves very
well worked out; they had many ships, in
which they sailed to other parts to carry on
their forages." This romance is believed
to have been printed first in the year 1510, GOTHAM SALOON,
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change, 1023 Third street. Finest wines, Liquors and Cigars. Billiard and Pool Tables. Sandwiches of all kinds. Barnstecher, proprietor.

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1885.

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Watches, Clocks and Jewelry.
Watch cleaning a specialty; can be forwarded by mail with safety;
Watches, Clocks and Jewelry.
Watch cleaning a specialty; can be forwarded by mail with safety;
Watches, Clocks and Jewelry.
Watch cleaning a specialty; can be forwarded by mail with safety;
Warehouse.

N. DINGLEY.—COFshort notice.

WHITTIER, FUL
LER & CO., 1020

LER & CO., 1020

Which will be found in a separate list. LER & CO., 1020 cepting those for the month of December, which will be found in a separate list. and 1022 Second street, Which will be localed in the files J. Street. An extensive assortment of Watches, Clocks and Jewelry always on hand. Old Gold and Silver bought at highest market price. Repairing neatly done. Set market price. Repairing done with neatness and dispatch.

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For and 1022 Second street, Importers and Dealers in Plate Window-glass, Mirrors and Wall Paper.

WHOLESALE GROCERS.

For and 1022 Second street, Importers and Dealers in Plate Window-glass, Mirrors and Wall Paper.

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MARRIED.

Jan. 2—C. P. Van Olinda to Maggie Dufty.

3—Antonio Garibaldi to Maria Garibaldi.

5—John W. Holman to Annie Steelman.

5—Alexander Klink to Norah Sheehan.

6—George Baker to Anne Baker.

6—James Barnett to Ada Fountain.

6—John Lee to Mary Greenbauer.

17—George B. Wall to Lizzie Grundow.

20—Albert V. Clark to Mary E. Carpenter.

21—E mer Barber to Mary E. Tracy.

21—James L. Jones to Louisa Striplin.

25—James Smith to Katie Fox.

26—John Rogers to Katie Quinn.

26—Richard J. Mahoney to Hettie Davis.

31—Edwin A. Curtis to Clara A. Snell.

31—Ar.hur E. Gardner to Eliza M. Lee.

Feb. 1—Char.es Neale to Jessie Cameron.

1—Elmus F. Straight to Albertine Scholz.

1—Robert White to Bridget Norton.

4—Geo. E. Harber to Mrs. Adelaide Hill.

4—W. H. Burtless to Lottie B. Mears.

4—I. P. Eldred to Laura Odell.

4—Andrew O. Chatfield to Sarah E. Smith.

5—E. B. Palmer to Mary E. Pearson.

8—John Morris to Mary A. Wederholt.

10—Philip Stewart to Ellen Nathan.

11—Jas. J. Kenealy to Celia G. Hallanan.

12—Chas. K. McClatchy to Ellen P. Kelly.

18—Gustaf Melander to Annie M. Walker.

12—Chas. K. McClatteny to Ellen P. Kelly.
18—Gu-taf Melander to Annie M. Walker.
18—Edward Maher to Mamie F. Messenger.
25—Thomas Donnelly to Annie Carr.
26—John C. Dase to Emma Baumgartel.
28—John Prater to Eliza Stevens.
28—F. W. Sauze to Anna Newton.
1. 2—Wm. A. Hersey to Ella Hawkins.
2. Carlton Clow to Susie Folger. r. 2—Wm. A. Hersey to Elia Hawkins,
3—Carlton Clow to Susie Folger,
3—J. O. Chalmers to Eliza J. Moore,
7—George Slater to Katie Mead,
9—Edward H. Hoppe to Carrie M. Taft,
10—Eugene Grubbs to Fannie Ray,
12—Henry Beckman to Emma E. Baldwin,
18—John Leonard to Mary Collier,
19—Austin Gilman to Laura E. Hughson,
29—Chas A. Viemeister to Lizzie Cook.

19—Austin Gilman to Laura E. Hughson.
22—Chas. A. Viemeister to Lizzie Cook.
23—Chas. B. Dilley to Nellie J. Leonard.
24—John H. Steinmeyer to Eliza Niemann.
26—J. MacAnderson to Mrs. Ellen Moss.
29—Jas. Hollingsworth to Frances Johnson.
ril 4—Rich. B. Prideaux to Martha McCleery.
5—Alonzo S. Price to Mary Pincombe.
7—Geo. Andrews to Liddie Bivens.
8—Chas. A. Belden to Faunie B. Hubbard.
11—Ben J. Goodkind to Martha Craig.
12—Peter Turner to Malinda Tyree. 11—Ben J. Goodkind to Martina Craig.

12—Peter Turner to Malinda Tyree.

12—Archibaid Eliot to Mary Infield.

12—Joseph Leal to Rosa Curaco.

13—Thomas H. Price to May Brown.

16—Francis L. Ascalena to Sar ih Sheppard.

18—Fred. W. Golden to Allie Carrington.

18—Enos DeCosta to Isabella Silva. 18—Enos DeCosta to Isabella Silva.
22—E. F. Ashworth to Martha A. Platt.
22—John L. Hughes to Elizabeth Gerrish.
22—Chas. B. Strong to Winnie C. Morgan.
22—Henry M. Orschier to Carrie Brennat
23—W. F. Wilson to Genevra Sponamore.
26—Chas. H. Holmes to Lizzle L. Jones.
26—Thos. Cody to Anna Lipsett.
26—Frederick Adams to Annie Farmer.
26. Wetson Ordway to Cylie Tew. 26—Frederick Adams to Anine Farmer.
26—Watson Ordway to Cylie Tew.
27—F. L. Smith to Millie J. Graham.
27—Geo. W. Chapman to Minnie Day.
30—John F. Fenton to Minnie A. C. Paine.
3—N. H. Lauritson to Emma Dohn,
3—Adolph Paquin to Mary Leman.
4—Theo. G. Runge to Constance J. Metzar. 4—Theo. G. Runge we constance 3. Me
5—George Hunn to Anne Hess.
5—Oscar Fiint to Minnie McNasser.
6—George E. Mails to Addie Curtiss.
13—Albert Maltman to Mary Gault.
13—C. A. Baker to Carrie D. Bostwick.
17—A. M. Miyer to Maggie E. Williams 17—A. M. Mixer to Maggie E. Williams. 18—George S. Olive to May E. Von Boden. 19—Alex. Hoefer to Hattie Schininger. 20—Fred. A. Holden to E. M. Wiedmann.

19—Alex. Hoefer to Hattie Schininger.
20—Fred. A. Holden to E. M. Wiedmann.
21—Joseph Gyr to Louisa Gyr.
23—George Howarth to Minnie M. Marshall.
23—Albert Worth to May Binks.
23—Christ. Merz to Louisa Haines.
24—Joseph Davis to Ellen Jackson.
24—Dr. More to Mrs. N. A. Gear.
24—Lem. Kane to Laura Bell.
27—John Grady to Ella M. Jones.
28—Whaley J. Smith to Ella Reid.
30—M. M. Gallagher to Mary L. Noblack.
31—William Dolan to Mary Whitney.
ne 2—Albert L. Wait to Clara A. Hibacock.
5—George S. Perry to Alice J. Evans.
7—Andrew Bratis to Mary Glavich.
7—Joseph Herman to Sabina Oster.
8—William Schmidt to Philippa Harmson.
9—Alex. C. McLaughlin to Hattie Harden.
10—John I. Thompson to Clara Rhodes.
13—Samuel Caldwell to Jennie Brewer.
14—John Weizel to Kaie Conner.
14—George Webb to Mary Perry.
17—John Phillips to Catherine Sutherland:
21—James M. Denham to Louisa Keithly.
22—Charles H. Lewis to Helen B. Lewis.
22—Frank Costa to Enacie Enos.
24—O. H. P. Bennet to Elma E. Chapin.
24—Fhilip Wise to Mary L. Beach.
27—F. Pissano to Pauline Bacigallup.
28—G. F. Gonnet to Confida Castro.
July 1—Thomas L. Holden to May Kline.
1—W. P. Black to Catherine Pierce.
2—Roffin Ross to Caroline Preiva.
2—Roffin Ross to Caroline Preiva.
2—M. Stadtler to Frederika Mattemuella.

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8—Joachim Bauman to Annie Intercum.
9—J. A. Colburn to Violetta Thomas.
9—Martin L. Bayless to Helen Chapman.
9—Elmer E. Myers to Emma B. Norton.
12—Chas. H. Wetzel to Jessie McIntosh.
14—Anthony Gallagher to Mary Dwyer.
14—Benjamin Lesser to Fannie Covell.
15—L. I. interceum to Salomena Juréanger.

12—Chas. H. Wetzel to Jessie McIntosh.
14—Anthony Gallagher to Mary Dwyer.
14—Benjamin Lesser to Fannie Covell.
15—J. J. Intercum to Salomena Jurfanger.
16—B. F. Whitmore to Lizzie Owens.
16—J. R. Holloway to Maggie Rue.
16—E. E. Avery to J. C. Avery.
16—Wm. A. Johnston to Lizzie Richards.
16—James A. Wright to Elizabeth Gatwell.
16—T. J. Lueas to Mary Burke.
17—Jas. O. Smith to Clara A. McCallister.
21—Louis Jones to Lydia A. Allen.
22—Joseph Tresh to Margaret Andri.
22—Wm. J. Lafler to Hattie A. Wright.
23—V. J. Chamberlin to Annie E. Perry.
23—John P. Brendel to Minnie A. York.
24—Manuel H. Ruiz to Emma J. Coyal.
24—J. W. McCutchan to Belle Doty.
28—Charles Rhodes to Louisa Kamp.
28—D. W. Chamberlin to Addie B. Caldon.
30—Jas. W. Douglas to Mollie A. Yarnold.
30—Wm. T. McAlee to Mollie Honley.
30—Herbert W. Puffer to Mary Decker.
1.—Thes, Gardiner to Kittie Moore.
1.—J. L. McKenney to M. C. Gray.
1.—John Arow to Louisa Lockhart.
1.—Russell J. Low to Mary R. Thorpe.
1.—George Huddle to Matilda Morris.
3.—Gregorio Cifientes to Francitto Herrer a.
4.—Wm. Kern to Margaret Cupeid.
4.—Will G. Darling to Etta V. Allen.
4.—G. Pirini to Erbera Lippe.
5.—Edwin W. Maslin to Alice Way.
6.—John P. Leonard to L. Hutchinson.
7.—Jas. W. Holmes to Flora E. Camfield.
7.—J. S. Graff to Kittie O'Connor.
11.—David S. Truman to Maggie B. Rice.
11.—George Kerth to Margaret Greiner.
13.—W. H. Hampton to Luzetta Seifert.
13.—Useph H. Allen to Caroline Bachle.
14.—Thomas Boyer to Ella S. Spong.
15.—Henry A. Guthrie to Emily R. Geisel.
15.—Montgomery Pike to Lizzie Shields.
15.—George E. Pillsbury to Bertha A. Baron.
15.—Lucien Faure to Emma Amelia Trope.
16.—Thomas Allen to Josephine Martin.
17.—Benjamin Leonard to Flora Freeman. 15—Lucien Faure to Emma Amelia Trope.
16—Thomas Allen to Josephine Martin.
17—Homer W. Lee to Rita M. L. Carrington.
17—Benjamin Leonard to Flora Freeman.
19—William Grubbs to Amelia Graham.
19—Thomas Harris to Kate G. Harris.
19—H. W. Klays to Sallie I. Ten Eyck.
21—Henry Hauziker to Louisa Kreusberger.
22—Manuel Lema to Anna Josepha.
25—Rudolph Steinman to Rose Bories.
25—Joseph E. Davy to Josie Thrush.
27—Fred H. Pierce to Emma W. Crackbon.
27—George Blodgett to Catherine R. Shadt.
27—Fred Keema to Kate Kester.
31—Thos. J. King to Mary J. Kehrer.
4. 2—Fred J. Hollis to Ella A. Johnson.
2. John Kolb to Louisa Markert.
4. James A. Warnock to Ellen Sherrood.
8—Christian Schurr to Julia Korstein.
8—Samuel Hawkins to Lydia Hurst.

12—J. D. Young to Mary S. Young.
18—Stephan S. Leary to Mary E. Maines.
18—Charles W. Bell to Addie R. Petree.
18—Fred E. Ray to Elizabeth E. MeGann.
19—Frank D. Rudson to Lillie H. Row.
19—James Friscell to Elizabeth Cotting.
22—Adam Froutman to Sarah Manzer.
22—W. E. Prothers to Clara B. Williamso
24—Frank J. Michel to Mary F. Beherma 24—William Wilkins to Emily Florence. 25—August Fabian to Sidonie Seeger. 25—Samuel L. Williamson to Annie Hevel. 29—J. W. Pippits to Lillie G. Watson. 29—Robert E. Brock to Annie J. F. Smith.

BORN.

Jan. 3—Wife of C. Bernhard, a son.
4—Wite of F. C. Krupp, a daughter.
4—Wife of Philip Cafferty, a son.
6—Wife of Charles Haman, a daughter.
7—Wife of F. C. Millard, a daughter.
12—Wife of Harry Hamshire, a son.
14—Wife of C. E. Keenan, a son.
15—Wife of Robert Granges, a daughter. -Wife of Robert Granrees, a daughter.
-Wife of W. F. Kern, a son.
-Wife of T. C. Brome, a daughter. 16—Wife of W. F. Kern, a son.
17—Wife of T. C. Brome, a daughter.
17—Wife of John B. McKay, a son.
22—Wife of B. L. Morris, a son.
22—Wife of B. L. Morris, a son.
23—Wife of D. E. Kerr, a son.
23—Wife of E. C. Dudley, a daughter.
23—Wife of Gus. Wahl, a son.
24—Wife of W. C. Williams, a daughter.
25—Wife of Archibald Stewart, a son.
25—Wife of W. C. Williams, a daughter.
25.—Wife of Frank Randolbh, a son.

27—Wife of P. Hagerty, a son. 29—Wife of C. Schrehr, a son. 29—Wife of D. W. Hoffman, a daughter. 29—Wife of D. W. Hollman, a daught 29—Wife of W. J. McClelien, a daugh 1. 1—Wife of James Barltey, a son. 2—Wife of Kelsey Hobbay, a son. 3—Wife of H. P. Casey, a daughter. 4—Wife of D. A. McKee, a son. 4—Wife of N. J. H. Painter, a son. 11—Wife of Geo. Wayland, a daughter. 11—Wife of Geo. Wayland, a daughter. 12—Wife of A. M. Wright, a son. 12—Wife of C. S. Houghton, a daughter. 12—Wife of Carsten Tietjen, a daughter. 12—Wife of G. Bertannya and Jan. 1—Lizzie E. Bohl, 11 yrs., 9 mos., 12 days.
2—Peter J. Jurgens, 57 yrs., 5 mos., 6 days.
2—Bernard Kozminsky, 53 yrs., 6 mos.,
3—Cora May Williams, 24 yrs., 6 mos., 2 ds.
3—Archie Bagnill, 1 yr., 11 mos., 15 dys.
4—Luigi Cardano, 22 years. 12—Wife of G. Bertagua, a son.
13—Wife of J. Dohlin, a son.
14—Wife of J. P. C'Neill, a son.
15—Wife of P. E. O'Neill, a son' (stillborn)
15—Wife of Emil Buckow, a daughter. 15—Wife of T. J. Pierce, a daughter.
16—Wife of J. J. Farrell, a son. 16—Wife of J. J. Farrell, a son.
16—Wife of Henry Shultz, a son.
17—Wife of J. M. Jackson, a son.
18—Wife of Stephea Dillon, a son.
18—Wife of J. A. Wilson, a daughter.
19—Wife of Richard Callett, a son.
20—Wife of Jacob Heintz, a son.
20—Wife of James Lang, a son.
20—Wife of Theodore Labhard, a son.

20—Wife of James Lang, a son.
20—Wife of Theodore Labhard, a son.
22—Wife of S. Sinay, a daughter.
22—Wife of S. Sinay, a daughter.
22—Wife of John J. Kelly, a son.
24—Wife of H. Biederman, a son.
24—Wife of I. Huriburt, a daughter.
Mar. 1—Wife of R. P. N. Dreyer, a son.
1—Wife of John McGilliway, a daughter.
1—Wife of Flood V. Flint, a son.
2—Wife of Flood V. Flint, a son.
2—Wife of Frank D. Ryan, a son.
2—Wife of Frank D. Ryan, a son.
2—Wife of C. H. Schweitzer, a son.
4—Wife of W. Dutton, a son.
5—Wife of Al. Pritchard, a daughter.
5—Wife of Al. Pritchard, a daughter.
5—Wife of Al. Pritchard, a daughter.
7—Wife of L. G. Dickman, a daughter.
7—Wife of W. Thompson, a son (still-born).
8—Wife of W. M. McKenzie, a son.
9—Wife of William Tormey, a son.
10—Wife of J. M. Davis, a son.
15—Wife of Levi Stokes, a son.
16—Wife of Elias Steinman, a son.
22—Wife of Geo. B. Greene, a son.
22—Wife of N. P. Pierson, ¶ daughter.
23—Wife of Wm. N. White, a daughter.
24—Wife of L. W. Beam, a son.
31—Wife of I. W. Beam, a son.
31—Wife of I. W. Beam, a son.
31—Wife of I. W. Beam, a son.
31—Wife of C. Keilher, a son.

31—Wife of I. W. Beam, a son.
31—Wife of Thomas White, a daughter.
April 2—Wife of C. Keliher, a son.
2—Wife of J. Stein, a son.
2—Wife of J. Stein, a son.
4—Wife of Frank Stadler, a daughter.
5—Wife of J. W. Cooper, a daughter.
5 Wife of E. B. Cox a daughter.
6—Wife of W. S. Rutherfold, a son. 6-Wife of W. S. Rutherfold, a son.
6-Wife of Sam. Randolph, a son.
7-Wife of Ed. Katzenstein, a son.
13-Wife of R. S. McClure, a daughter.
14-Wife of S. M. Coppin, a daughter.
14-Wife of S. W. Palin, a son. -Wife of Albert Gallatin, a daughter 17-Wife of J. Parenti, a day 17—Wife of J. Parenti, a daughter.
19—Wife of Columbus Dillard, a son.
22—Wife of George N. Osgood, a daughter.
23—Wife of J. E. Genung, a daughter.
23—Wife of E. W. Hale, a daughter.
24—Wife of Henry Iverson, a son.
25—Wife of M. Cullin, a daughter.
26—Wife of J. M. Spanger, a son. 26—Wife of J. M. Spanger, a son.
26—Wife of A. M. Thompson, a son.
26—Wife of A. N. Fish, a son.
28—Wife of J. A. Wiseman, a son.
y 1—Wife of L. C. Fry, a son.
2—Wife of Joseph Powers, a daughter.
3—Wife of S. G. Siller, a daughter.
3—Wife of S. G. Siller, a daughter.

2—Wife of Joseph Powers, a daughter.
3—Wife of S. G. Siller, a daughter.
5—Wife of R. G. Alken, a daughter.
6—Wife of R. G. Alken, a daughter.
10—Wife of C. W. Robinson, a son.
13—Wife of John Didion, a daughter.
15—Wife of F. W. Van Horn, a daughter.
16—Wife of F. B. Reid, a daughter.
16—Wife of F. B. Reid, a daughter.
18—Wife of H. Weinstock, a son.
19—Wife of H. Weinstock, a son.
19—Wife of William Nesbitt, a son.
19—Wife of William Nesbitt, a son.
20—Wife of Peter Franz, a daughter.
19—Wife of J. D. McFarland, a son.
20—Wife of Peter Franz, a daughter.
25—Wife of E. B. Ray, a daughter.
25—Wife of E. B. Ray, a daughter.
26—Wife of George Kromer, a son.
27—Wife of J. M. Scott, a son.
28—Wife of William Gulbur, a son.
28—Wife of S. W. Smith, a son.
29—Wife of Charles E. Phipps, a son.
30—Wife of E. G. Messuer, a son.
31—Wife of D. Reese, a son.
31—Wife of John I. Stham, a daughter.
19—Wife of John I. Stham, a daughter.
20—Wife of E. J. Clark, a daughter.
20—Wife of E. J. Clark, a daughter.
20—Wife of J. A. Piz-rro, a daughter.

7—Wife of J. A. Piz stro, a daughter.

8-Wife of J. A. Piz stro, a daughter.

9-Wife of C. Lages, a daughter.

10-Wife of Frank Praggi, a son.

12-Wife of T. J. Hodgson, a daughter.

13-Wife of Ed. Arthur, a s.m.

15-Wife of J. Carlaw, a daughter.

16-Wife of P. Murley, a daughter.

16-Wife of B. J. Jeffers, a son.

17-Wife of H. A. Stover, a son. 16—Wife of G. B. Jeffers, a son.
17—Wife of H. A. Stover, a son.
18—Wife of John McConnor, a son.
18—Wife of Sil-by W. Harris, a daughter.
19—Wife of T. S. Smith, a son.
19—Wife of tonis Billings, a daughter.
22—Wife of Chas. F. Gardner, a daughter.
23—Wife of C. H. Gilman, a daughter.
24—Wife of C. H. Gilman, a daughter.
24—Wife of Patrick Cabill, a daughter.

22-Mrs. Charlotte Miller, 70 years.
22-Freddie Ba-sonvil e, 5 menths, 2 days.
23-James G. Burns, 1 year, 4 months.
28-Antone Wojcicehoskis, 58 years, 11 mos.
28-Mr. Stout, 54 years.
28-Mr. Jencks, 47 years.
30-Alfred Atkinson, 21 years, 4 days.
30-B. Sampson, 44 years.
May 2-Frederick Dustman, 43 years.
2-Mrs. Peter Shumake, 23 years.
4-Henry M. Power, 25 yrs., 8 mos., 11 ds.
6-S. Liebling, 19 years, 2 months, 11 days.
6-Sarah M. Barkley, 57 years, 2 months.
6-F. J. Sellinger, 17 years, 1 mo., 14 days.
6-Martin Bauman, 58 years.
7-Samuel Rider, 45 years.

29—Wife of Jos. P. Laundquist, a daughter.
29—Wife of Jos. E. Laundquist, a daughter.
July 1—Wife of Vebster Laing, a son.
4—Wife of Perey Ross, a daughter.
4—Wife of Fred. Pierini, a son.
4—Wife of Fred. Pierini, a son.
4—Wife of Fred. Pierini, a son.
4—Wife of Charles McClerg, a daughter.
8—Wife of John York, a daughter.
8—Wife of John York, a daughter.
9—Wife of J. E. Conttner, a daughter.
9—Wife of J. E. Conttner, a daughter.
9—Wife of J. E. Conttner, a daughter.
10—Wife of E. P. Van Olimer.
11—Wife of Thomas Naman, twins (boys).
12—Wife of E. P. Van Olimer.
13—Wife of E. P. Van Olimer.
13—Wife of Martin Reel, a son.
14—Wife of Martin Reel, a son.
14—Wife of William Strathearn, a son.
15—Wife of W. T. Bird, a son.
13—Wife of William Strathearn, a son.
14—Wife of William Strathearn, a daughter.
15—Wife of F. S. Holden, a daughter.
16—Wife of John Norton, twins (daughters).
17—Wife of L. Wagner, a daughter.
18—Wife of H. C. Chipman, a daughter.
22—Wife of B. Drovel, a son.
24—Wife of H. C. Chipman, a daughter.
25—Wife of H. C. Chipman, a daughter.
26—Wife of H. C. Chipman, a daughter.
29—Wife of H. C. Chipman, a daughter.
29—Wife of H. C. Chipman, a daughter.
29—Wife of T. Drovel, a son.
40g. 1—Wife of T. Bisencio, a son.
1—Wife of T. Bisencio, a son.
1—Wife of T. Bisencio, a son.
2—Wife of H. W. Rivett, a daughter.
29—Wife of E. C. Jobson, a son.
2—Wife of H. W. Rivett, a daughter.
29—Wife of H. W. Rivett, a daughter.
20—Wife of H. W. Rivett, a daughter.
20—Wife of H. W. Rivett, a daughter.
21—Wife of H. W. Rivett, a daughter.
22—Wife of H. W. Rivett, a daughter.
23—Wife of H. W. Rivett, a daughter.
24—Wife of H. W. Rivett, a daughter.
25—Wife of H. W. Rivett, a daughter.
26—Wife of H. W. Rivett, a daughter.
27—Wife of H. W. Rivett, a daughter.
28—Wife of H. W. Rivett, a daughter.
29—Wife of H. W. Rivett, a daughter.
20—Wife of H. W. Rivett, a daughter.
20—Wife of H. W. Rivett, a daughter.
21—Wife of H. W. Rivett, a daughter.
22—Wife of H. W. Rivett, a daughter.
23—Wife of H. W. Rivett, a daughter.
24—Wife o

3—Mary Ann France, 63 years, 18 days.
4—James Doherty, 65 years.
5—Andrew Martin, 35 years.
6—Wi'mer Bradford, 28 years.
7—Asa P. Andrews, 64 years.
7—Annie E. Christopher, 26 ys., 8 ms., 6 ds.
7—Mrs. Maria Woods, 55 years.
8—John Mooney, 99 years, 10 months.
9—Louise Tartas, 89 years, 10 months.
10—Thomas Young, 72 years, 3 mos., 7 days.
11—Anton Hoffman, 51 years, 6 months.
13—Thos. Morris, 59 years, 11 mos., 15 days.
13—George Howard, 69 years.
13—Katie White, 1 year, 6 months.
15—Kate Horsch, 31 years.
16—Geo. W. Nickell, 58 years, 10 days.
16—Infant daughter of Wm. and Susa Emerson, 10 days.

12—Wm. W. Campbell, 7 yrs., 6 mos., 5 dys. 13—John C. Green, 39 years. 13—Cora May Williams, 7 months, 15 days. 14—Mary L. Marianta, 18 yrs., 3 mos., 14 dys. 14—Mary L. Marianta, 18 yrs., 3 mos., 14 dys.
14—J. E. Scott, 72 years.
15—C. C. Fugitt, 57 years.
17—Annie Ennis, 24 years.
17—Amelia B. Hutton, 65 years.
18—W. R. Cantwell, 64 years, 11 months.
20—H. P. Schulze, 5 yrs., 8 mov., 5 days.
20—John McKune, 45 years.
21—Charles Overhall, 64 years.

15—Wife of G. W. Fauer, a son.
16—Wife of John Montgomery, a daughter.
17—Wife of John Gleeson, a son.
18—wife of Bohert Mullane, a daughter.
21—Wife of B. F. Sampson, a son.
21—Wife of B. F. Sampson, a son.
22—Wife of B. F. Sampson, a son.
22—Wife of R. P. Burr, a son.
23—Wife of Clinton R. White, a daughter.
24—Wife of L. F. Bassett, a son.
25—Wife of E. Gruhler, a daughter.
25—Wife of Henry Watson, a daughter.
26—Wife of Phelip Stack, a son.
28—Wife of Philip Stack, a son.
29—Wife of Philip Stack, a son.
29—Wife of Rhody Schestag, a daughter.
Nov. 1—Wife of J. W. Pritchard, a son.
1—Wife of James J. Plunket, a son.
1—Wife of John McCarthy, a daughter.
22—Wife of Henry Watson, a daughter.
23—Wife of Henry F. Crabtree, a daughter.
24—Wife of Henry F. Crabtree, a daughter.
25—Wife of Frank E. Lambert, a daughter.
26—Wife of P. G. Wermuth, a daughter.
27—Wife of C. J. Wallquist, ason.
28—Wife of Frank E. Lambert, a daughter.
29—Wife of Richard Williams, a son.
212—Wife of Richard Williams, a son.
212—Wife of Frank Batter, a son.
213—Wife of Frank Batter, a son.
214—Wife of Frank Batter, a son.
215—Wife of Frank Batter, a son.
216—Wife of Frank Batter, a son.
217—Wife of Prank Batter, a son.
218—Wife of Prank Batter, a son.
219—Wife of Richard Williams, a son.
210—Wife of Walter B. Ferral, a son.
210—Wife of Walter B. Ferral, a son.
210—Wife of Copitz Nielsen, a daughter.
210—Wife of Copitz Nielsen, a daughter.
220—Wife of Copitz Nielsen, a daughter.
23—Wife of Copitz Nielsen, a daughter.
24—Wife of Walter B. Ferral, a son.
25—Wife of Walter B. Ferral, a son.
26—Wife of Walter B. Ferral, a son. 30-H. P. Schuize, 5 yrs., 8 mo., 5 days.
30-John McKune, 45 years.
31-Charles Overhall, 64 years.
31-Charles Overhall, 64 years.
32-Mary Malone, 25 years.
32-Mary Malone, 25 years.
32-Mary Malone, 25 years.
33-John Thomas, 61 years.
34-John Thomas, 61 years.
35-John Thomas, 61 years.
36-Charles Elliott, 63 years.
36-Charles Elliott, 63 years.
36-Amanda C. Gillis, 51 yrs., 4 mos., 23 dys.
36-Liua Strutz, 49 years, 10 months, 22 dys.
36-Liua Strutz, 49 years, 10 months, 22 dys.
36-Lina Strutz, 49 years, 11 months, 8 days.
36-John Bauer, 43 years, 11 months, 8 days.
36-John J. Kenealy, 3 yrs., 11 mos., 4 days.
37-John J. Kenealy, 3 yrs., 11 mos., 4 days.
38-Maria A. Geisei, 17 yrs., 11 mos., 20 dys.
38-Dayid Doal Et years, 25 ys., 9 ms., 29 ds.
38-Dayid Doal Et years, 25 ys., 9 ms., 29 ds. 12—Maria A. Geisei, 17 yrs., 11 mos., 29 dys. 12—Susan O. Stephenson, 25 ys., 9 ms., 29 ds. 13—David Deal, 64 years, 6 months. 15—Lawrence O Laughlin, 36 years. 15—Wm. W. Tittle, 23 yrs., 10 mos., 1 day. 15—Joseph Meschado, 4 months. 16—Susie S. Crothers, 30 years. 16—Infant son of Geo. A. and Julia Brown. 16—C. W. Smith, 39 years, 5 mos., 23 days. 17—Peter Hannen. 54 yrs., 11 mos., 22 dys. 17—Hannan Carev. 43 years. 18—Wife of T. M. Barnhart, a son.
18—Wife of Benjamin F. Kirk, a son,
20—Wife of William Hedger, a son.
20—Wife of Stephen T. Boyver, a daughter.
21—Wife of C. A. Reynolds, a daughter.
23—Wife of John Rogers, a son.
24—Wife of John Cardwell, a daughter.
25—Wife of Thomas M Long, a daughter.
29—Wife of W. B. Rogers, a son.
30—Wife of C. E. Leonard, a daughter. -Hanora Carey, 43 years. 9—Samuel Clay, 62 years.)—Resene Speikert, 64 years. 1—James McGuire, 53 years.

James McGuire, 53 years.

—Alexander J. Henderson, 39 yrs., 2 mos.

—Wm. Davis, 63 years, 11 months, 1 day.

—Robert Farrell, 55 years.

—John F. Griffin, 32 years, 9 months. 22—John F. Grinn, 52 years, 9 months.
22—John Taylor, 59 years.
23—Peter Paul Trope, 58 yrs., 4 mos., 11 ds.
23—Wm. Lemos, 8 days.
23—Charles Roberts, 25 years.
23—James Harris, 44 years.
24—Margaret Cahill, 2 months.
24—Mary A. Walker, 3 years, 6 months.
24—Robert Greer, 84 years, 5 mos., 29 dys. 4—Henry P. Schlineger, 43 years.

4—Henry P. Schlineger, 43 years.

6—Wm. Orrin, 4 years, 5 months, 8 days.

7—Wm. O. Barton, 4 yrs., 5 mos., 6 dys.

7—Katie M. Ferran, 25 yrs., 7 mos., 1 day.

8—Catherine E. Hunt, 63 yrs., 2 mos., 8 ds.

8—Mrs. A. F. Arrowsmith, 68 years.

24—Bargaret Canin, 2 months.

24—Bobert Greer, 84 years, 5 mos., 29 dys.

24—Hiram Parker, 57 years, 3 mos., 29 dys.

24—Hiram Parker, 57 years, 3 mos., 5 dys.

24—Bobert Greer, 84 years, 5 mos., 29 dys.

25—Josephine Gemseh, 10 mos.

27—David Vice, 47 years, 7 months, 27 days.

28—Jenz E, Griswold, 26 yrs, 6 mos, 15 days.

28—Jennie A. Bragg, 5 yrs, 10 mos, 18 days.

28—Jennie A. Bragg, 5 yrs, 10 mos, 18 days.

28—Jennie A. Bragg, 5 yrs, 10 mos, 18 days.

30—George W. Miller, 23 years, 8 months.

31—John C. Burch, 59 years, 6 months.

31—John C. Burch, 59 years, 6 months.

22—Wm. H. Robinson, 41 years.

22—Wm. McCantz, 2 months, 14 days.

33—Jackson Little, 52 yrs, 6 mos, 15 days.

5—Fredric a Wenzel, 76 years, 10 months.

5—Henrietta Gurnly, 45 years, 7 days.

5—Alice Couchman, 1 yr, 8 mos, 11 days.

6—Emily E. Martin, 49 years, 28 days.

6—Daniel Mulberger, 59 years.

6—Henrietta Hargus, 76 years.

10—Ketie May Rould 3 yrs, 10 mos, 18 days. 9—Annie L. Brogan, 47 years.
10—Gertie Storey.
11—Mary McGreevay, 26 yrs., 7 mos., 13 dys.
11—Lucy N. Clemens, 18 yrs., 3 mos., 27 ds.
11—P. J. Hennessy, 41 yrs., 9 mos., 22 dys.
11—P. J. Hennessy, 41 yrs., 9 mos., 22 dys.
11—Ella R. M. Cooksley, 2 months, 13 days,
13—Patrick Walsh, 50 years.
14—Eliza Cosgrove, 37 years, 11 months.
16—Mrs. Jessie Graham, 35 years.
18—Robert Collar, 70 years, 3 days. 10—MS. Jessie Graham, 35 years.
18—Robert Collar, 70 years, 3 days.
18—Thos. H. Rioton, 56 years.
18—Mrs. Delia Hampshire, 18 yrs., 4 m., 2 d.
19—John Harry Hampshire, 9 days.
20—Josephine Buser, 24 yrs., 11 mos., 20 ds.
29—Charles J. Burgel, 39 years, 11 months.
20—Ellen N. Gilbert, 48 years.
20—Lewis Francis 44 years. 20—Lewis Francis, 44 years, 2 mos., 3 days. 21—John B. Alexander, 7 years, 7 months. 22—Mary James, 79 years, 23—Ella Farley, 28 years, 4 months, 8 days 7—Henrietta Hargus, 76 years.
10—Nicholas Neary, 26 yrs, 5 mos.
10—Katie May Gould, 3 yrs, 4 mos, 5 days.
10—Delia Lawson, 43 years.
12—Elizabeth Twigg, 39 years, 2 months.
12—Michael McGee, 54 years.
12—Anna Miles, 47 years.
13—Wilfred L. Spangler, 4 mos, 16 days.
13—Wilfred L. Spangler, 4 yrs, 6 mos, 12 days.
13—Caroline Alma Tafe, 42 years.
14—Mary M. McKee, 71 years, 1 month.
14—Jurdie Bullard, 2 years, 1 month.
14—Louis Kleinsorge, 47 yrs, 3 mos., 4 ds.
15—Moust Domenic, 10 months.
15—Charles Norman, 2 months, 6 days. 23—Eha Farley, 28 years, 4 months, 8 days.
24—Lizzie Sullivan, 23 years, 1 mo, 22 days.
25—Preston A. Bonney, 1 year, 13 days.
25—James Roddy, 53 years.
27—Alice Mabel Sherley, 5 months, 17 days.
28—William F. Lefavor, 44 years.
28—Mary M. Roberts, 87 years, 11 mos., 6 ds.
30—Elizabeth Miller, 55 years, 29 days.
Feb. 1—Leon ct. Denis, 47 years.
1—J. E. Kennedy, 30 years.
2—Infant daughter of C. E. and J. C. Avery, 8 weeks.

8 weeks. 3—James Duffy, 47 years. 4—Patrick Lynch, 45 years.
4—A. Douglas, 43 years.
4—A. Douglas, 43 years.
4—I. Riley Mains, 49 years. 7 mos., 20 ds.
5—Matilda Ziegler, 5 months, 4 days.
5—Matilda Ziegler, 5 months, 4 days.
5—Mike Steinbangh, 31 yrs, 11 mos., 25 ds.
5—Wm. M. West, 29 years.
5—Robert B. Powell, 50 years.
6—Esther Stahl, 1 year, 5 months, 8 days.
6—Johanna Lucey, 53 years.
6—Johanna Lucey, 53 years, 10 mos, 10 ds.
8—Frank H. Moore, 27 years, 6 mos, 8 ds.
8—Michael Murphy, 78 years, 8 months.
9—J. D. Love, 24 years, 3 months, 21 days.
9—G. W. Spaulding, 52 years.
12—Ernestine Levy, 54 years, 6 months. -Patrick Lynch, 45 years. -Charles Norman, 2 months, 6 days. -Thos. O'Toole, 52 years, 6 months. 15—Catherine Kauffman, 32 years, 5 months.
15—Catherine Kauffman, 32 years.
16—Infant son of S. L. and M. M. Holmes.
16—Ellen McCarty, 54 years.
17—Patrick Clark, 53 years, 6 months.
19—Carrie Hansen, 11 months, 27 days.
19—Arthur E. Johnson, 6 yrs., 10 mos., 8 ds.
20—John A. Pool, 13 years, 9 mos., 3 days.
20—John Guinean, 44 years. 29—John A. Pool, 13 years, 9 mos., 3 days.
20—John Guinean, 44 years.
20—Daniel DeGross, 67 years, 2 days.
22—Job F. Calderwood, 11 yrs., 10 ms., 7 ds.
22—Rose M. Wheeler, 35 years, 2 mos., 7 ds.
22—George Wise, 10 years, 26 days.
23—Charles Zeitler, 55 years, 16 mos., 29 ds.
24—Joseph Powers, 38 years, 4 months.
25—Infant daughter of G. and M. Llewellyn.
25—J. I. Briggs, 72 years, 7 mos., 6 ds.
27—J. T. McGartlyn. 19 yrs., 2 mos., 13 ds. 9—G. W. Spaulding, 52 years, 12—Ernestine Levy, 54 years, 6 months, 13—Sadie Newton, 1 month, 14—Marie Johannesen, 76 years, 3 months, 15—Emma Stroup, 10 years, 4 months, 16—E. J. Davis, 31 years, 16—George W. Green, 50 years, 17—John Benson, 39 years, 17—Henry Eifert, 65 years, 19—Emelie C. Ross, 20 yrs, 6 mos, 12 days 19—Emelie C. Ross, 20 yrs., 6 mos., 12 days. 19—Emelie C. Ross, 20 yrs., 6 mos., 7 days. 19—Fred, Schneider, 3 years, 1 mo., 24 days. 19—Henry Erickson, 20 years. 20—Hiram D. Jones, 40 years, 20 days. 20—John W. Stackhouse, 24 years. 21—Mrs. H. W. Ogg, 51 years, 7 mos., 9 days.

7—Mrs. E. G. Miller, 35 years.
8—Arthur F. Crosby, 11 months, 26 days.
8—Walter Mansfield, 57 years.
10—Wm. J. McDonald, 19 yrs., 9 mos., 14 ds.
12—Agnes Mahler, 28 years.
13—Jovita V. Harris, 26 yrs., 4 mos., 16 ds.
14—Albert Schnauss. 1 year, 3 mos., 7 days.
14—Kepler F. Bassett, 4 yrs., 6 mos., 11 days.
15—Manuel Silva, 29 years.
16—W. E. MacEwan, 25 yrs., 6 mos., 17 days.
17—Hedevig A. Nielsen, 2 yrs., 3 mos., 1 day.
20—G. K. Van Heusen, 71 yrs., 1 mo., 10 ds.
21—Sophia Jane Dolan, 39 years.
21—Peter Rigney, 52 years.

6—F. J. Seilinger, 17 Years, 1 mo., 14 days.
6—Martin Bauman, 58 years.
7—Samuel Rider, 45 years.
7—B. J. Harvey, 42 years, 4 mo., 12 days.
7—Edgar J. Bannon, 1 year, 2 months.
7—Son of O. and E. Sanders, 9 mos., 14 ds.
7—Frederick Fuchs, 35 years.
8—Margaret Owen Roberts.
9—E. S. Grant, 34 years, 1 month, 19 days.
10—M. H. Bailey, 37 years.
10—M. H. Bailey, 37 years.
12—Louise Bongard, 76 years.
12—Frances D. Bullard, 23 ys., 11 mos., 26 ds.
16—C. Bragg, 4 days.
17—Christoval Sesania, 3 yrs., 6 mos., 1 day.
17—Carmelita Gomez, 4 months, 10 days.
18—L. D. Westfail, 34 years, 7 mos., 11 days.
19—J. J. Beebe, 59 years, 10 months, 12 days.
19—Jatrick Walsh, 62 years.
24—Mary E. Sweeney, 45 years, 6 months.
25—Sylvester Pearl, 63 years.
28—Seth Green, 50 years, 2 months, 2 days.
28—Seth Green, 50 years, 2 months, 2 days.
29—Jawes Ahern, 21 years, 6 months.

29—David Smith, 32 years.
29—James Ahern, 21 years, 6 months.
30—May Pinkham, 13 years, 10 mos., 1 day.
31—Lerry Enos, 30 years.
ae 2—Farnest Poten, 56 years.
2—Fred. Mier, 22 years, 1 month, 23 days.
2—Wm. T. Grentner, 31 years.
3—Alex. Goldberg, 21 yrs., 10 mos., 21 days.
3—Mary Ann France, 63 years, 18 days.
4—James Doberty, 65 years.

21—Peter Rigney, 52 years. 22—Mrs. Charlotte Miller, 70 years

DIED.

-Annie L. Brogan, 47 years.

4—Alice I. Griffeths, 27 yrs., 8 mos., 23 ds.
5—Gertrude Kavanaugh, 1 year 11 months.
5—Wm. McKibbin, 45 years, 2 days.
6—Jane E. Gantt, 61 years.
8—Theresa Mendel, 55 years, 9 mos., 18 ds.
8—Isaac Brown, 77 years, 6 mos., 14 days.
8—Julia Esterbrook, 31 yrs., 4 mos., 6 days.
9—Mrs. J. Crowley, 44 yrs., 6 mos., 11 days.
10—Dorcas S. Brown, 46 years, 1 mo., 21 ds.
10—Wm. Shattuck, 75 years, 1 mo., 21 days.
11—Susannah A. Avery, 57 ys., 8 mos., 19 ds.
11—Susannah B. Moore, 45 years.
12—W. E. Thompson, 51 yrs., 10 mos, 12 ds.
13—Mrs. P. Combs, 66 years, 6 mos., 13 days.
13—George, son of James an iAmeiaBrown.
13—John McCaragher, 68 years.
13—Dolphie F. Taylor, 15 years, 3 months.
13—T. E. Ellis, 31 years.
14—Wm. H. Harris, 21 years, 10 mos., 14 ds.
14—Petro P. Hurtado, 50 years.
16—Anna Liesch, 1 year, 8 months, 22 days.
16—Antha French, 61 years.
17—Isaac Bryon, 58 years. Mrs. H. W. Ogg, 51 years, 7 mos., 9 days. Tillie McWilliams, 32 yrs., 10 mo., 21 ds. 21—Enos Sargent. 22—Mrs. E. J. Davis, 31 years. 22—Mrs. E. J. Davis, 31 years.
22—Saiah A. Greer, 29 yrs., 5 mos., 8 days.
23—Joseph O'Neil, 25 years, 11 mo., 15 days.
24—Eunice M. Jackson, 2 months, 12 days.
25—Katle Amelia Graf, 6 months.
25—C. N. Blake, 63 years.
26—Infant daught. of A. Galleotto and wife.
27—Robert Brusie, 66 years.
27—W. S. Johnston, 53 years.
27—W. S. Johnston, 53 years.
27—Lettle Buchanan, 3 months, 2 days. Mar. 1-Ethel Buchanan, 3 months, 2 days. 3-Charles C. Smith, 1 year, 7 mos., 3 days. 3—Charles C. Smith, 1 year, 7 mos., 3 days.
4—A. Douglas, 43 years.
4—Mary Fahey, 74 years.
5—Cora Bachman, 5 months.
6—Alfred E. Payne, 4 months, 8 days.
7—Elizabeth Yager, 61 years.
7—John Nolan, 24 years, 9 days.
8—Thomas McInerny, 20 yrs., 5 mos., 23 ds.
8—Augusta Schmidt, 58 yrs., 1 mo., 12 dys.
9—Thomas J. Kiernan, 2 years.

8—Augusta Schmidt, 58 yrs., 1 mo., 12 dys.
9—Thomas J. Kiernan, 2 years.
12—Calisto Barras, 13 years, 5 months.
13—B. Dennis, 40 years, 10 months, 10 days.
13—Freda Schurr, 31 years, 11 months.
14—John Comber, 55 years.
14—Alizabeth Newton, 9 months, 12 days.
15—Junia M. Posta, 34 years.
15—Henry W. Parsons, 7 yrs., 2 mos., 20 dys.
15—Clara Tiefren, 2 years, 9 months.
16—Catherine J. Robinett. 50 years.
19—Mary A. Mason, 62 yrs., 7 mos. 16—Martha French, 61 years.
16—A. J. Springer, 45 years.
17—Isaac Bryan, 48 yrs., 5 mos., 19 dys.
18—t. M. Van Bibber, 18 yrs., 8 ms., 18 dys.
18—Marie Olsen, 29 years, 6 months, 8 days.
18—Henry Grover, 55 years.
20—George W. Warner, 13 days.
20—Levant Van Alstine, 53 ys., 2 mos., 5 ds.
21—Catherine Smith, 68 years.
21—Grace P. Landes, 1 year, 7 mos., 14 dys.
21—Lorens Wamsgans, 37 years.
22—Marion Sylvester Wilson, 57 years.
22—Marion Sylvester Wilson, 57 years.
22—Peter coffield, 44 years, 9 months.
23—Joseph Lord, 76 years, 5 months.
23—William Hennessey, 65 years.
23—Julius Cohn, 49 years.
24—Julius Cohn, 49 years, 3 months.
24—James H. Berry, 9 years, 3 months. 19—Mary A. Mason, 62 yrs., 7 mos.
21—B. F. Huntly, 56 years.
21—Lawrence E. Senf, 9 months.
23—Edward Dorsett, 69 years.
23—John McDonald, 40 years.
23—Douglas McKinnon, 9 yrs., 9 mos., 23 ds.

24—Emma Lu z, 40 years, 1 month, 15 days. 28—Geo. W. Loher, 57 yrs., 1 mo., 23 ds. 29—Patrick Fitzsimmons, 47 years. 24—Linie D. Hawley, 25 years, 9 mos., 10 ds. 24—Ruthie E. Childs, 3 months, 15 days. 27—Michael Casey, 53 years. 28—Ellen A. Miller, 31 years, 7 mos., 24 ds. 28—George W. Wood, 49 years, 6 months. 29—Wm. Naughton, 41 years, 4 mos., 6 days. 31—John Brown, 70 years. 31—Clara F. Hartwell, 1 year, 9 mos., 26 ds. 31—Wellie Sayles, 24 years. 29—Patrick Fatzsimmons, 47 years.
29—B. H. rarr, 69 years.
ii 1—Josie Walker, 19 years.
3—Margaret A. George, 49 yrs., 5 mos., 21 ds.
4—Mary L. McGurre, 5 months, 26 days.
4—John J. Johnson, 57 years.
5—cmile L. Gonnet, 25 yrs., 9 mos., 5 ds.
5—George Aschnauer, 52 yrs., 5 mos., 24 ds.
5—Mary Nicholi, 8 months, 6 days.
6—Thoras Markeum, 85 years.
7—Mrs. E. G. Miller, 35 years.
8—Arthur F. Crosby, 11 months, 26 days. 31—Neilie Sayles, 24 years. 31—Hugh Sullivan, 40 years. Nov. 2—Mrs. John K. McComber, 39 yrs., 10 mos.

2-Mary Zumwalt, 81 years.
2-Mary Zumwalt, 81 years.
3-Mary Kenney, 37 years, 4 months.
4-John W. Avery, 77 yrs., 3 mos., 6 days.
4-Caroline M. Hays, 50 yrs., 2 mos, 4 days.
6-Henrietta Sternfels, 84 years.
7-Ann Smith, 67 yrs., 3 mos., 4 days.
8-Intant daughter of Freston and Mary Wermuth. S—Infant daugnter of Freston and M:
Wermuth.

8—Joseph M. Guire, 40 years.

9—Samuel West, 20 years, 2 days.

9—C. H. Wilder, 60 yrs., 2 mos., 10 days.

10—Mary Burns, 53 years.

10—Mary Burns, 53 years.

10—Frank Schmidt, 1 month, 4 days.

11—Cornelius Drury, 37 years.

10—Frank Schmidt, 1 month, 4 days.
11—Cornelius Drury, 37 years.
12—Michael Burns, 45 years.
14—Charles Harms, 55 years, 5 months.
14—Jerry Sullivan, 54 years.
15—Thomas Curry, 33 years.
18—Edward Walker, 11 months, 13 days.
20—Mary Crowley, 27 years.
21—Helen Olson, 37 years.
21—Julian, infant son of Wm. and Hele Olson.

22—Samuer B. Cooley, 88 years.
23—Infant daughter of H. K. and Minnie
Johnson.
24—G. W. Johnson, 26 yrs., 4 mos, 2 ds.
24—Mary R. Hidden, 76 yrs., 1 mo., 12 ds.
25—W. W. White. 19 yrs., 11 mos., 22 ds.
25—Infant son of W. O. and Maggie Davis,
22 months, 22 days. 25—Inhant son of W. O. and Maggie Davis, 2 months, 22 days. 27—Mary M. Moore, 54 yrs., 7 mos., 23 ds. 27—Laura M. Ferry, 55 years. 27—Maurice S. Thompson, 7 months. 27—Mrs. Maggie Davis, 36 years, 6 months. 28—Amy E. Gibson, 6 yrs., 8 mos., 2 ds. 29—Infant son of W. B. and Louise Rogers.

Feb. 24—Lizzie Chenneau from Chas. Chenneau. 26—Mary Rochen from Napoleon Rochon. Mar. 6—Lizzie Adams from James Adams. 14—Emma E. Dennlee from J. W. Dennlee. 17—Mary N. Coddington from Wm. P. Cod-17—Mary A. Phillippi from J. S. Phillippi. 18—Austin Gilman from Carrie J. Gilman.

April 1—Mary M. Enfield from Geo. W. Enfield.

6—Jennie Boehme from Fran. E. Boehme.

7—Laurila Crawford from J. H. Crawford.

14—M. J. Harris from James A. Harris.

18—C. A. Shaney from Fredreka Shaney.

27—Millie Graham from Arthur J. Graham.

May 1—Belle Pearson from Theodore Pearson.

13—Lizzie McGanan from T. J. McGanan.

13—M. F. Cooper from Jane D. Cooper.

16—Jessie Baldwin from Ed. J. Baldwin.

28—Margaret Nichols from Ezra Nichols.

19—Nettie Palmer from John B. Palmer.

25—Alice M. Wagner from Ernst H. Wagner.

June 9—W. H. Clark from Mary Clark.

27—Philip Hortop from Etta Hortop.

July 8—Mary Mueller from Otto Mueller.

11—Mary Hier from John J. Hier.

14—Carrie A. D. Grupp from George Grupp.

17—Laura Finnell from James E. Finnell.

21—Edward E. Avery from Julia C. Avery.

24—Nelson S. Peck from Emma Peck.

25—Jennie Alexander from L. Alexander.

27—Lavina Jefferson from W. H. Jefferson.

Aug. 22—Lillie S. Brown from Henry Brown.

Sept. 7—Emma Noble from Frank Noble.

14—Emma Weight from S. A. Weight.

21—Edward Dubbrey from Bonj. Dubbrey.

22—Belle Doughetty from J. Dougherty.

24—Ella Weimann from August Weimann.

30—I. Kehrer from Catherine Kehrer.

Oct. 2—Lena Schoenbæechler from D. Schoenbaechler.

7—Elizabeth Sauve from Oliver Sauve.

8—Johanna O'Hare from Daniel O'Hare. 18—Austin Gilman from Carrie J. Gilman. April 1—Mary M. Enfield from Geo. W. Enfield.

A HOME INDUSTRY.

BEET SUGAR MANUFACTURE A SUCCESS IN CALIFORNIA.

How a Little Aid from Congress Can Help a Great Industry-

The Alvarado Factory. [Written for the New Year's RECORD-UNION by E. H. Dyer, Superintendent of the Standard Sugar Refinery.]

Among the many important industries that have been successfully established in facture sugar at a less cost than in this country. The farmers of Europe have had, future greatness than that of beet sugar also, many years of experience in cultivatmanufacture. The fact that two or three one of the greatest obstacles we had to enterprises of this kind, begun eighteen or twenty years ago, were afterward abandoned by their projectors, must not be accepted as evidence that the manufacture of sugar of superior quality from beets cannot be made profitable. The earlier ventures farmer, and that beets raised properly for Sugar were not expansive to the seil. We be made profitable. The earlier ventures were made by men who had no knowledge of the business, and who risked their capital by placing it in the hands of equally incompetent managers and superintendents. There never was, nor is there to-day, any good reason why the beet sugar industry cannot be built up in California to such an extent as to not only give employment to thousands of men, but also to supplant the products of the Sandwich Islands and other foreign sugar-producing countries in the markets of the United States. All that is necessary is for Congress to recognize this industry— as is being done by European countries— and extend to it the slight aid required to protect it from competition with cheap-labor countries, where every possible en-couragement is being afforded those engaged in the business. The character of the aid required is such that the Government cannot reasonably withhold it. It is simply the exemption from revenue tariff of the alcohol distilled from the molasses left after the extraction of the sugar. This dcohol—as is explained in a memorial to Congress, from which extracts are given below—cannot be used in the manufacture of liquor for drinking purposes, but possesses some value for use in the manufacturing arts. This exemption is asked in

THE ALVARADO SUGAR ENTERPRISE. Seven years ago a company known as the Standard Sugar Refinery established a beet sugar factory at Alvarado, in Alameda county, and has proved a marked success. The company purchased the machinery used by the Sacramento Beet Sugar Company about fifteen years ago, to which it has added modern improvements at con-siderable outlay, and now has a splendidlyequipped factory with a capacity of eighty tons of beets per day. By a new process of treating the juice—and which process the company has patented—we are enabled to obtain about 10 per cent. refined sugar in first product—a larger percentage than is obtained in one product in any beet sugar factory in the good. sugar factory in the world. The richest sugar cane known bas never yielded so large a first product. By this process we are enabled to deliver in market pure white refined sugar for about five cents a pound. Refining grades of imported sugar

rine matter. ENCOURAGEMENT NEEDED. On the 5th of December, 1885, the Alvarado Company addressed a memorial to the present Congress, asking for certain legislation in aid of the beet sugar industry, in which the following figures were given, showing the quantity of sugar consumed in the United States for the fiscal year end-

and was admitted duty free. This sugar was valued at about \$9,128,734, being an average cost of about 5½ cents per pound for raw sugar. The average value, per pound, of other foreign sugars was about 2.88 cents; add to this the average duty—about 2 cents—would make the cost to refiners about 4.88 cents are now. Per this is finers about 4.88 cents a pound. By this, it is evident that the benefits of the reciprocity treaty inure to the Hawaiian planter. The total amount of sugar consumed in

the United States is about 1,355,447 tons, of 2,000 pounds. Germany produced in 1884, from beets, 1,150,000 tons, of 2,240 pounds. being only 67,447 tons less than the total amount of sugar consumed in the United S ates. This large quantity of sugar was produced from beets raised on about 860,000 acres of land. To produce the 1,355,447 tons consumed in the United States the past year, from beets, would only require 903,630 acres.

sugar from the soil of our country.

In consequence of the natural increase of population, it would undoubtedly require, before the year 1890, 1,500,000 tons of sugar to meet the requirements of the United States. To produce this quantity of sugar from beets would require 1,000,000 acres of land; an average yield of 15 tons per acre would produce 15,000,000 tons of beets, which at \$4 per ton, would amount to \$60,000. To manufacture and refine the sugar contained in these beets, including sugar contained in these beets, including all expense incurred in converting this sugar into money, would cost, say \$90,000,-000 more, making the total cost of the many more certainly would be established 1.500,000 tons of sugar to be \$150,000,000. east of the Rocky Mountains. Five hun-This large sum of money would be distributed among the industrial classes in about tion of crude sugar would produce suffithe following proportions, viz:

Rent of land, at \$20 per acre..... Labor per acre, \$40...... Cost of manufacture, etc...... The cost of production being five cents per pound for refined sugar.

Judging from our long experience in the manufacture of beet-root sugar in California, we are confident that results fully equally to those set forth in this statement would be realized in a very few years, viding Congress should extend to this in-dustry the same aid and encouragement

vested and stored in silos within a few weeks after they are matured.

Beets yield the largest percentage of gar when taken fresh from the ground. in California we plant beets from the 1st of March to the 1st of June.

In Europe all the planting has to be done

in a few weeks. In Europe, in consequence of frequent rains in summer, great expense is incurred in keeping the beets free from weeds. In California, on account of the absence of rains during the summer months, weeds do

not grow. In Europe farmers are put to great ex-pense for fertilizers. In California that expense for many years will be nominal.

But the cheap labor in Europe offsets, to a great extent, the advantages enumerated, and may perhaps enable them to manu-

contend with was to induce the farmers of twenty years ago, were afterward aban- California to cultivate beets in a manner to farmers have also ascertained, by actual experience, that beets are very desirable to tate with other crops; cereals raised on land planted to beets the preceding year give large returns.

Wherever a beet sugar factory is located; sufficient land should be secured to enable farmers to alternate their crops; for by so oing they are enabled to raise a large the sugar has been extracted, which, mixed with straw, makes a most excellent food for

The effect of locating a beet sugar factory in a neighborhood gives the following A cheap and abundant supply of butter,

milk, cheese and meat, as well as sugar It gives employment to a large number f people, requiring both skilled and com

A large amount of money is kept in the country, and distributed among the producing and manufacturing classes of our own country, instead of being sent to foreign countries, to enrich foreign sugar planters. The greater wealth resulting to consequence of the extremely low prices of sugar and the danger of foreign competition in the near future. It is a question that should receive the careful attention and support of Congress. onsequence of the extremely low prices of

A low average yield of beets is fifteen tons per acre, and these beets manufactured into sugar will yield 3,000 pounds, which, at 7 cents, is worth \$210. An acre of wheat will produce 15 centals

which, at \$1 75, is worth \$26 25; now add 1-10 to manufacture the same into flour, makes a value of \$28 87, as the product of one acre of wheat. Placing the yield of barley at 20 centals, at \$1 30 per cental. makes a value of \$26 to the acre.

A beet sugar factory of 200 tons daily capacity, will require 2,000 acres of land to

grow sufficient beets to supply it. Now, as each acre of land, if planted in beets, will produce a value to the community of \$210, the 2,000 acres will add to its wealth to the extent of \$420,000 annually.

The highest value produced from cereals. s above, is \$2887 for each acre, and for the 2.000 acres it would be \$57.740-a difference of \$362,260 in favor of growing the beets

2i—J. I. Briggs, 72 years, 7 mos., 6 ds.
27—J. T. McGartlyn, 19 yrs., 2 mos., 13 ds.
27—James Curran, 37 years.
28—Braucisco Stork, 1 year, 11 days.
28—Mariquita Esquivel, 57 ys., 11 ms., 20 ds.
30—Eralio Bonetti, 19 years.
30—Geo. C. Heisch, 47 years, 6 months.
30—Ev. V. Castello, 8 years, 2 mos., 15 days.
Oct. 2—A. Wolcott, 65 years 6 months.
3—George W. Ricker, 67 yrs., 6 mos., 26 ds.
3—Sarah Pilkington, 70 years.
4—Alice L. Griffeths, 27 yrs., 8 mos., 23 ds.
5—Gertrude Kavanaugh, 1 year 11 months.
5—Wm. McKibbin, 45 years, 2 days.

2,500,000 pounds of refined sugar each campaign, which has sold as readily in the market as the best quality of cane, and the quality of the sugar will compare favorably with any in market. It has taken some years for our farmers to become accustomed to raising beets for sugar. At first they did not take to it very readily, but now we could obtain many more than we can use at \$4 per ton. The average yield is fully fifteen tons per acre, often twenty-five or thirty tons. Ours is an improved variety of Silesian beet, known as the "Verbersetter Imperial Rosa." It has a red skin, but is white inside, and is very rich in saccharine matter. months, consequently yielding quicker re-turns. The cane has this advantage over the beet: molasses from the cane is valuable for domestic use; that obtained from

KEEP OUR MILLIONS AT HOME. It will be seen that all the conditions are as favorable for the production of sugar from beets in the United States as in Eu-rope, except the cost of labor. All we need to become independent of foreign nations other manufacturing enterprises. But if we are handicapped by the mistaken policy of our Government, we will continue to send our hundreds of millions of dollars to foreign countries to purchase a necessary

article of food that can be produced as well in our own country. Beet sugar produced in 1884-85: In for-eign countries, 2,525,000 tons; in California, 1,250 tons.

Cane sugar produced in 1884-85: In for-eign countries, 2,080,000 tons. From this it appears that there were 446,-550 tons more of beet sugar used in the markets of the world during these years han of sugar produced from cane.

PRESENT LOSS TO MANUFACTURED As before stated, there results from the working of beets into sugar quite a per-centage of saccharine product that will not crystallize, in consequence of salts and 903,630 acres.

California alone, according to the agricultural map of the State prepared under the direction of E. W. Hilgard, Ph. D. Professor of Agriculture of the State University, has land fit for the cultivation of the sugar beet greatly in excess of that amount — not taking into consideration Oregon and Washington Territory, whose lands are as well adapted to the production of beets as those in California. It is evident that a very small portion of the land in the United States that is suitable for raising beets would be required to produce our own sugar. The following statement will show, to some extent, the immense benefits to be derived in producing our own sugar from the soil of our country.

cient refining grades of sugar to supply our

refineries. 40,000,000 From the progress made in other special spe may be successfully and economically sup-plied from our own resources, extending the area and variety of cultivation, multi-plying means for employment in many di-rections, adding to the taxable wealth and conferring upon our citizens additional prosperity and independence.

Victims of youthful indiscretions, suffer-

16—Geo. W. Nickel. 2s years, 10 days.
16—Infant daughter of Wm. and Susa Emerson, 10 days.
18—withelmina Deterding, 61 ys., 2 m., 4 ds.
18—Ellen M. Mattz, 62 years, 6 months.
19—Bernard A. Eoss, 2 months, 19 days.
20—Rosalic Cheprowsky, 57 years, 2 mos., 20 ds.
20—Amanda F. Harris, 44 yrs., 2 m., 2 ds.
20—Amanda F. Harris, 44 yrs., 2 m.s., 25 ds.
22—Amanda F. Harris, 44 yrs., 2 m.s., 25 ds.
23—Mary J. Schoffeld, 18 yrs., 2 mos., 22 ds.
24—Nannie E. Pace, 27 years, 22—Nannie F. Pace, 27 years, 22—Nannie F. Pace, 27 years, 23—Ananie S. Michael O'Reilly, 3 yrs., 6 mos., 23 ds.
25—Jas. E. Pugh. 2s years.
26—Jas. E. Pugh. 2s years.
28—Mary J. Schoffeld, 18 yrs., 2 mos., 22 ds.
29—Infant daughter of Jos. and Maggie Pampinells.

July 1—Haroid N. Atkinson, 1 year, 4 days.
28—Warp J. Schoffeld, 18 yrs., 2 mos., 25 ds.
29—Nannie F. Pace, 27 years, 2 mos. 10 ds.
29—Nannie S. Harris, 44 yrs., 10 m., 25 ds.
29—Nannie S. Harris, 45 yrs., 1 m., 5 ds.
29—Infant daughter of Jos. and Maggie Pampinells.

Horspon's Act D. Phosphate.—Unanimous approval of medical staff. Dr. T. G.
29—Nang J. Foss, 49 yrs., 1 mo., 14 dss.
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29—Infant daughter of Jos. and Relouting the decidence of imperior of months of the cure of lingering fevers. It has the unanimous approval of our medical staff.

Horspon's Act D. Phosphate.—Unanimous approval of our medical staff.

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Horspon's Act D. Phosphate.—Unan

An Industry that may Become Prominent on the Pacific Coast-How Tea-Drinkers are Cheated.

[Written for the New Year's RECORD-UNION.]

The Indiana Farmer has an article on the but is pulled off the plant by the handful. The higher-priced teas-such as are used by persons of high rank or great wealth in Asia and Europe—are picked leaf by leaf. That brought to America is gathered with little care and without much labor. The process of ing," or drying the tea leaf, as practiced by the Japanese in preparing natural-leaf teas, is not one that involves much labor, as is generally believed. The work of coloring manipulating tea to suit our depraved tastes (which in Japan is done exclusively by foreigners) does, however, entail conand gave employment to thousands of persons in each tea-growing country. Now, however, a shrewd Yankee has invented

California is as well adapted to the growth matter of idle assertion, nor mere guess-work. It is a fact that has been fully demonstrated by experiments, and is admitted by all that have been able to compare the soil and climate of the Pacific slope with those of the countries named. As evidence that this subject excited the attention of citizens of California many years ago, reference is here made to the following report submitted to Governor Haight in 1867 by the President and Secretary of the State Agricultural Society. Referring to the fact the curse of California agriculture," and me \$30,000,000," these gentlemen say: "Persons who have been in the tea-

producing countries of China, of Upper Assam, and in the English possessions on Assam, and in the English possessions on the southern slope of the Himalaya mountains and have seen the western slope of our Sierra Nevadas, are uniformly impressed with the similarity of the general appearance of the climate and natural products of the soil. We have been struck with the uniformly expressed opinion of ch persons that our Sierra Nevada foothills, at an elevation usually experiencing, in the winter season, a fall of snow of from two to five feet, possesses all the requisites of a good tea country. We have also conversed with natives from the tea districts be the same. One intelligent Chinaman went so far as to say that if the State will give a bounty on tea he would prove that California is as good a tea country as China. Considering the annual cost of our teas, the circumstances above named, and the fact that we have such a vast region of this description of country, valueess at present for any other known purpose, and that we have among us a large opulation many of whom are acquainted with the business in all its details, we suggest whether it would not be well to hold out such encouragement as will induce the experiment of tea culture in Cali-

FIRST EXPERIMENT IN CALIFORNIA. This suggestion evidently awakened inthat time one J. H. Schnell—a gentleman of German origin, who had resided some ten years in the tea-growing districts of apan, and was married to a Japanese lady came to California with a colony of natives of that country, and established a plantation in the vicinity of Gold Hill, ear Coloma, El Dorado county, at an altitude of about 2,000 feet. The plantation was located in a shallow basin near the summit of the general plateau. The surface was gently rolling, drained by a few shallow ravines, the soil being of a lightbrown gravelly nature, made up of the wash and decomposed elements of a granite formation, and resting at a few feet below upon a bedrock of rotten granite. Black and white oaks of various species grew in scattered groups on the knolls. The soil was not as red as that around Placerville and throughout the mining region generwell the ordinary grasses and farm crops, and the luxuriant orchards, vineyar s and | be gardens throughout the vicinity clearly esablished the fact of its fertility.

Schnell purchased for \$5,000 a tract of Schnell purchased for \$5,000 a tract of some 600 acres, containing buildings and there is a complish. In a very few years the local markets can other improvements. He planted about 400,000 young tea plants, which he brought in small hills or groups, containing five from, and pay its millions to, the California plants each, the intention being to have growers of tea. At all events, every person nem form one bush as they grew up. His first season was a very dry one, and several of the young plants died from lack of dozen plants will suffice for this. And the moisture. This induced a number of superficial observers to pronounce the experiment a failure, but subsequent results proved them to be mistaken. Schnell's experience in Japan had taught him that the tea plant flourished better and pro-duced a better-flavored article when depending upon the natural rains than when stimby artificial irrigation. But not having had cufficient experience with our dry seasons—and especially with the dryest of the dry—he neglected the proper precautions until it was too late to save the affected plants. He also did not sufficiently discriminate between the feeble powof endurance of an infant plant those of one of mature growth, and be seems not to have made sufficient allowance for the privations which the plants had suffered by the long royage and detention at the Custom-house. He at last resorted to irrigation, and had the satisfaction of finding, as the result, many of his dried-up plants sending up new shoots from the roots. By this timel action he managed to save some 300,000 of his 400,006 plants. But, even had all his imported plants perished, his success with the seedlings clearly demonstrated the practicability of his experiment in teaculture. These he irrigated somewhat, and also shaded them with pine boughs. They numbered several handred, and grew-amilly into stress the stress that the stre rapidly into strong, sturdy plants. From fis Japanese plants Schnell gathered a box of tea, which he exhibited at a fruit and flower fair in San Francisco, and which attracted much attention. The following year he also made a noteworthy exhibit at the strong with the State Francisco and which structure of the strong strong

the State Fair in this city.

The seeds of the tea plant, from the large amount of oil they contain, are peculiarly exposed to decay, and become unfit for tains which separate China from the Euricular soil selected by him was not the only kind adapted to the successful growing of the tea plant. It does best on a well-drained, loose, gravelly soil, rather than on a stiff, mucky soil, retentive of much moisture.

Schnell had imported a larger number of plants than he could conveniently trans-

Napa county. These were planted in a rich valley soil, and at last accounts some of them were living and doing well. But it is more than likely that they were neglected with head of the consist of silurian slate, associated with head of the consist of silurian slate, associated with head of the consist of silurian slate, associated with head of the consist of silurian slate, associated with head of the consist of silurian slate, associated with head of the consist of silurian slate, associated with head of the consist of silurian slate, associated with head of the consist of silurian slate, associated with head of the consist of silurian slate, associated with head of the consist of silurian slate, associated with head of the consist of silurian slate, associated with head of the consist of silurian slate, associated with head of the consist of silurian slate, associated with head of the consist of silurian slate, associated with head of the consist of silurian slate, associated with head of the consist of silurian slate, associated with head of the consist of silurian slate, associated with the consist of silurian slate, associated with head of the consist of silurian slate, associated with the consist of silurian slate, assoc SUCCESS IN CALIFORNIA them were living and doing well. But it they consist of silurian slate, associated is more than likely that they were neglected and long ago dug up to make room for and veins of black granite, and overlaid by

Schnell experiment, Sherman Day, who was then United States Surveyor-General of California, in his annual report to the Gov-

"I have no doubt whatever that the tea

plant can be grown successfully throughout the California foothill section. I mean, that a good article of tea can be raised at subject of "Impracticable Industries in the United States," among which is included that of tea culture. The reasons assigned by the writer for taking this ground was the alleged great labor required the poisonous manipulations and adulterations practiced in China. Whether tea can be successfully raised and prepared there for exportation to other parts of the bere for exportation to other parts of the labor required to the fields. The seeds are planted six or eight together, in boles ranged in rows about four feet to pick and manipulate the tea, and the fact | United States and foreign countries, in that such labor is costly in this country.

This statement might have been competition with the cheap-labor product of China and Japan, is another question, and one that can be decided only by an exyears ago, but it is periment of several years. It is a question of labor, of tariffs, and of different ways and costs of transportation. For the had years of observation among the tea-growing districts of Asia affirm that the cultivation of the tea plant is not more costly at the present time than that of common fruit trees. The plants can generally and costs of transportation. For the cheaper qualities it may not succeed. For qualities bearing a high price, depending on a personal guarantee of quality and purity, and under a brand well known, it may succeed. Schnell's is not the first attempt at the cultivation of the tea plant in mon fruit trees. The plants can generally be set in double rows, so as to admit of the United States. Dr. Junius Smith sucise of a cultivator, or shovel-plow, and between 1848 and level they require very little pruning. The teal lands of South Carolina between 1848 and we get here in America is not, as asserted 1852, but from the want of cheap and the writer referred to, picked leaf by skilled labor the experiment was discontinued. Mr. Schnell has the great advan tage of the assistance of men trained to the business in their native land, with whose

language and manners he is familiar."

RESULT OF SCHNELL'S EXPERIMENT.

The reader naturally wonders what became of the California tea plantation, since the experiment promised so much in the beginning. It is easily explained. Schnell clearly demonstrated the fact that tea cult-ure was admirably adapted to the soil and climate in this State, and that whenever of color to black. By rapid drying, with certain obstacles could be overcome the certain obstacles could be overcome the business might be made profitable. Time siderable time and labor. Up to about three years ago this was all done by hand, successful cultivation of thousands of acres of tea plants in California, and the possihowever, a shrewd Yankee has invented machinery capable of doing the work of an excellent quality of the pure, unadultthese thousands, and does it cheaply, too.
Such machinery is now in use in Jament: When that gentleman came to Calment: When that gentleman came to Calment: Such machinery is now in use in Japan, and is entirely superseding hand ifornia with his tea plants, he brought labor. There is another and a more thorough and effective way in which to reduce the cost of tea manufacture, and that is to Knowing that he must, in order to succeed, drink only the "natural" or "basketfired" leaf. It is vastly more fragrant than
that cured by any other process, and is
withal more healthful. There would thus
be only the cost of cultivating the plant.
picking the leaf, and drying it in baskets
suspended over furnaces. This cannot. drink only the "natural" or "basketsuspended over furnaces. This cannot, surely, be much more expensive—if any at all—than the manner of curing hops for the market. It is no uncommon thing to find tea-farms of thousands of acres in extent yielding as high as from \$200 to \$400 worth of tea per acre.

CALIFORNIA AS A TEA COUNTRY.

These facts have an important bearing on the future industries of California. Although not generally known, the fact nevertheless exists, that the foothill section of earliest and an extent the fitting in working for \$10.

Hence, they one by one, revoked their labor-contracts with Schnell and left him—though not generally known, the fact may be such as they saw that laborers all about them commanded from \$30 to \$40 per month, they concluded that they were wasting their time in working for \$10.

Hence, they one by one, revoked their labor-contracts with Schnell and left him—though not generally known, the fact may a lize the fact that no such contracts as those to which they had subscribed in their native country could be enforced against them here. And as they saw that laborers all about them commanded from \$30 to \$40 per month, they concluded that they were wasting their time in working for \$10.

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Hence, they one by one, revoked their labor-contracts with Schnell and left him—though not generally known, the fact may a lize the fact that no such contracts as those to which they had subscribed in their in the pans, a little pulverized Prussian-blue and gypsum. Indigo and porcelain clay are also on colored. This practice has been carried to such a such a steril pulverized Prussian-blue and gypsum. Indigo and porcelain cl suspended over furnaces. This cannot, California is as well adapted to the growth of the tea plant as are the most favored in tea culture with the cheap-labor countries of the tea plant as are the most favored in tea culture with the cheap-labor countries of the co localities in Japan or China. This is not a tries across the ocean. And so, in the face of adulteration, as intermixing other kinds matter of idle assertien, nor mere guess- of the fact so fully demonstrated—that the of leaves with those of the tea-plant. In

Now, things have changed. The rates of done. also that "the quantity of tea consumed in the United States per annum is from 40,- ly for that class of work. Women, boys 000,000 to 50,000,000 pounds, at a cost of and girls can now be had at low wages for light work, such as picking the leaves from the tea plant, while the work of manipu-lating and preparing it for market can now

PRESENT TEA CULTURE IN PLACER. As corroborative of the assurances given by Mr. Schnell regarding the adaptability mental worth of a young lady as he is of our soil and climate to the culture of the about the monetary value of her father's tea plant, it is but necessary to call attention to the success which has attended the Gould, of Placer county. This gentleman Gould, of Placer county. This gentleman country who has a pretty face is inevitably resides about two miles north of the town preferred to one who has nothing better to of Auburn, where he has an orchard, vineof Auburn, where he has an orchard, vine-yard and garden. He has devoted some of and a kindly and sympathetic heart. versed with natives from the tea districts of China, and we find their conclusions to to experimenting with olive and tea cult- firms that the young woman who can sew to experimenting with olive and tea culture, and is more than pleased with the results. He has about fifty tea plants growing finely. They are now several years old, and for a long time have provided himself and neighbors with all the tea they have used. These plants are as large and vigorous as those grown in the more favored parts of China and Japan, and were raised from the seed. No fertilization of the soil is resorted to, and the In that unhappy land, if one is to believe plants receive no more attention than is this unknown writer, the young women bestowed on fruit trees or grape vines. Mr. have no eyes for the young man whose Gould collects the leaves and dries them recommendations to womanly notice are in a basket suspended over a stove, using confined to such attributes as industry,

terest in the subject, for we find that about | produces the genuine natural-leaf articlenot the high-colored, villainous stuff that American importers have put up in China and Japan according to their orders and for the purpose of gratifying the deprayed tastes of American tea drinkers. Mr. Gould states that he cannot purchase in the mar-ket any brand of tea that will compare favorably—in point of flavor and purity— with that grown by himself in the rugged foothills of Placer county.

WILL IT PAY? Undoubtedly, with the improved machinery now in use in Japan (and manufactured in San Francisco), by which two men can cure and pack as much tea as formerly required the labor of 1,500, tea culture can be made to pay in California. It is not uncommon for growers in China and Japan to realize from \$200 to \$400 per acre from the tea plant; and there seems to be no reason why the sixty or seventy illion dollars annually sent abroad Americans for their tea could not be kept at home. What Mr. Gould has accomplished on his foothill farm, surely any careful and industrious be supplied, and thus a demand created for the home article that will increase until with him from Japan. These he planted the whole country will draw its supply in small hills or groups, containing five from, and pay its millions to, the California owning a small patch of ground can grow the tea for his own family. One or two

person's yard, as it is an evergreen and grows symmetrically. WORTH CONSIDERING The above facts, and the conclusions drawn therefrom by the writer, are sub-mitted to the small farmers and foothill fruit-growers of California for their careful consideration. Who is there that cannot set apart a few acres of his farm or vine-yard inclosure to be devoted to tea culture? When he cultivates his vines or trees the same attention can, with scarcely any extra labor, be given the tea plants, and a very few seasons will demonstrate whether or not the enterprise can be extended with profit. The fact having been established that the tea-plant will grow and produce havening the same as the same attended. will grew and produce luxuriantly in this favored elimate; and it being further demonstrated that the drawback of high-priced labor can be overcome by the use of American machinery, what better encourage ment should people require to engage in an enterprise involving hittle or no risk of out-lay and with the possibility of such grand ults? The foothill region alone of California embraces a strip of country some three hundred miles in length, by from ten to fifteen in width, with good soil that can be bought at low figures, the finest climate in the world, and excellent facilities for irrigation. Who can say that

thoroughly. TEA-CULTURE IN ASIA, exposed to decay, and become usafit for planting to such an extent that, as a rule, it is difficult to get more than one-third of The tea plant is also cultivated in the snake bites are 22,905 for 1883 and 22,425 for 1884. The numbers representing those due to snake bites are 20,067 and 19,609 in the two them to grow; that is, if long exposed to mountainous parts of Ava. In the mountainous parts of Ava. In the mountainous parts of Ava. In the mountainous parts of Ava.

grapevines.

About this time, and referring to the quartzose grains and pebbles held together

THE SOIL BEST ADAPTED For the growth of the tea plant is a light loam, more or less stony, containing more or less vegetable matter, and which, while retentive of moisture, is at the same time well drained and sufficiently porous to be permeable to the delicate fibers of the roots. The seeds, gathered in October, are kept in sand till the next spring, when they are sown either in the rows in which they are seeds are planted six or eight together, in holes ranged in rows about four feet apart, and as the plants germinate they are watered, if the weather be dry, or treated with liquid manure. Care is taken not to have water lodge or remain about the roots, and manure is objection-

able, as it is thought to impair the flavor of the leaves. The first gathering of the leaves does not take place until the second or third which are gathered in May, constitute th most important crop. The third gather ing, early in July, furnishes leaves of ar inferior quality. After growing ten of twelve years the plants are usually dug u and replaced with young seedlings

HOW TEAS ARE COLORED. The general impression among people in America is the green and black teas ar of different varieties, but this is a mis take. The difference consists in the fac that black teas are longer exposed to the air before drying, and during the different stages of the drying process. The effect is to induce a partial fermentation and oxidation of the leaves, accompanied by a change remain green, but retain more of the active properties of the plant, as appears from the greater effect of green teas upon the nervous system. It is also stated tha the difference between green and black teas is owing, in part at least, to differ-ence of soil, climate and age of the leaves, the plants furnishing the bl ck teas being grown in hilly and mountainous places, and the green tea shrubs being cultivated on level lands, in soils enriched by

GREAT DEMAND FROM AMERICA

The Chinese also employ other methods tea plant would flourish and produce abundantly in California—the enterprise had to be abandoned. A gentleman, now in Sacdried, powdered, and sprinkled over the ramento, who afterward met Schnell in tea, or the fresh flowers are roasted with Japan, states that the latter assured him the tea leaves until both become crisp.

> **Curious Marriage Customs** My dear children, I want to tell you

omething about a rare book I read onc It related to the very curious marriag customs in vogue in a certain country, the name of which I have unfortunately for

young man, in seeking a wife, is not so much concerned about the moral and pocket-book: and the author would have us believe, also—could anything be more ore recent experiment made by L. A. ridiculous?-that a young woman in tha

no coloring matter nor adulterations of any kind in the curing process. This process is known in tea countries as that of "basket firing," and produces the genuine natural-leaf article—

to the a stove, using common and a conscientious desire to do his duty to himself and his fellows; while the young man who dresses faultlessly, and has a nice mustache, and can deal out slang and small talk with all the ease and the sum of the courtact he will enter into bonds in the sum of ten thousand dollars, with two or more sureties, to be approved by the Governor of the State, that he will faithfully perform the conditions of his contract.

All bids must be for the furnishing and delivery of the bindery supplies at the State Printing. proficiency of a trained parrot, may have his pick among all the girls in his commu-

Our author says further that when a couple marry, neither is influenced by unelfish love of the other; but that the man esteems the woman simply because she seems to be fond of him, and the young woman's love for the young man is but a recognition of his apparent fondness for her. In a word, unlike the marriages in our own happy land, a union of hearts, so called, in that country, is but the coming together of two persons, each devotedly in love with himself or herself.

Thank Heaven! the world has grown

etter since such things as these could be truly said of mankind. Our author goes on to say that it is th custom for a young couple to run into debt immediately they have run their heads into the matrimonial noose, in an en-deavor, as he quaintly expresses it, "to begin where their parents left off;" and he ecomes quite diverting in his ludicrou escriptions of young married folks who ive in a house replete with every conve mience and luxury, without sufficient money to purchase a decent meal of vic-tuals, except on credit: and he would have us believe that everything in their splendid mansion, including the mansion itself, be longs to their creditors, and that nothing is theirs, from the grand piano down to the frying pan in which they cook the chops for which the butcher will never see hi

He tells, also, of the curious custom o exchanging presents. When a couple were married their acquaintances, taking pity upon the unfortunate pair, and wishing to recompense the latter for the life of misery they had entered upon, thought-fully presented them all sorts of expensive cake baskets, salvers, etc.

Sometimes these articles were not given but simply loaned, and in other cases where the parents of the young people could afford it, they were rented from the dealer, and returned after the ceremony.

Our au hor has much to say, also, regarding the absurd customs then in vogue of spending incredible sums upon cake that the bedwith a storward over the spending incredible sums upon cake that the bedwith a storward over the spending incredible sums upon cake that the bedwith a storward over the spending incredible sums upon cake that the bedwith a storward over the spending incredible sums upon cake that the bedwith a storward over the spending incredible sums upon cake that the spending incredible sums nobody with a stomach ever dared to eat and upon invitation cards whose chief whom the young people did not care a straw—sometimes, our author hints, they were only sent to arouse tne envy of the recipients—and who in their turn did not care a rush for the young people.

But it is useless to quote further from this romancing old writer; for surely nobody will believe his nagrative is a veracious one. It is perfectly clear, on the contrary, that his story is her. merit consisted in being inscribed with characters that nobody could really deous one. It is perfectly clear, on the con-trary, that his story is but a figment of a

the passibilities of which should be tested India. There is, however, a slight decreas in the loss of life from the bites of wild animals and venomous snakes. The numyears respectively. The reported loss of cattle amounted to 49,672, against 47,478 in

plant, and he accordingly disposed of a in Brazil, where it is grown to some extent 23,771. The destruction of poisonou increase, although it naturally happens that here and there a too venturous snake-



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12 Pkgs Cleaning Sapolio;
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6 1 lb. Cans Soused Mackerel;
5 Cans Jellies or Jams;

Cans Jellies or Jams; 5 2 lb. Cans Strained Honey;
3 lbs. Choice Tea (uncolored);
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5 2-lb. Cans Columbia River Salmon;
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d2-apt. W. E. OSBORN, Proprietor,

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BAKER & HAMILTON

Seed Sowers, MOLINE PLOWS,

S. CARLE.

EUREKA GANG PLOWS, WITH EITHER STEEL OR CHILLED IRON BOTTOMS. GORHAM SEED SOWER AND CULTIVATOR COMBINED, and all the late Agri-SEND TO US FOR CATALOGUE OF PRICES, ETC. TO

We also carry the largest stock of Hardware, Guns, Cutlery, to be found on the coast. We are Sole Agents for the only good Four-point Barb Wire in the Market (Galvanized or Painted),

The I " Barb

HARDWARE

A. & A. HEILBRON,

Agricultural Implements!

217 and 219 J STREET, -AGENTS FOR THE

Oliver Chilled Iron Plows, Iron Harrows, La Dow Disc Harrow Seed Sowers, Peoria Sulky, Peoria Steel Side-hill Plows, Wood Harrows, Cultivators, Seed Drills, San Leandro Gang,

'CASADAY" GANG AND SULKY PLOWS, with either Steel or Chilled Bottoms 22 CALDWELL WAGONS, PERRY CARTS, STRING WAGONS, BUGGLES, Etc.; GLIDDEN 2 AND 4 POINT GALVANIZED BARB WIRE. We have the Agency of the Safety Mitro Explosive and Utah Sporting Powders. We carry a complete assortment of SHELF AND HEAVY HARDWARE, including Iron, Steel, Coal, Nails, Rope, Axes, Shot, Fuse, etc. 024-4ptf

1855. HUGH CASEY, 1885.

Champagnes, Whiskies, Brandies In fact, all the Popular Foreign and Domestic Wines, Liquors and Cigars.

43- ALSO PROPRIETOR OF THE EAGLE SODA WORKS. GO TO J. B. WHITE,

---AND BUY YOUR-**GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS**

722 K STREET, BETWEEN SEVENTH AND EIGHTH, SACRAMENTO

HE ALLOWS NO ONE TO UNDERSELL HIM. [020-4ptf] SEND FOR PRICE LIST. H. ECKHARDT & SON, GUNSMITHS,





W. F. PETERSON,

Manufacturing Confectioner! IMPORTER AND JOBBER IN ALL KINDS OF Foreign & Domestic Nuts, Pancy Boxes, etc 618 and 620

J STREET, SACRAMENTO, CAL. HOBBY, SMITH & YOUNG, IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN Peoria Pottery, Terra Cotta Architectural Material,

TERRA COTTA, CHIMNEY PIPE, Etc.

415 J street, Sacramento. SEWER PIPE. FULL LINE OF LAMPS KNIVES, FORKS, SPOONS, ETC. d15-4p1m

XROLLERT 山

PHENIX PATENT ROLLER FLOUR IS I the Whitest, Strongest and Best Market. Ask Your Grocer for it.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

SAN FRANCISCO SAVING JUNION 522 California Street, corner Webb, San Francisco.

FOR THE MALF-YEAR ENDING DECEMber 31, 18%, a dividend has been declared at the rate of four and one half (1%) per cent. per annum on term deposits, and three and three-fourths (8%) per cent. per annum on ordinary deposits, free of taxes, payable on and after Saturday, January 2, 1886.

d24-2w&w2w LOVELL WHITE, Cashier. NAPA VALLEY NURSERIES. AVE OPENED A BRANCH NURSERY IN

AVE OPENED A BRANCH NURSERY IN Sacramento city, where a full line of all general Nursery Stock of Fruit Trees, Ornamental Shrubs and Plants will be kept. All Nursery Stock grown without irrigation. Our fruits are selected from the best Shipping, Canning and Drying varieties, and we warrant all true to names and entirely free from Sau Jose scale or any insect pests. Our Centennial Cherry is a hundred per cent. better than the best in cultivation. Our Red Beliflower Apple is the best market apple. Our Glasiter Plum is only equalled by Kelsey's Japan Plum. Our Miner Peach surpasses all for drying. Our Lady Ingold Peach is carlier than the earliest. Send for Descriptive Catalogue. E. PARSONS, Nurseryman and Florist, Agent, Sacramento. Descriptive Catalogue. HARTWELL, HOTCHKISS & STALKER pot, Eleventh and J streets. d24-3m IN THE SUPERIOR COURT, STATE OF CAL-In the Superior Court, State of Caltiornia, county of Sacramento. In the matter of the estate of MARY T. LEFAVOR, deceased. Notice is hereby given that MONDAY,
the 4th day of JANUARY, 1885, at 19 o'clock A.
M. of said day, and the Court-room of said Court,
at the Court House, in the city of Sacramento,
county of Sacramento, and State of California,
have been appointed as the time and place for
proving the will of said MARY T. LEFAVOR.
deceased, and for hearing the application of
ALBERT LEONARD for the issuance to him of
letters testamentary thereon

letters testamentary thereon.

Witness my hand and the seal of said Court, this 23d day of December, 1885.

SEAL.

WM. B. HAMILTON, Clerk.

A. P. CATLIN, Attorney for Petitioner. d24-toja2

TRAINS LEAVE AND ARE DUE TO ARRIVE

	SACRAMENTO	
LEAVE (FOR)	FROM OCT. 13, 1885.	ARRIVE (FROM)
7:20 A.	Calistoga and Napa	7:05 P
*2:50 P.	Colfax	*11:25 A
12:05 P.	Colfax	10:20 A
10:30 A.	Delta & Portland, via Davis	3:45 F
¶*6:05 A.	Tehama, via Chico	¶*11:30 P
7:05 P.	Knights Landing	7:05 A
*5:15 P.	Mojave, Deming, Expr's	*9:00 A
*5:15 P.	(El Paso and East) Emgr't	*3:00 A
7:35 P.	Ogden and East Express	7:00 A
7:35 P.	" " i Emign't	7.00 A
2:30 P.	Red Bluff, via Marysville	10:15 A
6:00 A.	San Francisco, via Benicia	8:00 P
7:20 A.		F.05 -
2:50 P.	" " " "	11:25 A
11:30 A.		2:20 P
*10:00 A.	" steamer	*6.00 A
11:30 A.	San Jose	2:20 P
11:30 A.	Stockton and Golt	2:20 P
*5:15 P.	" " "	*9:00 A
*11:30 A.	Tulare and Fresno	
7:20 A.	Valiejo	*11:25 A
2:50 P.	"	17:05 P
	8. and P. R. R.	1
*7:30 A.		*1:55 P
*3:00 P.	Shingle Springs	*10:40 A

* Sundays excepted. † Sundays only.

§ Freight and Accommodation Trains.

A. N. TOWNE, General Manager.

T. H. GOODMAN, Gen'l Pass, and Ticket Agent.

jyl-tf OCEANIC STEAMSHIP CO.

CARRYING UNITED STATES,
Hawaiian and Colonial Mails.
Will leave the Company's Wharf,
corner Steuart and Harrison sts.,
at 2 P. M. JANUARY 2, 1886, for Honolulu,
Steamer ST. PAUL.
For Honolulu, Auckland and Sydney, with
out change, the splendid new 3,000-ton iron
steamer, MARAROA, JANUARY 16, 1886, at
2 P. M., or immediately on arrival of the English
Mails. For freight or passage, apply at office, 327
Market street. JOHN D. SPRECKELS & BROS.,
General Agents.

MISCELLANEOUS.

AGAIN AHEAD McCREARY'S FLOUR MILL

STILL LEADS! FIRST PREMIUM STATE FAIR, '84. FIRST PREMIUM STATE FAIR, '85.

SILVER MEDAL AND FIRST PREMIUM. MECHANICS' FAIR, 1885. THE COMMITTEE, CONSISTING OF FLOUR Experts, appointed by the State Agricultural Society to examine the different exhibits of Flour at the late State Fair, have just awarded C. McCREARY & CO. the premium over all competitors for the whitest and best Roller Flour.

The Largest and Choicest Stock of NECKWEAR UNDERWEAR

dl4 4ptf



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Windows, Blinds, Moldings.
Finish Door and Window Frames.
Brackets and Jurning Stair Work
a Specialty.

**F Corner From and Q streets,
Sacramento.

528 J Street.

ELECTRICAL TELEGRAPH MATCHES! -MANUFACTURED BY-H.P. DUFFY & CO. SURE FIRE! NO ODOR!

CALL FOR THIS BRAND AND TAKE NONE other if you wish to support and protect WHITE LABOR. Factory, corner Eleventh and O streets, Sacramento. NOTICE TO CREDITORS.—ESTATE OF PATRICK SULLIVAN, deceased. Notice is hereby given by the undersigned, administratrix of the estate of PATRICK SULLIVAN, deceased, to the creditors of and all persons having claims against said deceased, to exhibit them, with the necessary affidavits or vouchers, within ten months after the first publication of this notice, to MRS. ANNIE MCN.AMEE, administratrix of said estate, or John T. Carey, her attorney, Room No. 4, upstairs, at No. 628½, J. street, Sacramento, California.

Dated this 10th day of December, 1885.

MRS. ANNIE MCNAMEE, Administratrix.

d11-4tF

SETS, or any class of Furniture for HOLIDAY PRESENTS, will find it to their advantage to call at the above store. Just in stock a large assortment of NEW GOODS.

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CARLE & CROLY,

CONTRACTORS AND BUILDERS, ARE PRE-pared to do all kinds of work in their line, in city or country. Principal place of business, Sacramento. Shop, No. 1124 Second street, be-tween K and L. Postoffice Box No. 419, Sacra-

GUTENBERGER & CO.,

SACRAMENTO FOUNDRY, FRONT STREET, corner N. Steam Engines, all kinds of Mining, Ship and Agricultural Machinery, House Castings, Iron Railings and Ornamental Work, Horse Powers and the best Ground Roller. d2-tf

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DR. G. L. SIMMONS.

DR. SIMMONS, Jr.,

Office Hours-11 to 12: 4 to 5: 7 to 8. d20-4p1

DR. IRA E. OATMAN,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON. SPECIAL AT-tention to Diseases of Females. Office— 627 J street, upstairs. Residence—1927 G street, corner Eleventh. Office Hours—9 to 11 A. M.

DOCTORS KELLOGG & GOSS,

CORNER SEVENTH AND I STREETS, SAC-rargento. Office Hours: Miss Dr. Kellogg-9 to 10 A. M., 12 to 2 P. M., 6 to 7 P. M. Miss Dr. Goss-8 to 9 A. M., 1 to 5 P. M., 7 to 8 P. M. Sundays, 12 M. to 3 P. M.

RETURNED.

D. PINKHAM, 818 EIGHTH STREET.
Office Hours—1 to 3, and 6:80 to 7:80 p. m.
Residence next door.

d2-tf

WM. ELLERY BRIGGS, M. D.,

CULLIST, AURIST, AND PHYSICIAN FOR Diseases of the Throat. Office, 429% J street, corner of Fifth, over Sacramento Bank, Sacramento, Cal. Hours: 9.30 to 12 A.M.; 1 to 4 P.M. Suudays: 9:30 to 11 A.M.; 1 to 4 P.M. d2

DR. A. E. BRUNE,

DR. BALDWIN

REMOVED.

DR. LAINE, PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON has removed office and residence to 9E 8 street, between Ninth and Tenth. Hours-8 to 10 A. M., 3 to 5 and 7 to 8 P. M. Office of City Superintendent of Public Schools at same place

DENTISTRY.

W. WOOD. DENTIST, QUINN'S BUILDING,

recel

DENTIST

to 3 and 7 to 8 P. M.

STREET. OFFICE HOURS-9 TO

say value or at the highest price.

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MEDICAL. H .F. BOOT. ALEX. NEILSON. J. PRISCOL. ROOT, NEILSON & CO., Union Foundry - Iron and Brass
Founders and Machinists, Front street, between N and O. Castings and Machinery of
every description made to order. d24-4pim 1856. F. FOSTER & CO., 1885. BOOK BINDERS, PAPER RULERS AND Blank-Book Manufacturers, No. 319 J street, between Third and Fourth, Sacramento. d20-4p

This Great Strengthening Remedy and Nerve Tonic

Cures with unfalling certainty Nervous and Physical Debility, Seminal Weakness, Sper-matorrhesa Impotency, Prostatorrhesa, Hyper-esthesia (over-sensitiveness of the parts), Kid-ney and Bladder Complaints, Impurities of the Blood and Diseases of the Skin. Blood and Diseases of the Skin.

It permanently stops all unnatural weakeming drains upon the system, however they
occur, preventing involuntary seminal losses,
debilitating dreams, seminal losses with the
urine, or while at stool, etc., so destructive to
mind and body, and cures all the evil effects of
youthful follies and excesses, restoring Exhausted Vitality, Sexual Decline and Loss of
Manhood, however complicated the case
may be. A SSAYER AND CHEMIST, NO. 317 J STREET.

Analysis of water and assays of all the precious and useful metals made. Also, gold amalgam retorted, smelted and builton assays carried out at short notice. Gold bought at assay walve or at the highest price.

Manhood, however complicated the case may be.

A thorough as well as a permanent cure and complete restoration to perfect health, Strength and Vigor of Manhood is absolutely guaranteed by this justly celebrated and reliable Great Remedy. Price, \$2 50 per bottle, or five bottles for \$10. Sent upon receipt of price, or C. O. D., to any address, secare from observation and strictly private by

DR. C. D. SALFIZELD,

216 REARNY STREET, SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

Sufficient to show its merit, will be sent to any one applying by symptoms and age.

Consultations strictly confidential, by letter or at office, FREE.

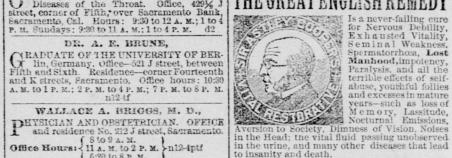
It is an established fact, acknowledged by all, that DR. SALFIELD'S REJUVEN-ATOR is the only true specific, which never fails to cure Nervous Debility, Prostatitis and the above-mentioned complaints, positively restoring Lest Manhood, and with while avversion.

plaints, positively restoring Lost Manhood, and with which expensive special treatment is not required.

For the convenience of patients, and in order to insure perfect secrecy, I have adopted a private address, under which all packages are forwarded.

DR. MINTIE. SPECIALIST AND GRADUATE. No. 11 KEARNY STREET,

TREATS ALL CHRONIC, PRIVATE AND special Diseases with the same wonderful success as of old.



PHYSICIAN AND OBSTETRICIAN. OFFICE and residence No. 212 J street, Sacramento.

(\$ 10 9 a. M.

Office Hours: { 11 a. M. to 2 P. M. } n12-4ptf

6:30 to 8 P. M. insanity and death.

DR. MINTIE, who is a regular physician aduate of the University of Pennsylvania) will ree to forfeit Five Hundred Dollars for a se of this kind the VITAL RESTORATIVE ader his special advice and treatment), will HAS REMOVED HIS RESIDENCE TO northeast corner Seventh and N streets— No. 701 N street. Office, northeast corner Sec-ond and K. Telephone No. 94. n6 lm* at cure, or for anything impure or injurious and in it. DR. MINTIE treats all Private Diseases successfully without mercury. Consultation Free. Thorough examination and advice, including analysis of urine, \$5. Price advice, including analysis of urine, \$5. Price Vital Restorative, \$1 50 a bottle, or four times the quantity, \$5: sent to any address upon receipt of price, or C. O. D., secured from observation, and in private name, if desired, by A. E. MINTIE, M. D., No. 11 Kearny street. Son Erangico. Cal. street, San Francisco, Cal. SAMPLE BOTTLE FRUE

> regard to an ousness transactions.
>
> DR. MINTIE'S KIDNEY REMEDY, NEPHRETICUM, cures all kinds of Kidney and
> Bladder Complaints, Gonorrhæa, Gleet, Leucorrhæa. For sale by all Druggists; \$1 a bottle; six DR. MINTIE'S DANDELION PILLS are the best and cheapest DYSPEPSIA and BILIOUS cure in the market. For sale by all

The Doctor will agree to forfeit \$1,900 for a case undertaken not cured. The reason so many cannot get cured of Weakness and the above ais-

eases is owing to complication called PROSTA-TORRHEA with Hypersthesis, which requires

DR. Liebig's Invigorator, No 2, with our peculiar special treatment, is the only oure for Prostatorera. By it Manhood is restored and the hand of time moved back from age to youth.

Price of either Invigorator, \$2. Case of any other staylors.

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Dr. Liebig & Co. treat successfully by Homeopathy every form of SPECIAL, PRIVATE or CHKONIC DISEASE without mercury or neuseous drugs. If vitelity is drained from the body, numerous diseases follow that baffle ordinary medical treatment. If allowed to continue, the unnatural loss causes Consumption, Diabetes, Eright's Disease, Insanity, etc. Cures guaranteed. Diseases of the genito-urinary organs, kidneys, liver and bladder specially treated. Diseases of women specially treated. Diseases of women specially treated. Diseases or women specially coract.

Qualified and Responsible,—Dr. Liebig & Co. from Europe are regular, college educated physicians, and are now in their nineteenth year of special practice.

If pinnles appear on the face and body, if you become listless and easily tired and exhausted, look out for the completation.

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torrhosa.

Most powerful electric belts free to patients.

To prove the wonderful power of the invigorator a \$2 bottle given of sent pree.

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Private Entrance, 405 Mason street, four blocks
up Geary street from Kearny. Main entrance
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To the Unfortunate.

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Seminal Emissions, the consequence of self-sabuse. This solitary vice or depraved sexual indulgence is practiced by the youth of both sexes to an almost unlimited extent, producing with unerrong certainty the following train of morbid symptoms, unless combated by scientific medical measures, viz: Sallow countenance, dark spots under the eyes, pain in the head ringing in the ears, noise like the rustling of leaves and rattling of characts, uneasiness about the loins, weakness of the limbs, confused vision, bunnted intellect, loss of confidence, diffidence in approaching strangers, a dislike to form new acquaintances, disposition to shun society, loss of memory, heetic flushes, pimples and various cruptions about the face, furred tongue, fortid breath, coughs, consumption, nightsweats, monomania and frequently insanity.

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Persons at a distance may be cured at home by addressing a letter to DR. GIBBON, stating case, symptoms, length of time the disease has continued, and have medicines promptly forwarded free from damage and curiosity, to any part of the country, with full and plain directions. By inclosing ten dollars in registered letter, through the Postoffice, or through Wells, Fargo & Co., a package of medicine will be forwarded to any part of the Union. The Doctor cures when others fail. Try him. Mention the RECLED-UNION. Address

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Box 1957. San Francisco.

623 Kearny Street, San Francisco. Established in 1854

for the treatment of Sexual and Seminal Diseases, such as Gon-orrhæa, Gleet, Stricture,

etc., permanently cured or no charge.

Seminal Emissions

Consultation free and private.
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Will be sent to any one applying by letter, stat-ing symptoms, sex and age. Strict secrecy and

KIRK, GEARY & CO., Sacramento, Wholesale LOST DR. LIEBIG'S DENTIST, 415 J STREET, BE-tween Fourth and Fifth, Sacra-mento. Artificial Teeth inserted on Gold, Vulcanite and all bases. Nitrous Oxide or Laughing Gas administered for painless extrac-tion of teeth. GERMAN

I. G. SHAW. HEALTH V INVIGORATOR. (LATE OF LIGHT & SHAW), Dentist, Office and residence Dentist. Office and residence over Tuft's Drug store, corner Tenth and J streets. dl3-1m* THE OLDEST, GREATEST AND BEST REM-edy for the cure of Nervous and Physical Debility, Vital Exhaustion, Seminal Weakness, loss of Manhood, Falling Memory and Relaxed F. F. TEBBETS. DENTIST, 914 SIXTH STREET, between I and J, west side, opposite Congregational Church. organs.

It speedily cures Impotence, Early Decay, Loss of Vigor, SEMINAL WEAKNESS, and all the sad effects of youthful follies and abuse or EXCESSES OF MATURITY.

It permanently prevents all Unnatural Loss from the system, as thousands can attest who have used the Remedy in the past quarter of a century which it has been before the public.

It is indeed a wonderful remedy—toning the nerves, strengthening the muscles, checking the waste, invigorating the whole system and restoring the afflicted to HEALTH and HAPPI-NESS.

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A TTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS-AT-LAW.
Office, No. 521 J street, between Fifth and sixth, Sacramento, Cal. Mr. Alexander and Mr. Srown are both Notaries, and you can always and a Notary in our office. . C. FREEMAN, GEO. E. BATES & GEO. A. RANKIN, TTORNEYS-AT-LAW, 918 FIFTH STREET,

A. L. HART. A TTORNEY-AT-LAW. OFFICE, SOUTH-west corner of Fifth and J streets, Rooms 2, 13 and 14, Sutter Building. CLINION L. WHITE. TTORNEY-AT-LAW, SOUTHWEST COR-ner Fifth and J streets, Rooms 10 and 11, tter Building, Sacramento, Cal. d3-tf

J. C. TUBBS & W. A. GETT, A TTORNEYS-AT-LAW. OFFICE, 601 I ST. A Notary always in the office. d2-tf W. H. BEATTY & S. C. DENSON, TTORNEYS AND COUNSELORS-AT-LAW. A Offices: Metropolitan Block, K street, between Fourth and Fifth, Sacramento.

Entrance o29-tf

UNDERTAKERS.

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J. FRANK CLARK, County Coroner and Undertaker, No. 1017 Fourth street, between J and K.—Always on hand the most complete Stock of Undertaking Goods on the coast. Country orders, day or night, will receive prompt attention. Telephone Number, 134. j6-4plm

FRITZ & MILLER Office in Odd Fellows' Temple, Ninth and K streets. Complete stock of Undertakers' Goods constantly on hand. City and coun-try orders promptly astended to, day of pight, at reasonable rates. Telephone 186.

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300 Tons No. 1 Oat Hay. 300 Tons No. 1 Wheat Hav. 200 Tons No.1 Wheat and Oat Hay, FOR SALE! -APPLY TO-

Sacramento Warehouse Or, N. L. DREW, Secretary, d18-1m4p COR. FRONT AND R STREETS

W.D. Comstock, FIFTH AND K STS., SACRAMENTO.

Persons desiring to purch SECRETARIES, BOOK-CASES. HANDSOME CHAIRS, PARLOR

ERVOUS DEBILITY CIVIALE TREATMENT sity-seekers), large illustrated work on Diseases of the Genito-Urinary Organs, Brain and Nerves (Sealed, for 6 cents in stamps.) Gives testimonials, busi-ness and medical references, &c. Consultation Free-CIVIALE AGENCY, 172 Fution 8t. New York,

Cure Guaranteed The ElectroGalvanic Suspensory Belt is a Positive Cure for Nervous Debility, Loss of Vigor, Weakness, Premature Old Age. &c. &c. \$500.00 Reward paid if every Belt we sell does not renerate a genuine Electric current, Price reduced to \$5. With each Belt we send a written guarantee to return the full amount paid if it does not make a complete cure. Sealed particulars sent free. ELECTRIC BELT AGENCY, corner Flatbush Ayenue and State Street, Brooklyn, N. Y. n22MWF&wly

RAINFALL RECORD.

COMPILED FROM DATA COLLECTED BY STATE ENGINEER HALL.

Showing the Average Annual Precipitation for a Number of Years at 178 Points in California.

[Prepared for the New Year's RECORD-UNION.] The following table shows the average rainfall (for a given number of seasons) at 178 different places in California, as ob- A Few Facts Concerning a Leading Fruit served at some 200 rainfall stations. The original table, as compiled in the State Engineer's Department, and from which W. R. Strong & Co., whose place of busithe following figures are taken, is very ex- ness is on J street, between Front and Sectensive, and will be a valuable acquisition to the records of the State. It is the summary of a compilation that will appear in has grown from a small beginning until it the forthcoming statistical volume from that Department, following the records of monthly and seasonal precipitation for 205 that Department, following the records of monthly and seasonal precipitation for 205 stations (including some in Nevada and Arizona). The work of collecting data for this volume of physical statistics has been in progress for the past five or six years, and no pains have been spared to make it as complete and reliable as possible. Every record of rainfall of which the department could hear by dilligent inquiry, research and corresponding the records of the Eastern States. Messrs. Strong & Co. are among the heaviest shippers of "green" fruits to the East, they having last season forwarded no less than 300 car-loads to various points beyond the Mississippi. Their trade in garden produce, berries, etc., has as wide a range as the shipment of such products will bear. The firm deals largely in fruit, shade, ornamental and other trees. It has three large nurseries—two near this city and one in the Placer county foothill section, which supply a large share of of which the department could bear by dilligent inquiry, research and correspondence, has been secured, carefully examined and the whole uniformly tabulated. The result certainly comprises four times (if not five or six times) as large a collection relating to California as has ever before been put in type. In the volume spoken of this collection of rainfall data will be followed by a very large collection of temperature records; another of evaporation data (the result of special observations by the State Engineer's Department); another of general meteorological data; others relating to flow of rivers, drainage areas, and general physical statisdilligent inquiry, research and corresponddrainage areas, and general physical statis-

The following table of rainfall record includes a number of points at which data was collected by several persons, separately. In such cases the average only is given, variations are generally very

Brentwood East Bro. Island

Fort For-Waw Big Dry Creek. Firebaugh... Fort Miller. Camp Independence. Fort Tejon. Keene..... McClure's Ranch.

Rio Bravo Ranch.. Tehachapi Kono Tayee Middletown Los Angeles— Alosta Anaheim Drum Barracks. Los Angeles.. Newhall...... Ravenna..... San Fernando

San Rafael Camp Wright.

Bowman's Dam humas-Mumford Hill.

acramento. Bear Valley (1883-4)... Camp Cady (1868-70) Colton... Daggett (1883-4)....

Fenner (1883-4)... Needles (1883-4). Redland (1883-4). Rain Station.... Riverside... Oakwood. stockton.

Pigeon Point... Pillarcitos...... Point Montare..... San Andreas...... San Mateo..... Woodside (1883-4). Santa Barbara-Point Concepcion. Santa Barbara.....

Sutter— West Butte.

Oakdale.... Turlock....

Tehama— Red Bluff. Tehama....

Trinity— Weaverville. 'uohy's Ranch. Knight's Landing.

> LOCAL INTELLIGENCE. W. R. STRONG & CO.

and Produce House. One of the largest Fruit, Produce, Nursery and Seed houses on the coast is that of ond, in this city. This firm has been en-gaged in business in this city for a great many years, during which time its business issues a large illustrated catalogue of its stocks of trees plants, bulbs, seeds, etc., which should be in the hands of every farmer and orchardist, as it is full of use-

THE WESTERN HOTEL. An Institution that Has Won Its Way into the Front Rank of Hotels.

One of the safest criterions by which to judge the general condition of a town or city—in a financial or commercial sense is the character of its hotels. A prosperous, thriving community, however small, will have at least one hotel that will serve the purpose of an indicator. If the place be of the dull or "poky" order, even its single hotel will be found ill-kept, deserted and wearing a generally repulsive aspect.
The same rule holds good even in larger communities, with a greater number of hotels. You can readily distinguish the wideawake, prosperous hotel-keeper from a whole regiment of m n, and when you once enjoy the hospitalities of his model caravansary you will seldom care to try any other. Such a man is the enterprising, pushing landlord of the Western Hotel, william Land, and his famous hotel is one of the model institutions of the his data. of the model institutions of the kind to be found in this or any other country. There is, in fact, no exaggeration in saying that the Western Hotel, in this city, is the best on the Pacific coast—prices and all considered—if not in the United States. It is one of the institutions of Sacramento, as well as of the State, in Sacramento, as well as of the State, for its infancy dates away back to the infantile days of Calif rnia. Since that time it has days of Calif rnia. Since that time it has been the temporary home of scores of thousands of human beings—of men in affluent circumstances, and others of the most limited means. And it has been the boast of the Western Hotel that its guests—rich and poor—have been equally welcomed and equally well treated. And so these guests come again (if death does not overtake them), or if the trains connect, or overtake them), or if the trains connect, or their teams do not give out, nor their own legs fail them on the journey. But the Western Hotel of twenty-five years ago, good as it then was, is not the Western Hotel of to-day. Seventeen years since it came under the ownership of William Land, and took a new start in life. Afterward it was destroyed by fire, and on the ward it was destroyed by fire, and on the ruins of the original structure was erected one of the finest and most spacious hotel structures on the coast. The new hotel was provided with all the modern improvements and convenience. provements and conveniences, even to an elevator. The rooms are all airy, finely furnished and kept scrupulously clean. All the apartments of the house, the hallways, etc. are superbly frescoed, and the entire finish of the house is equal, if not superior, to that of the finest hotels in the State. The Western is noted for the excellent character of its table. It is a popular resort for families, where they have all the comforts of home at less than one-half the prices charged by hotels whose accommodations are greatly inferior. Mr. Land is now on his way to Europe to enjoy a needed rest, and in his absence the busi-

ment of Alex. Morrison, who has been long connected with the house as clerk, in which position he has won wide popularity. WILLIAM TELL HOUSE. A Popular Hotel Proprietor's Proposed Change of Base.

ness will be under the efficient manage

short time mine host Steinauer, of the old William Tell House, at Ninth and J streets, will remove from there to the new and handsome hotel building recently erected on the site of the late St. Charles Hotel, on J street, between Eighth and Ninth. He will take the name of his place with him, and transfer it to the new hotel, which will henceforth be known as the William Tell House. Mr. Steinauer evidently likes the name; and well he may, for in the years that he has presided over the William Tell House it has enjoyed unusual prosperity. But its success did not depend upon the house alone, nor upon its name, but upon the fact that Steinauer knows how to keep a hotel. He will take to his new place an experience gained by many years of catering to the public, and we can safely predict that the new William Tell House will be even more popular than the old one in its palminet. iest days. It is a three-story brick, hand-somely finished, has all the latest improvements, and will be newly-furnished throughout. The bar, parlor and diningroom will all be on the first floor, and the two upper stories will be devoted to sleep-ing apartments. The "greatest comfort at the least expense" will be its motto.

L. K. HAMMER.

Music Dealer and General Manager for Chickering Pianos and Wilcox & White Organs, 820 J Street. Since 1864 Mr. Hammer has ben the sole representative of the Chickering piano, so justly celebrated all over the world. The house of Chickering & Sons is the

The house of Chickering & Sons is the largest in the world and the oldest in America, being established in the year 1822. Especial mention should be made of the latest improvement invented and patented by Chickering & Sons—the greatest improvement in this country—viz: the metallic action in upright pianos. The worst enemy manufacturers of upright pianos have to contend with is dampness. pianos have to contend with is dampness Chickering & Sons, after long experiment to solve this enigma by substituting metal for wood in all important portions of the action wherever two parts come together at a common center, so that at such centers there can be no unequal expansion or contraction, as is the case where such parts are made of wood. Mr. Hammer offers these instruments at very low rates, and challenges the production of a Chickering piano that fails to perform all that the manufacturer claims for it. Mr. Hammer has secured the best cabinet organ on this coast. He has the agency of the Wilcox & White organ, manufactured 'at Meridan, Conn., which can justly claim the superiority to other organs that the Chickering does to other pianos. Mr. Hammer is also wholesale and retail dealer in all kinds of nusical instruments, sheet music, books and musical merchandise, of which he carries a complete stock. The entire busi-ness of this establishment is under the management of Mr. L. M. Hammer. Catalogues, price-lists and any information will be given upon application, by mail or in person, at his establishment, 820 J street.

How to Drink Sea-Water.—Sea-water has been converted into a beverage. A little citric acid or citrate of silver is added to the briny liquid, chloride of silver is precipitated, and a harmless mineral water 19.70 is produced. An ounce of citrate 14.55 a half pint of water drinkable. a half pint of water drinkable. Seven ounces would furnish a shipwrecked man with water for a week. The question is how to secure the citrate to the shipwrecked man. It is recommended that those who go to sea carry with them a bottle of citrate protected by an Italia white those who go to sea carry with them a bottle of citrate protected by an India-rubber
covering, or that such bottle should be
furnished in life-preservers. In the latter
ease, however, the people about to be
shipwrecked must not leave the life-preservers behind. If, with presence of mind,
they remember to take them, all the agonies of thirst portrayed in nautical stories
may remain unrealized fictin.0

Toilet Cases, Purses, Card Cases, Portfoilos, Fancy Papeteries, Satchels, Cigarette Cases, Cigar Cases, Magic Charm Pencils and Pens.

CHRISTMAS CARDS!

Glove and Handkerchief Cases, Gold Pens. Fancy Inkstands, Scrap Books, Checkers, Dominoes, Writing Desks, New Year's Cards.

Blocks, Games, Toys. Colored Photographs, Autograph Albums, Photograph Albums, Celluloid Sets, Diaries for 1886, Opera Glasses,

-AND A FULL LINE OF-CHOICE BOOKS

> In endless variety, for Juveniles and Adults, in paper, cloth and rich leather bindings-with many other fancy articles which al should see.

208 and 210 J street, Sacramento.

New Year's Calling Cards.

C. A. SAWTELLE.

New Year's Calling Cards PRINTED OR WRITTEN TO ORDER.

Also, a Large Line of Handsomely Fringed New Year's Cards at Lowest Prices.

C. S. HOUGHTON,

BOOKS AND STATIONERY, Christmas and Holiday Goods!

.....[d3-3plm].......Sacramento, Cal.

IN THE LINE OF A VERY LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

Fine Carving Sets:

No. 615 J street,...

Guns, Rifles;

AND MANY OTHER ARTICLES FOR MAKING GIFTS, CAN BE FOUND AT

SULLIVAN & RAVEKES

White Lead, Colors, Etc.

Proprietors of the UNION WHITE LEAD WORKS. The only works on the Pacific Coast employing exclusively WHITE LABOR.

Telephone Dray and Express Company.



spared no pains to make his business a public convenience. Travelers and all others who may desire to ship any class of goods to Sacramento in advance of their arrival, can have them consigned to MR. GRANT, who will receive, pay charges and store them until the owner calls for his wares. Parties residing in the city will find it to their advantage to have their draying and express work done through this house, and avoid all possibility of having their packages or parcels improperly delivered, as frequently occurs when orders are given on the street and not left at an established office. Strangers can always find the latter, but the man whose office is on his wagon, seldom. MR. GRANT has a Telephone in his office (No. 141), which will enable you to reach him from all parts of the city. The advantages of our methods of doing business are that people coming to or sending goods to Sacramento will save time and trouble by having their goods consigned and marked care "Telephone, Dray and Express Co.," to be stored, forwarded or delivered.

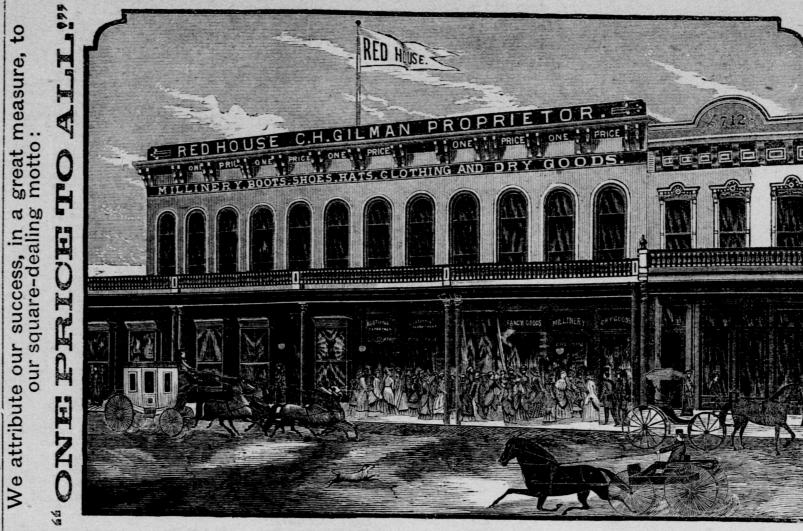
THE GREAT NERVE TONIC.—Unsurpassed as a remedy for General Debility, Sleep lessness, Indigestion, Neuralgia, Rheumatism and Broken-down Constitutions.

Sold by all Druggists and Country Dealers. BEWARE OF IMITATIONS. TAKE ONLY DR. HENLEY'S.

RADOVICH, Bozo Importer, Wholesale and Retail Dealer

SAN FRANCISCO. FAMILIES SUPPLIED. ja1-1t

ESTABLISHED 1876. W. C. PRICE & CO.. PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS AND GENERAL PURCHASING AGENTS—OFFICE—204 Front street, corner California, San Francisco. Warehouses: Southwest corner Battery and Filbert streets, and 12 and 14 Beale street. San Francisco. We make a specialty of filling orders for Groceries and Provisions of every description, and guarantee satisfaction both in quality and price. We also handle Grain of all kinds, Potatoes, Butter, Cheese, Eggs, Poultry, Flour, Wool. Beans, Honey, Hides, Green and Dried Fruits, Vegetables, and California and Oregon Produce of all kinds. Consignments and Correspondence policited. References: All Wholesale Merchants and Bankers of San Francisco. ESTABLISHED IN 1874.



714 and 716 J street, and 713 and 715 Oak Avenue, Sacramento, Cal.

The history of the past told in the fewest words: Yearly increase of sales; more room; larger stock. PROSPECT FOR THE FUTURE: In 1874 the RED HOUSE occupied 1,400 square feet of room; in 1885, 13,000 feet; January 1, 1886, 16,240 square feet of salesroom—being the largest Retail Storerooms on this coast. The support given us in the past, and general good satisfaction returned, argues well for the future.

A SPECIALTY OF COUNTRY GRDERS!-From opening day to the present, particular attention has been given to this branch of our business. We were first on this coast to publish and distribute free a CATALOGUE and PRICE LIST of General Merchandise. No idea was ever originated and put into practice that benefited the masses, in a country like our great West, where a few business centers had to supply several States and Territories, than the COUNTRY ORDER BUSINESS. Illustrated Catalogues and Samples, full description and prices of all kinds of General Merchandise, placed in the hands of those in the most isolated corners of our great coast, places them on an equal with the city resident, as far as a knowledge of styles and prices range. Years of experience has educated us as to the wants of the people of this coast, and our air is to carry in s'o'k such goods as best adapted to this coast wear. Our general stock consists of complete lines of DRY AND FANCY GOODS, CLOTHING, EOOTS AND SHOES, HATS, MILLINERY, NOTIONS, FURNISHING GOODS, CARPETS



Showing the three solid soles in every pair of "RED HOUSE" BOOTS AND BROGANS. Every pair warranted as represented in cut. For heavy wear, no goods sold on this coast stands their equal.



Wishing our thousands of patrons scattered over the coast, a "HAPPY NEW YEAR!"-a year where every day is one of profit and pleasure.

We are soliciting your patronage for 1886.

IXL and other Pocket Cutlery; C. H. GILMAN, Proprietor Red House Trade Union, Sacramento.

BELL CONSERVATORY! Mississippi



TENTH AND Y STREETS,



SHOULD SEE OUR ONE DOLLAR COLLECTION. Buy direct from the growers, and save money.



THIRD STREET, BETWEEN JAND K

Is one of the Best Places in the City for the weary traveler to secure all he may desire to eat. The tables are provided with all the delicacies of the season. Meals are served at all hours, beth night and day. The prices have always been in keeping with the times. You can be served with a good meal at prices ranging from Fifteen Cents and upwards, at the Mississippi Kitchen.

A. J. SENATZ, Proprietor, Sacramento.

Again to the Front!

Following Letter Explains Itself OFFICE OF H. S. CROCKER & CO., 405 CALIFORNIA STREET.

HALL'S SAFE & LOCK Co., 211 and 213 Califor nia street-Gentle nen : We succeeded yesterday in having our safe (one of your make) righted. after having been in the fire and debris for three days. We opened it by the combination with ease, and are pleased to inform you, found our books and papers in excellent condition, though slightly wet, but in no instance was the writing affected, and the dampness in most instance only extended through a few of the outer leaves of the books. There was no evidence of scorehng, and even the loose papers, such as notes and other securities, were in no way damaged. We heerfully recommend your safes as being all you claim for them.

SAN FRANCISCO, October 12, 1885.

A Large Line of these Celebrated Safes Constantly on Hand. Also, a Line of SECOND-HAND SAFES In the Best Condition. CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.

HALL'S SAFE & LOCK CO. 211 and 213 California Street.

BARNARD'S Business College,

ommercial, Telegraphic, Penmanship, and Short-Hand Departments. OMPLETE BUSINESS COURSE, INCLUD-ing Single and Double Entry Bookkeeping, Penmanship, Commercial Arithmetic, Practical English and Composition, Spelling, Business Correspondence, Commercial Law, and Busi-ness Forms, etc.: Modern Languages (Spanish, German and French); Telegraphy, Short-hand and Type-writing.

FOUR MONTHS....

WM. G. BADGERSOLE AGENT FOR ...

HALLET AND DAVIS CO.'S PIANOS,

VESTRY ORGANS.

...PURCHASING AGENCY Sansome Street, San Francisco.

CLARA LOUISE KELLOGG :- "I have never seen Pauline Lucca: "The Knabe Piano surpasses all other makes." The popular HARRINGTON PIANO and the CHICAGO COTTAGE ORGAN. A. L. BANCROFT & CO., OLE AGENTS. 721 Market street, San Franc

FLUID BEEF EXTRACT

CONTAINS ALL the nutritive qualities of the Beef in the most agreeable and digestible MIXES INSTANTLY with hot or cold water, INVALUABLE for families, invalids, infan(s travelers, hospitals, etc. UNEXCELEED for I ouillon (Peef Tea), Sours,

PRESCRIBED by leading physicians of Eu-SUPERIOR to all others in PURITY, FLAVOR, KEEPING PROPERTIES, and COSTS LESS THAN ONE-HALF. For sale by Grocers, Druggists, etc. jal-lt

DANIA VIKING BITTERS. MOST DELIGHTFUL TONIC AND EF-fective remedy for Fever and Agne, Liver aplain. Dyspep-ia, I oss of Appetite, General bility, Weakness of the Limbs, etc. These ters are unsurpassed for flavoring mixed WESTWICK & NIELSEN.

BYRON SPRINGS,

CONTRA COSTA COUNTY. CHANGE OF MANAGEMENT.

HOTEL ENGIGELY NEWLY FURNISHED and renovated. Open Winter and Summer. (The Carlshad of America.) Hot Mud, Hot Salt and Hoa Sulphur Baths. Sure cure for Kheumatism Neuralgia, Sciatica, Catarrh and all Blood and Skin Diseases.

SEND FOR CIRCULARS. d16-2p2w PIERCE RYAN, Manager. NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT IT IS the intention of the Board of Trustees, of the intention of the Board of Trustees, of the city of Sacramento, to have 0 street, from Twenty-sixth to Thir feth streets improved by grading to the official grade, and constructing drainage culverts. Said improvements to be made in accordance with a resolution pass d by the Board of Trustees, on the 28th day of DE-CEMBER, 1885, to which all parties interested are referred for further particulars.

d29-5t H B. NIELSEN, Street Commissioner.

d28 lyMW F&wly

MIGRATION.

HOW THE LEADING COUNTRIES WERE SETTLED.

The Human Family Still on the Move-The Tide Tending

Westward.

[Written for the New Year's RECORD-UNION by Dr. H. Latham.] The world's settlement and development is a record of the migration of the human race. The great races that now inhabit the richest portions of the earth; that have established the most powerful empires and developed the highest types of civilization, have been migratory ones, and their homes now are thousands of miles from the lands of race birth. The Indo-European family 091,140 in four years. San Bernardino of races which now occupies all of India, of races which now occupies all of India, Europe, North and South America, Australia and South Africa, and thousands of the islands of the oceans, originated on the the islands of the oceans, originated on the Angeles city, through an immigration protable-lands of Asia. In the dim and misty duced by making the advantages of that ages of tradition the Celts, the first of this region known to the home-seekers, inages of tradition the Celts, the first of this great family to migrate, left the shadows of their mother mountains, and with their wives and children, their flocks and herds, crossed a roadless and left the shadows of their mother mountains, and with their flocks and herds, crossed a roadless and herds, buildings to the molecular school section. wives and children, their flocks and herds, crossed a roadless and trackless country for thousands of miles, and occupied France, Ireland and Scotland, and there established institutions that have existed to the present time. The Gothic races, at a later time, from the same eradle of humanity, marched toward the setting sun, and occupied the finest and richest portions of Europe, where they laid the foundations of the present languages and empires of that division of the carth. The Huns and division of the carth. The Huns and Alans followed them, and like an angry flood inundated all of Eastern Europe, and at last made permanent homes upon the Danube and its tributaries. The Germanic tribes, following the trail of their predecessors, occupied the forests which, through their energy and industry, have become the powerful Empire of Germany. There they multiplied and became the terror of their neighbors. Their imgratory spirit grew with their growth in numbers. In the paling days of Rome the Cimbri and Teutones, leaving the shadows of these forests, carried desolation and alarm to the gates of the Imperial City. The Franks, marked. The northern half of the State, other of the Germanic tribes, crossed the eretofore an unknown region beyond the Rhine, seized the lands of their Celtic neighbors and established the nationality State limits, is now attracting general at ention abroad. More than 600 people of France. The Anglos and Saxons, als ce to the office of the Society, were lo from the Germanic forests, crossed the North Sea and occupied Britain, and from ated, and are now active producers. It is elieved that these people brought with them more than \$500,000. The prospects them has sprung the greatest manufactur-ing and commercial nation of history. The or the coming season are full of promise Sclavonic people, in later times, from Asiatic homes, settled Eastern Eurepe, and we may expect some thousands of in dustrious people with capital to make homes in the northern half of the State. where their civilization is an important factor in European policy. Another mem-ber of this Indo-European family of races

moved south and conquered the peninsula of India, and stall occupy it.

This great race family control the most powerful and influential Governments of the world. They have established and developed the highest types of civilization carried commerce to the remotest seas, and created literatures and laws that will accomplish the city treasury January 1, 1885, and the recity treasury January 1, 1885, and the recreated literatures and laws that will en-dure with time. The history of its migrations would till volumes, and a record of its achievements would make libraries. Migration has not been confined to this race family. The migratory spirit has animated other races. The Tartars have left their homes on the table lands of the great continent, and conquered China in one direction and become the dominating factor in Russia in another. The conquering race of Lucen was from the conquering race of the ing race of Japan was from the same source; the Ottomans left their bleak, sterile bomes and occupied Asia Minor and all European Turkey; the inhabitants of the Arabian peninsula dominate two-thirds of Africa, and the Polynesians have spread over all of Australasia. The whole history of the ancient world shows the human race to be.

AS RESTLESS AS THE TIDES OF OCEAN. The distinguishing traits of these elder migrations was the movement of whole communities in search of homes. In modern times the migrations of the human tamily have been upon a grander scale, but the movement has been by individual families. For more than five centuries there has been such a movement of people as dwarfs the Celtic, Gothic and Germanic migrations. Mexico, Central America and all South America (except Brazil), the Philippine Islands and Cuba and Porto Rico have been settled from Spain. Brazil and great numbers of other islands have been peopled from Portugal. France has been peopled from Fortugal. France has established colonies on every grand divis-ion of the earth. Great Britain has sent vast numbers of people to North America, India, Australia and Africa. The Germans have sent representatives to every country where commured has reached. The children of Holland occupy countries whose area and population far outreach their native country. The peaceful migration of modern times superseded and supplanted the ancient bloody race migration. The one settled and changed the many of European Asia; the other has developed the New World. In our own country migration first seized upon the Atlantic coast, from Mainer to Elevide. The atlantic coast, from Sinking and in Maine to Florida. The strong arm of the invading host leveled the giant forests and planted smiling homes in their places. The immigrants crossed the Alleghanies an wrested the dark and bloody grounds of Ohio and Kentucky from their savage of cupants and converted them into lands of plenty. They occupied the great prairie of the Mississippi and Missouri valleysa vast country between the Alleghan range and the continental divide, equal is area to several of the powerfal nations (Europe. In that region they have but cities that rival in wealth, population trade and manufactures those of Europ They founded populous States that pre-the older ones in the race for the fir places in the Union. They lined the shores of their great lakes and their might rivers with masts and covered the water with the sails of commerce. They marke the land with a network of iron ways the placed every door within easy reach of the

ITS WESTWARD COURSE.

This migratory stream flowed over th snowy mountains into the interior basing and valleys; through the passes of the Cascades and Sierra Nevadas to the tides the Pacific. More than one-haif of the sixty million people of this great republished are now living in States and Territoric other than their native ones. They have left the shadows of the roof-trees of child book to go out and result in the shadows of the roof-trees of child book to go out and result in the shadows of the roof-trees of child book to go out and result in the shadows of the roof-trees of child book to go out and result in the shadows of the roof-trees of child in the roof-trees of c hood to go out and create homes for themselves. We have now living in this country more than 9,000,000 people who came to us across the ocean. These people brought with them \$900,000,000 and added it to our wealth. They are now engaged in every branch of productive industry. More than one-half of them are tillers of the soil. We have now nearly 16,000,000 people who have descended from foreign parents. These are co-laborers with us in the development of our country. Many of our great States have more adopted than native children. Our own State is a notable example of this. Of the one mil-lion people here, 650,000 are adopted citizens. They crossed the great plains or braved the dangers of the ocean to seek homes here, and whatever we have of civilization we owe to them. They have subdued a savage waste; built towns, village and cities; cultivated the land; started the and cities; cultivated the land; started the tireless wheels of great industries; laid seige to the storehouses of the great mountains, and compelled them to yield up more than a billion dollars in gold. Such is the record, in brief, of ancient and modern migration; and still the ages of migrations have not passed given. tions have not passed away. The swarms of people who are in search of homes is ter to-day than at any time within the historic period. The crowding of popula-tions in Europe and the Eastern States of the Union; the exhausted condition of the soils of the Atlantic slope; the often-repeated division of the original homestead on the prairies; the comparative scarcity of public lands east of the Rocky Mountains; the severity of the long Eastern winters—all tend to increase the numbers of these who are turning their of those who are turning their eyes long-ingly toward the crest of the Sierra Ne

ADVANTAGES OF ADVERTISING. Any country that has reasonably cheap land, abundant streams of pure water, forests to yield lumber for building and fuel assessments not coming to the Street Comfor fires, and cheap and rapid transporta-tion, can have all the population it wants by making these advantages known to the world. As proof of this, the instances of

A new world. As proof of this, the instances of the rapid increase of population in some States and Territories will be sufficient. Kansas was thoroughly advertised by the struggle for its possession by the North and South. It was fully known in every part of the Union. As a result of that wholesale advertising, the population increased between 1860 and 1870 from 107,206 to 364,399, or 240 per cent. In 1880 it had increased to 1,000,000 people. In twenty years 900,000 people were added to the population of that one State.

In the fifties the great prairie States made an effort to attract immigration. The result was marvelous. Illinois increased from 851,470 to 1,711,911, a gain of 860,441 people—equal to the whole population of our State at the last census. Minnesota increased from 6,077 in 1850 to 172,023 in 1860, to 439,706 in 1870, and to 781,000 in 1880. From 1850 to 1860 Iowa gained 482,699 in population; from 1860 to 1870 the gain was 510,407; and from 1870 to 1880 it was 449,702. In thirty years that State gained in population 1,451,598. In thirty years Wisconsin gained 1,010,006 people; Missouri gained 1,486,336 in the same time; Texas increased her population in that time to 1,379,157. These examples are enough to show what thorough adver-tising of a comparatively sparsely-settled region will lead to. If there

pamphlet was collected, printed and distributed. Thirty thousand copies of this were sent to all parts of the East. A complete description of localities for settlement was written and translated into German, and distributed in Germany. Descriptions of the northern half of the State, its soil, imate, timber, water, etc., were prepared for several other papers. A monthly pamphlet—"The Home-seeker"—was issued, and distributed on the incoming trains to all passengers. In all, fully 100,-000 publications have been made by the Society in the past year. The results of this immigration work have been most

ceipts and disbursements for the twelve months following (compiled by E. H. Mc-Kee, City Auditor):

ì	RECEIPTS.			
١	From Joseph N. Herndon,			
I	Joseph N. Herndon, exhu-	102	90	
ı	mation permits	290	00	
ł	A. S. Woods, water rates 53,7	794	15	
ı	A. S. Woods, sale of water		-	
ŧ	tans	331	00	
ł		574		
š	N. A. Kidder, harbor dues. 1.3	316		
Į	N. A. Kidder, harbor dues. 1,3 W. A. Henry, Police Court			
ı	fines 2,3	374		
Į	Geo. A. Putnam, city taxes 204,	501	00	
ı	Geo. A. Putnam, city li-			
ı	censes 29,0	048	36	
ı	Geo. A. Putnam, license on			
ı	stud-horse poker 1,1	130	60	
ı	Geo. A. Putnam, dog li-			
ı	J. C. Tubbs, Justice Court	597	12	
١	J. C. Tubbs, Justice Court			
ı	fees	200	75	
Ē				
ŧ	fees	80	75	
ı	Chas. N. Post, Justice Court			
ł	fees	568	10	
ı	Wm. Henley, Justice Court	101	90	
8		161	30	
ı	John T. Carey, delinquent	929	41	
ł	City taxes	923	41	
ı	quent city taxes	810	25	
i	H. B. Nielsen, street assess-	010	00	
3	ments 16,1	156	50	
	E. H. McKee, transfers from		-	
		446	50	
j	E. H. McKee, State appor-			
	tionment for city schools 49,	866	88	
	E. H. McKee, county appor-			
	tionment for city schools 22,	231	20	
	E. H. McKee, school tuition			
		206		
	E. H. McKee, rent	730	00	
	E. H. McKee, sale of old iron and labor		-	
1	fron and labor	141	25	
	E. H. McKee, canceled war-	110	10	
ø		112	10	
		45	95	
þ	E.H. McKee, cash advanced	10	00	
ı	by Fire Commissioners	600	00	
ı	E. H. McKee, returned by	000	-0	
ı		123	40	
ı				409,4
ı			70	-

	Total receipts\$650,023 45	ă
n	APPORTIGNED AS FOLLOWS:	j
n	Sinking and interest fund \$87,701 65	1
e	General fund 62,364 14	ì
d	Water Works fund 54,753 90	å
e	Paid Fire Department fund 23,728 07	
d	School fund	
of	Levee fund 109 14	
3-	Levee fund	ä
	Street fund	
of	Police fund 16,309 18	
S	Bond redemption fund 7 00	
-	Exhumation fund 290 00	
y	Fire Department bond and	
n	interest fund	
of	Library fund 5,868 06	
	Dog fund 597 12 Special levee fund 32 65 sanitary fund 19 59	
lt	Special levee fund	
n,	Sanitary fund 19 59	
e.	Fowle bond redemption fund	
88	Special street fund 16,108 34	ĕ
st	Special street fund, 16,108 34	
	\$4,9,400 87	ì
1e		
y	DISBURSEMENTS.	ě
rs	Sinking and interest fund \$10,092 00	ı
d	General fund 53,695 26	ĕ
at	Water Works fund 55,721 99	i
ie	Water Works fund	
	School fund 104,580 34	i
	Levee fund	i
	Cemetery fund 2.722 72	ı
ie	Cemetery fund	ı
	Police fund 17.119 59	ı
13	Bond redemption fund 24 60 Exhumation fund 150 00	P
1e	DAHUMATON MINIM 100 00	ı
of	Fire Department bond and interest fund	
ne	Library fund 5,710 75	ı
ic	1 P 3	ı
es	Special 5,345 20	I
re	Fowle bond redemption	
d-	Fowle bond redemption fund	
1-	Special street fund 24,825 28	
1-	345,307 67	
		ı

/ .	Fowle bond redemption 6,840 00 Special street fund	California Control
9	Total amount in City Treasury December 31, 1885\$204,715	
f on or	Sinking and interest fund \$268,604 94 General fund 10,863 90 Water Works fund 4,497 75 Fire Department fund 5,258 53 School fund 2,098 16 Levee fund 143 97 Cemetery fund 3 789 89 Street repair fund 1,483 12 Police fund 7 28 28 Explumation fund 1,655 75 Fire Department bond and interest fund 300 19 Library fund 861 84 Dog fund 78 8 Special levee fund 742 96 Special street fund 207 38	
s	Total \$204.715.78	

The following shows the streets im proved and pipe sewers constructed, and cost, during the year ending December 31,

1885:		
O and P, Ninth and Tenth, sewer	\$308	00
O and P. Fifth to Seventh, sewer	631	50
I and J, Fifth to Eighth, sewer	960	00
I, Seventh to Thirteenth, grading and		
graveling	8,435	25
K and L, Seventh and Eighth, sewer	222	00
I and J, Eighth and Ninth, sewer	244	50
P and Q, Fourth and Fifth, sewer (six-		
inch)	120	00
H and I, Second and Third, sewer	484	00
Second, R to S, grading	296	00
K, Sixteenth to Twenty-fourth	4,653	54
N, Tenth to Fifteenth, grading and		
graveling	9,767	60
Twenty-fourth, M to R, grading	478	22
Sidewalk, south side of P, Fifth and		
Sixth	576	
Third, L to P, grading and graveling	8,657	33
K, Fourteenth to Sixteenth, grading	3,308	17
Q, from Twenty-fourth to Twenty		
Twenty-third, from I to F, and T	went	V-

SAN FRANCISCO LETTER.

HOW DULL TIMES AFFECT THE HOLIDAY TRADE.

Hit at Female Styles-Boss Buckley and the Gamblers-The Sharon-Hill Case-Etc.

SAN FRANCISCO, December 27, 1885. During the entire week prior to Christhas it was raining "cats and dogs" here, and the streets presented quite a funereal aspect-with the multitude of females in ssamer attire flitting from one shop to nother, worrying the poor clerks almost to distraction. The miserable weather and carcity of money among the masses tended o call forth unceasing lamentations from shopkeepers, who for months were living in anticipation of a fair holiday trade. It s estimated that the inclement week diminished the sale of holiday goods to the extent of \$1,000,000-at least, so says one of the leading jewelers here. However, the weather has cleared up a bit, and, like the condemned murderer anxiously awaiting a espite, the San Francisco tradesman (who has a dozen prices for everything in his shop) is living in delusive hopes of reaping a bonanza between now and New Year. Speaking of New Year, the time-honored

PROMISCUOUS "CALLING Has almost become obselete here, because of its abuse. I well remember when gentlemen prided themselves upon the num-ber of visits they made on such occasions; and the ladies receiving them would deer t nothing amiss when their male friends entered their reception rooms in anything but an orderly condition, frequently accom-panied by men whom the ladies would not dream of recognizing on the day following. But all this has undergone a great change since San Francisco "society" has become so extremely "exclusive." Only old and valued friends are now expected to present their respects on the first day of the new year; and should they presume to intro duce a stranger on that occasion they would incur the greatest displeasure of their host ess, unless the intruder carried with him ncontrovertible evidence that the fluid of ife circulating through his veins is of a

WHAT A NAUSEATING SHAM San Francisco society is, after all! There is nothing real nor substantial about it, a fact that early becomes apparent to an in-telligent observer. One hears nothing but ipid small talk, which grows inexpress bly wearisome in a very short time. Dress the popular theme of conversation of the fashionable woman of this city, and she knows so little about it! Why, on the warmest day she will persist in wearing sealskin on the sunniest side of Kearn treet, while the perspiration rolling from her face in great beads obliterates all that artificial complexion which renders her so charming at a momentary glance.

A PROSPEROUS CALLING. In the streets of Naples one cannot throw stone without striking a mendicant, and here one cannot miss a male or female in-surance solicitor. While, as I have remarked before, trade is unprecedentedly depressed, the fire and marine insurance business is ever growing in magnitude and prosperity, owing to the constantly increas-ing values that require to be covered, or se-cured against loss to the owners. The for-eign agencies and home offices located in this city represent a capital exceeding \$500,000,000 dollars, exclusive of the life life insurance companies, and they give employment to 3,000 persons—1,000 being solicitors. The people engaged in soliciting type—from the formerly affluent banker, type—from the formerly affluent banker, wealthy stock broker and lady of fashion, down to the poor little Hebrew, who in all his life never possessed \$100 that he could rightfully call his own. There are some engaged in this business who do not require the investment of a dollar, deriving a revenue of from \$2,000 to \$3,000 per month, and from that down. The business of soliciting fire insurance in this city. of soliciting fire insurance in this city especially, requires the greatest amount of energy, patience and Christian meekness; and the man or woman most invulnerable o coarse rebuffs is the most successful in this line. There are also ladies "moving in the best circles" engaged in this occupation, and making quite a good income. Among the number is the daughter of a lawyer very famous in your city during ante bellum days, who is earning from \$500 to \$600 per month. Her clients, however, are principally Southern people, and she does not have to exert herself much to secure their business. I am personally acquainted with a few ladies who some years since lived in a sumptuous style, waited upon by liveried servants, and so forth, iciting fire insurance and doing well. Of course, they are not driven to solicit business from the riff-raff, but those who enjoyed their hospitality in more pros-perous days aid them in making their career a successful one. The underwriting business is simply enormous, and it is estimated that all of 6,000 people in this city are comfortably supported from its

THE "BOSS" IN A NEW ROLE. During the past year the "high-toned sports" of San Francisco have been in a sports of san Francisco have been in a very demoralized condition, owing to Chief of Police Crowley's edict that no game of hazard, excepting the one played in the Board of Brokers, should be tolerated within the city limits. Many of the "old-timers" began to look miserably seedy, whereas formerly they were the best-dressed averse to subsisting at free-lunch tables, with a drink generously donated by a late frequenter of their dens of destruction. Within the past week, however, these human parasites seem to be inferred. early after the 1st proximo they will be permitted to resume their nefarious occupation. Gamblers can be met california. Their customers can not only in small knots in the vestibules rely upon getting the best goods from them, but also effect a great saying in freight the calcons and other places wearof hotels, saloons and other places, wearing facial expressions of the serenest placidity, in confidential communion each other. Rumor credits Chris Buckley the Democratic "boss," with the diplomacy that has created this millenium for the San Francisco gambler, and that be will derive a handsome revenue from them for his in-tercession in their behalf no one doubts. But another fact in connection with this move must not be lost sight of, and that is the political influence of

THE METROPOLITAN GAMBLER. In 1886 there will be an election for city and county officers here, and the num-ber of gamblers is not an insignificant one, who can and will throw their power into the quarter where they expect the least interference with their trade. I predict that within sixty days fare games will be conducted with the same degree of impu-nity as in the past, and no police raids will be made upon them—at all events not un-til after the municipal election, which takes place in November next. In the meantime many a sportively inclined clerk will find ample opportunity to diminish the assets of his employer, and take chances of rusticating a few years in the chances of rusticating a few years in the salubrious climate of San Quentin. But politics make strange bed-fellows, and the lamb and the lion will peaceably lie down together just a few months before the time

for chosing fresh municipal officers. THAT CYCLONE. The denunciatory decision by United States District Judge Deady, in the Sharon-Hill case, has been the topic of discussion during the past few days. It was, indeed, a surprise to all. Sarah Althea and her lawyers are now out and injured, unless that appeal to the United States Surprise

ress here is something wonderful—not only business houses of five or six stories, but also dwellings of every imaginable architecture, and extremely beautiful. I doubt whether there is another city on the American continent where one can find such diversified architectural beauties. Ancient Moorish, Grecian, Roman and Gothic styles a little modernized of some styles a little modernized of some styles. styles, a little modernized, of course, can be seen in all the fashionable quarters of the town—the savings banks in the greater number of cases, however, holding the title deeds to these various properties. Fourteen years ago there was nothing beyond a few straggling huts and an occasional semi respectable properties. sional semi-respectable appearing dwelling west of Buchanar street (the Western Addition); California and Pine-street hills were inaccessible localities and a place of Now these are the most select localities, and miles beyond where the straggling a superlatively reckless and improvident community, and it will continue to remain so until sterner necessity compels it to change its domestic economy. I wish you a happy and prosperous New

ANNUAL RECORD

Of Marriages, Births, Peaths and Divorces in Sacramento County. The following list completes the annual

Dec. 2—W. M. Lavalle to Annie B. Thacher.
2—Edw. D. Etnyre to Hattie M. Smith.
2—James Harvey to Louisa Peters.
3—George A. Eaton to Alice E. Hickman.
3—Isaac Hinkle to Jessie Brown.
3—J. M. Feris to M. E. Porter.
3—Alex. Peoples to Honora Regan.
5—Francis Silva to Rosa Suza.
5—David Barnes to Mary E. Ryan.
6—Robert Brock to Bridget A. Halloran.
9—W. R. Claypool to Isabella Siebenthaler.
9—Herbert E. Law to Grace W. Coker.
10—F M. Van Marter to Mamie Kempion.
10—Dr. Jas. R. Van Aukin to Laura A. Cole.
17—Chas. E. Lais to Minna Prieseke.
15—Chas. P. Schenk to Hattie Brindupkey.
16—Robert Lukey to Nellie M. Ash.
16—Henry H. Fassett to Jennie B. Lee.
17—Geo. E. Sellson to Laura F. Williams.
20—Richard Sullivan to Sarah Lawson.
21—Wm. H. Basler to Olive Fisher.
23—Jas. H. Leak to Katie M. Oest.
24—Elmer Devon to Emma Johnson.
24—Joseph C. Grant to Lida White.
26—Chas. A. Fisk to Katie B. Lovdal.
26—Peter O'Mara to Mollie Minch.
26—Levi Nutall to Tamer Grundon. 26—Levi Natal to Tamer Grundon.
27—V. Brackenauer to Caroline Achenau
27—C. W. Olmstead to M. M. Brooks.
28—A. J. Zimmerman to Vebeka Peters.
28—B. H. Chapman to Christina Jacobso
30—Chas. F. Meagher to Effic Watland. BORN.

BORN.

1.—Wife of Thos. E. Hamilton, a son.
1.—Wife of A. F. Robins, a daughter.
1.—Wife of John Feeney, a son.
2.—Wife of George Gallanor, a son.
2.—Wife of George Gallanor, a son.
2.—Wife of H. L. Harris, a son.
4.—Wife of Thomas H. Berry, a son.
4.—Wife of B. Shinkle, a daughter.
5.—Wife of P. E. O'Neil, a daughter.
6.—Wife of P. E. O'Neil, a daughter.
6.—Wife of J. A. Roblin, three daughters.
6.—Wife of A. H. Hurreil, a son.
12.—Wife of A. H. Hurreil, a son.
12.—Wife of J. Harris, a son.
12.—Wife of W. J. Hyde, a son.
12.—Wife of W. J. Hyde, a son.
14.—Wife of W. Franklin, a son.
16.—Wife of W. Franklin, a son.
17.—Wife of C. E. Dillard, a son.
17.—Wife of J. F. Jacobs, a daughter.
18.—Wife of J. E. Camp, a son.
20.—Wife of James Kenealy, a son.
22.—Wife of James Tootel, a son.
24.—Wife of James Tootel, a son.
24.—Wife of Loseph Hanlon, a son.
28.—Wife of Loseph Hanlon, a son.
28.—Wife of J. Baccelli, a daughter.
DIED. DIED.

DIED.

2. 2—James Hall, 11 months, 21 days.

2.—Margaret A. Foster, 37 ys., 11 mos., 2 ds.

3.—Infant son of Wm. and S. Hedges, 13 ds.

7.—Sarah Jane Kelley, 55 years.

8.—Annette May G.over, 2 ys., 2 mos., 11 ds.

9.—Infant son of S. I. and W. Brown, 4 ds.

10.—Chas. Burger, 37 years.

11.—Winifred Brown, 36 years.

11.—Winifred Brown, 36 years.

11.—Winifred Brown, 36 years.

11.—Winifred Brown, 36 years.

12.—Emma Kelley, 1 yr., 11 mos., 26 days.

12.—Emma Kelley, 1 yr., 11 mos., 18 days.

13.—Elmore M. Love, 1 yr., 7 mos., 11 days.

13.—Elmore M. Love, 1 yr., 8 mos., 6 days.

14.—Wm. Allen, 60 years.

15.—Hester H. Catroll, 51 yrs., 11 mos., 5 ds.

26.—Augusta J. Smith, 69 years.

26.—Augusta J. Smith, 69 years.

29.—Eva Ruhl, 38 years.

30.—Alexander Hite, 80 years.

30.—Miltie Sherwood, 2 yrs., 4 mos., 12 days.

31.—Alex. McKenzie, 53 years, 7 mos., 13 ds.

DIVORCED.

DIVORCED.

Dec. 12—Mary Richardson from G. Richardson. 14—Francisco Loriana from Manuel Loriana

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE. STAR MILLS AND MALT HOUSE. Neubourg & Lages' "Mills of the Gods,"

and What They Grind. One of the best-known manufacturing institutions on the Pacific coast is that of Neubourg & Lages, located on Fifth street, between J and K, Sacramento. This firm has, by its enterprise and fair dealing, es-tablished throughout California and the adjoining States and Territories a reputa-tion second to none other engaged in its line of business. The large mill and store-rooms of Messrs. Neubourg & Lages are pressed to their fullest capacity in order to meet the constantly-growing demands of their customers. This mill is supplied with man parasites seem to be infused with lar kind. Messrs. Neubourg & Lages en fresh hope and vigor. The report is current, and pretty well authenticated, that early after the 1st proximo they will be carrying the constituted to resume their proximo they are located in a city that is the natural trade and transportation, controlled to the controlled to th eries with malt. In this line they have had long experience, and challenge competition with any other house in the State. This one differs somewhat from the general run of milling institutions. It does not manufacture white flour, but makes specialties of brewers' goods-malt, hops, etc.-oat meal, cracked wheat, rye flour, graham flour, all kinds of meal, etc. Situated as this mill I was told that 125° in the shade in sumis, in the midst of the grain and hop-grow-ing section of the State—with cheap transportation to and from its very doors—it is able to offer better terms to customers than solid institutions of Sacramento, and is in the hands of experienced gentlemen, who understand their business in all incompared to the many of them, large, good-looking and well-formed. They are friendly to the whites, and their understand their business in all incompared to the many of them. understand their business in all its branches, and who aim to keep up with the march enterprise and improvement.

W. D. COMSTOCK. A Great Furniture Emporlum The subject of this sketch, W. D. Com-stock, the furniture dealer, northeast cor-ner of Fifth and K streets, commenced business in Sacramento in 1868. Like all the rest of the successful business men that California has produced, Mr. Comstock commenced business with a small beginning, but what he may have lacked in capital was amply supplied by his possession of a thorough knowledge of his trade and a practical business training. These latter qualities have laid the foundation to more success in life than has ever been gained by having abundance of means to start in life with. For years this establish-ment has advanced its business interests, lawyers are now out and injured, unless they appeal to the United States Supreme Court, which is extremely doubtful, because Sarah's attorneys have already sut-

Sights and Scenes by the Way-A Land of Orange Groves, Deserts, and Quaint Old Cities.

Written for the New Year's RECORD-UNION, by P. E. Platt, of Sacramento.] EL Paso, December 20, 1885. A trip over the Southern Pacific Railroad from Sacramento to New Orleans presents to the traveler many attractions, and to Mexican type, modern buildings and old and miles beyond where the straggling huts were at that time are blocks upon blocks of magnificent edifices. In a few years Lone Mountain Cemetery will be condemned as a burying-ground, and the resting-place of crumbling human bones will be covered with elegant residences in which the revelers will give no passing thought of what is or has been beneath their feet. For a city whose immediate for those who indulge in these extravagant building ventures. Yet this has ever been a superlatively reckless and improvident to the traveler many attractions, and to parties going East during the winter months it must prove the popular route. The writer having just made a trip to the Crescent City. over the "Sunset" road, can speak in its favor, and possibly some account of the journey may be of interest, especially to any who contemplate the same journey. Our train left Sacramento at 5:15 p. M., and we changed cars at Lathabounding in fertile farms. Immense corn and cotton fields are seen. There are many rop, where the regular Southern Pacific and cotton fields are seen. There are many cattle in the fields, and darkies everywhere; train from San Francisco makes close coning car, and were soon enjoying a good night's rest. We reached Sumner at day break, as our train was a little behind time every hand. In the cane fields I noticed night's rest. We reached Sumner at day-break, as our train was a little behind time. This place is the station for Bakersfield, some two miles or less distant. It seems a pity that this latter town could not have given the railroad company the right of way, and had the benefit of being a railfor the year 1885. These are for the month of December only, the list for the preceding eleven months being in another part of the paper:

MARRIED.

Dec. 2—W. M. Lavalle to Annie B. Thacher.
2—Edw. D. Etnyre to Hattie M. Smith.
2—James Harvey to Louisa Peters.
3—George A. Eaton to Alice E. Hickman.
3—Isaac Hinkle to Lorsin P. record of marriages, births, deaths and divorces in Sacramento (city and county) and bids fair to rival the old r town. traveling in a zigzag manner for (I should think) fifteen miles, and consuming at least an hour of time—we find that we are only three-quarters of a mile from the place we started from, and Caliente can be seen within almost a stone's throw below us. I know of no place that can compare in this particular, unless it be Marken II should be seen with Department of the Marken II should be seen with the start of the manner shall's Pass, on the Denver and Rio Grande

Railroad. It is simply a MIRACLE OF ENGINEERING SKILL That can get a railroad over such a route. Near this place we pass the famous Loop, where, as is well-known, the road passes through a tunnel and then after winding around a hill, crosses over itself. The summit is soon reached and the down-grade commenced. At Mojave we take breakfast, and a very good one. Wherever the railroad company manages the eating-houses the meals are good, and I am informed they will soon all be run by the company. At Mojave the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad uses the same depot with the South-ern Pacific, and here it is that line starts off on its Eastern route via The Needles and Aibuquerque. We now pass through a desert country which looks as if it might be

and we are near Los Angeles, which city we reach about 2 p. M. It is not my intention to take your readers through the orange groves of this section; that would be too much of an enterprise at this time. But any one who makes the journey for pleasure, will take the time to stop over three or four days, when he will be well repaid by a visit to San Gabriel, Pasadena, Sierra Madre Villa, Orange and other adam described. The harbor of Galveston is very shallow, and vessels of deep draught find much difference of the stronger of the str

completion and entrance thereinto of the Atlantic and Pacific railroad. This branch of the line extends from the Needles to Colton, and reaches Los Angeles over the track of the Southern Pacific Railroad. The same road also continues a line from Colton under the name of the California Southern, to San Diego. That city is now in a state of "boom" also, and is contending with Los Angeles as to which is the terminus.

horse which now rushes past the corner of the old church. We soon reach Colton, side is said to embrace in its corporate limits more ground than any other city in a delightful spot. From this, as we travel on, we come upon the greatest contrast imaginable when we strike the California Desert, but as most of it is passed in the night, we have no fault to find.

THROUGH ARIZONA AND NEW MEXICO. The next morning early we reached Yuma. Here we found a new bridge in process of construction, or rather comple charges. One particular branch of this firm's business is that of supplying brew- justice, much less mine. Some one said justice, much less mine. Some one said that it was made by boiling in a barrel of water a can that had once contained con-densed milk, skimming off the cream and then carefully diluting the remainder; but I don't know, it didn't seem strong enough for that. Well, the rest of the breakfast was good, so why find fault with the milk? The weather at Yuma was delightful, but mer was not uncommon

The Yuma Indians, if we may judge by the specimens now seen, were once a vig-orous and robust race. They are, many of occupation now appears to be mainly to avoid work. As usual, the squaws carry all the burdens, and we saw a number of them laden with heavy loads, while the men (?) stalked around unincumbered. Farther up, we find the Pima Indians, also a friendly tribe, but the horrible Apaches are on the warpath, causing much trouble, murdering unprotected settlers and their wives and children and stealing horses and cattle. Three farm hands were killed by them near Bowie a few hours before we passed that station, and eight miles from Deming. I was told that a man and wife were murdered by them a few days before, and almost, if not quite, within sight of the soldiers of the United States army sent soldiers of the United States army sent here to protect the people. The feeling here, among all classes, against the Govern-ment is intense. After a day spent on the Arizona desert, among its cactus and rocks, we reached Tucson. Here we had the pleasure of meeting the Superintendent of this section, J. A. Muir, formerly of and well known in Sacramento. He is stationed here, and seems as genial and good-natured

as of yore.
We reached Deming about midnight and

Court, which is extremely doubting because Sarnba attorners have already suit federally bankrupted themselves in purse and reputation to proceed forther with the matter. There is a grave doubt in the different kinds of furniture to be found in the whether pixtle by the support of the same size; is filled with all the matter. There is a grave doubt in the different kinds of furniture to be found in the matter. There is a grave doubt in the different kinds of furniture to be found in the matter. There is a grave doubt in the different kinds of furniture to be found in the matter. There is a grave doubt in the different kinds of furniture to be found in the matter. There is a grave doubt in the different kinds of furniture to be found in the matter. There is a grave doubt in the different kinds of furniture to be found in the matter. There is a grave doubt in the different kinds of furniture to be found in the matter. There is a grave doubt in the different kinds of furniture to be found in the matter. There is a grave doubt in the different kinds of furniture to be found in the matter. There is a grave doubt in the different kinds of furniture to be found in the matter. There is a grave doubt in the different kinds of furniture to be found in the list than been done to the matter of the current century. Many ask what will now become of Miss Hill, or Mrs. Sharon? Why, the will go East and to Europe on lecturing tours, enlisting her pleasing personal and plausible tails, and no become of Miss Hill, or Mrs. Sharon? Why, the will go East and to Europe on lecturing tours, enlisting her pleasing personal and plausible tails, and make a mint of money. She is a most clever woman—an Section proven by the manner in which she conducted her suited him to Europe the work of the current control of the

highest point between Sacramento and New Orleans, at an altitude of 5,282 feet, but the grade has been so gradual that we have scarcely perceived it. Towards evening we reach the Rio Grande, and pass some of the grandest ruins to be seen anywhere. The road runs alongside of the ruin, but several hundred feet above it, while to the left tower up immense precipices. Rocks that seem about to fall loom up hundreds of feet above, while every few moments we rush into a tunnel, as it moments we rush into a tunnel, as it would seem, to get out of harm's way; then, growing bolder, emerge and dash out on a high trestle across a deep chasm, around a curve into another tunnel, and so on till we reach the level country near

SAN ANTONIO. This city is well worth a visit, and the traveler should stop over one day at least. It is a quaint old town of the Americantowns of considerable size are passed every nection. Here we took the Pullman sleep- few miles; huge bales of cotton are noticed negroes in large gangs cutting the cane. A white man on horseback seems to have charge, and his duty appears to be to get all the work out of his men that he can, exactly as in slavery days, except that he cannot use his whip as freely. The country is well-timbered, and we notice any

> Houston is a thriving place, about the size of Sacramento, and is the center for some ten or twelve lines of railroad, be-sides which transportation by the bayous is had to Galveston and other places. We are now fairly into the "Sunny South." The air seems balmy and fresh, and the sun shines warm and pleasant. The gen-eral temperature, however, we find is about as we have it at Sacramento. We find the population largely negroes, and see this class performing all kinds of labor, from driving on the numerous street cars to building large market buildings, where all classes of merchandise, from fish to mus-lin, turnips and molasses, are offered for sale. The cotton trade is the leading business, and it is found in large quantities in the numerous warehouses. We took a run down to GALVESTON, THE ISLAND CITY

desert country which looks as if it might be reclaimed and made productive, if only water can be applied. At Lancaster experiments are being made, and I believe with some success, by Sacramento parties. We will hope that they may find such a bonanza as was developed near Bakersfield by Haggin, Carr and others.

The San Fernando tunnel is soon passed, and we are near Los Angeles which city. The same size as those of our own city.

about twelve hours to

THE CRESENT CITY. The way runs through a low, swampy district, and we pass plantations of corn, cane, rice and cotton. A description of the city of New Orleans would occupy too much space, and I shall not here attempt it. A visit to the Exposition was made,

and I find that while it is a very creditable The good people of Los Angeles would do well to adopt some method of cleaning the streets. At the time of my visit they were in the most abominably filthy condition that it is possible to imagine, which is not an inviting feature to the eyes of the equal to any. I noticed many Sacramento many Northern people who visit the city exhibitors represented. Various and numat this season of the year. Leaving Los Angeles, we continue our eastern journey. At San Gabriel we skirt along by numerous orange groves, the fruit of which is just beginning to turn color (as will be seen, this will make the ripening fully a month later than at Sacramento). Here also we pass the venerable old church of the Mission San Gabriel whore a hyper same fully a month later than at Sacramento. of the Mission San Gabriel, where a hun-gred years ago the pious old monks count-ed their beads, little dreaming of the inva-sion into their religious domain by the iron horse which now rushes past the corner of the old church. We soon reach Colton, which is the station for the city of Riverside. A delay of a day or two at this point will be found profitable, as no doubt this garden spot comes as near filling the Arcadian idea as any that can be found. Riverside is gaided to explain the control of the city of Riverside is a said to explain the control of Riverside is gaided to explain the control of Riverside is a control of Riverside is gaided to explain the control of Riverside is ga are very fine, especially those of an athletic nature. While they are in progress slight clouds of smoke are seen issuing from Vesuvius. Finally the destruction of the city takes place amidst the greatest interest. the world, but it will be some time yet before its area is all closely built upon. As
it now appears, we find long avenues beanitfully laid out and embellished, elegant
homes and groves of tempting fruit. Truly THROUGH LOUISIANA.

The return trip I have made to this place (El Paso del Norte) over the Texas and Pacific Railroad. This road, after leaving cific Railroad. This road, after leaving New Orleans, traverses the State of Louisiana in a northwesterly direction. For a time we follow the Mississippi river, through a low, swampy country, which gradually changes into the uplands, or "pine-lands," as they are called. We leave Louisiana near Shreveport, a town of about 12,000 inhabitants, in the northwest corner of the State. Our course now lies almost directly west, and entirely across the cendirectly west, and entirely across the central part of Texas. Most of this section appears to be grazing land, and an immense inflicted by the dark spoken of was simply inflicted by the dark spoken appears to be grazing land, and an immense business is carried on in the cattle industry, as is evidenced by many large and prosperous towns and the immense business done by the railread company. It is ness done by the railroad company. It is much to be regretted that the railroad is in such poor condition, some sections of it being certainly the roughest road that I have ever seen, and none of it to compare with the Sunset or Southern Pacific.

AN ANCIENT TOWN. The town of El Paso, in Texas, is an enthe town of El Paso, in Texas, is an enterprising place of say 5,000 people. It is the terminus of the Texas Pacific, the Mexican Central and the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe, and these roads—with the Sunset system—make it an active railroad town. The Rio Grande is the boundary here between the United States and Mexico, and across the river is the quaint old Mexican city of El Paso del Norte, a visit to which is well worth the traveler's time. It is a typical Mexican town, built of adobe one-story houses, with narrow, crooked streets radiating in all directions from a plaza in the center. The town contains an ancient church, said to have been built over three hundred years ago, and which is still is good condition and in active service. The wooden stairway in the tower, and the wooden pillars and beams, with their curious carvings, are as well pre-served as if only a score of years had passed over them, instead of three cen-

Fortunately for me the Mexicans were celebrating one of their great annual feasts, and a week of general holiday rejoicing was in progress, so that some features of Mexican life, not met with every day, were

HALE BROS. & CO.

O. A. HALE & CO. SAN JOSE.

==

DOMESTICS.

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The Most Extensive Retail Firm in the West. DRY GOODS.

829, 831, 833, 835 K STREET. And 1026 Ninth street, SACRAMENTO

Etc., Etc. The Largest Retail Buyers in

California.

GENTS' **FURNISHING** GOODS,

CLOTHING,

HATS AND CAPS,

BOOTS AND SHOES.

Sierra Madre Villa, Orange and other adjacent points of interest. On the day of our arrival the city of Los angeles.

CHARGE OF CONTROL OF CONT

the Eastern Markets from

HALE BROS. & CO. PETALUMA.

HALE & CO... SALINAS.

was a celebrated character, being the most renowned bull-fighter in the republic, and imported from the City of Mexico for the purpose. During the performance he dis-played much skill and daring, and won much applause.

THE BULL FIGHT. At a signal the first bull was admitted and as he entered a small dart, covered with a ribbon, was stuck into his back. Smarting with pain, his anger was increased by his enemies, who, flaunting in his face cloths of bright colors, sought to enrage and exasperate him. His attention of the colors of the tion was first directed to two fighters on horseback, one of whom he succeeded in dismounting, after receiving in his shoulder a wound from the spear of the horseman. The horse's shoulder, where the bull most frequently struck, was protected by a leathern apron. Occasionally the bull would chase his tormenters, who, when closely pursued, would seek shelter behind protecting fences built about two feet from the inside wall of the arena. No attempt was made to kill the bull, but only to torture him by thrusting into his challenge. ture him by thrusting into his shoulders iron darts, which were neatly ornamented with cut paper in fancy designs. One of these was held in each hand by one of the fighters, and as the bull rushed at him he would meet him boldly face to face, and reaching over his horns stick a dart into each shoulder, and then spring quickly aside. After the animal's hide had been pierced with about a dozen of these (which were left sticking in him), he was driven

the "Captain of the Arena" slew the fero-cious bull, and he was rewarded by having dozens of sombreros thrown at him, in the same manner that more enlightened audience reward a favorite actress with bouquets. Altogether it was a sight not to be forgotten, and which one never wishes to see but once-a cruel, brutal, inhuman display of courage and agility.

I shall leave El Paso at once and return

over the Southern Pacific Railroad, leaving the land of deserts and tomales; and, as soon as I can, get back to the land of fruits and flowers—the best country that the sun shines upon-our own well-loved Califor nia.

SAN FRANCISCO ITEMS.

Since January 1, 1885, County Clerk Flynn has issued 2,719 marriage licenses, yielding \$5,438 to the city and county treas-

J. H. Riley, the short-hand reporter of Department One of the Superior Court, who paid \$408 into the treasury as fees collected under the new law, now asks for its return, on the ground that the Supreme Court has declared the law unconstitu-

AMUSEMENTS, ETC.

METROPOLITAN THEATER. Two Nights Only! NEW YEAR'S MATINEE!

THURSDAY.DECEMBER 31st. Charles L. Davis WORLD-RENOWNED

ALVIN JOSLIN COMEDY CO., OPERATIC SOLO ORCHESTRA \$10,000 Challenge Band

NEW SCENERY! 180 LAUGHS IN 180 MINUTES Admission, \$1 and 50 cents. Reserved Seats without extra charge. For sale at Hough ton's Bookstore. d28-1w CLUNIE OPERA HOUSE.

CHENOWETH & WILKINS 1885. Return by Universal Request, on

THURSDAY.....DECEMBER 31st Jacques Kruger DREAMS!" Or Fun in a Photograph Gallery ! HAPPY-1886-NEW YEAR!

New Year's Matinee at 2 P. M., "DREAMS." New Year's Night, at 8 o'clock, the laughable satire on the latest Eastern craze, entitled "THE SKATING RINK!" Saturday Matinee at 2 P. M., "THE SKATING Saturday and Sunday, January 2d and 3d Grand Double Bill, "THE SKATING RINK" and the Second Act of "DREAMS." PRICES-50 and 25 cents. Matinee, 25 and 15 cents. Reserve your seats. d29-tf

THE THIRD ANNUAL MASQUERADE BALL! ANCIENT ORDER OF FORESTERS

-WILL BE GIVEN AT-Armory Hall. Thursday Evening, Jan. 7, 1886.

lit ury, and making 5,438 persons presumably happy.

The whaling bark Hunter started on a cruise Thursday. This is rather early in the season, and the rest of the fleet will not follow her example for a month or two. The Hunter will sail south for a while before going to the Arctic.

J. H. Riley, the also and county treasures, and work the city and county treasures. Work the season, and the rest of the fleet will not follow her example for a month or two. The Hunter will sail south for a while before going to the Arctic.

J. H. Riley, the also are received.

MOTHER SAYS I CAN GO WITH YOU TO the Foresters' Mask Ball, January 7th. I know we will have a splendid time, as they give the best Ball of the season. MAUD.

Races! Races!